

Copy -

Ontario Legislative Assembly

Sessional papers

1011

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXII—PART VI.

FOURTH SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1890.

T O R O N T O :
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (<i>Dominion and the Provinces</i>)	66	<i>Printed.</i>
Accounts, Public	18	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	8	"
Agricultural College, Report	24	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report.	5	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	39	<i>Not Printed.</i>
Ardagh, Judge, commutation	44	<i>Printed.</i>
Asylums, Report	10	"
Bail, recognizances of	68	<i>Printed.</i>
Ballot at School Elections	52	"
Beekeepers' Association, Report	78	"
Bi-lingual teaching	28	"
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	4	"
Blind Institute, Report	13	"
Borron's Report	87	"
Canada Temperance Act, where in force	67	<i>Printed.</i>
Canadian Institute, Report (<i>part of</i>)	6	"
Central Prison contracts	42	"
Common Gaols, Report	11	"
Crown Lands, Report	22	"
Custody of Title Deeds Act	26	<i>Not Printed.</i>
Dairy and Creamery Association, Report	49	<i>Printed.</i>
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	12	"
Departmental Reports, when presented.	70	<i>Not Printed.</i>
Division Courts, Report	62	<i>Printed.</i>
Dogs, Act in force	27	"
Drainage, Tile	31	<i>Not Printed.</i>
Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road	71	"
Eden, John, claim of	61	<i>Not Printed.</i>
Education, Report	6	<i>Printed.</i>
do publication of Text Books	1	"
do language in the Schools	2	"
do regulations, French and German Schools	7	"
do orders in Council <i>re</i> Department	29	<i>Not Printed.</i>
do regulations by Department	30	"

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Education, superannuation Fund	33	<i>Printed.</i>
do study of English	34	<i>Not printed.</i>
do bi-lingual teaching	28	<i>Printed.</i>
do text book history	40	"
do case to Judges	43	"
do correspondence, French Schools	53	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	41	<i>Not printed.</i>
Entomological Society, Report	17	<i>Printed.</i>
Estimates	19	"
Factories, Report	35	<i>Printed.</i>
Fines and Penalties remitted	68	"
French Schools. See <i>Education.</i>		
Fruit Growers, Report	20	"
Gaols and Prisons, Report	11	<i>Printed.</i>
German Schools. See <i>Education.</i>		
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Grand River Navigation Co'y	79	"
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Hospitals, Report	14	"
Immigration, Report	23	<i>Printed.</i>
Industries, Bureau of, Report	80	"
Insurance, Report	3	"
Judicature Act, commutation	44	<i>Printed.</i>
Killarney, amount expended	60	<i>Not printed.</i>
do licenses granted	86	"
Legal Offices, Report	36	<i>Printed.</i>
Legislative Assembly, convening of	70	<i>Not printed.</i>
Magdalen Asylums, Report	15	<i>Printed.</i>
Mechanics' Institutes, Report (<i>part of</i>)	6	"
Mercer Estate	54	<i>Not printed.</i>
Municipal Debentures	59	"
Municipal Indebtedness	58	"
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Farm, Report	24	<i>Printed.</i>
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	5	"
Ontario and Rainy River Railway papers	81	"
Ontario Shops Regulation Act, By-laws	38	"
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Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway papers	81	"
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TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
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Prisons, Report.....	11	"
Provincial Revenue.....	83	"
Public Accounts.....	18	"
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Public Works, Report.....	21	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report.	65	<i>Printed.</i>
Railway Aid Certificates.....	85	<i>Printed.</i>
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Reformatories, Report.....	11	"
Refuge Houses of, Report.....	15	"
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Scientific Societies (<i>part of</i>).....	6	<i>Printed.</i>
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Sheep Breeders' Association, Report..	50	"
Shops Regulation Act, By-laws.....	38	"
Spencer, W. H., appointment of.....	45	"
Statutes Revised, distribution.....	25	<i>Not printed.</i>
Sugar Beet, Report on.....	48	<i>Printed.</i>
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Surrogate Court, commutation of fees.....	44	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report.....	9	<i>Printed.</i>
Temperance Act, where in force.....	67	"
Text Books, publication.....	1	"
Tile Drainage.....	31	<i>Not printed.</i>
Timber Dues.....	74	<i>Printed.</i>
Title Deeds Act, filings under.....	26	<i>Not printed.</i>
Titles, Master of, Report.....	69	<i>Printed.</i>
Toronto General Trusts Co'y, Report.....	32	<i>Not printed.</i>
Toronto Registry Office, disbursements.....	46	<i>Printed.</i>
Toronto University, debentures issued.....	55	"
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do students attending.....	57	"
do residence.....	75	<i>Not printed.</i>
do report (<i>part of</i>).....	6	<i>Printed.</i>
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Upper Canada College, Report (<i>part of</i>).....	6	<i>Printed.</i>
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved for the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

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| No. 1.. | Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1889, shewing the names of all publishers of Public School text books, with the respective books published by them and the prices thereof. Also, for copies of all correspondence by or with the Minister of Education or any officer of his Department respecting the price or publication of Public School text books, subsequent to that already brought down. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.— <i>Mr. Preston. (Printed.)</i> |
| No. 2.. | Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1889, shewing the number and location of Public Schools in Ontario in which any language other than English is used in the work of teaching, either wholly or in part. A list of text books in any language other than English used in such schools. The total number of scholars attending each of such schools. The number of scholars in each of such schools using text books in any language other than English. The number of teachers in such schools who cannot use the English language in teaching. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.— <i>Mr. Craig. (Printed.)</i> |
| No. 3.. | Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1890. (<i>Printed.</i>) |
| No. 4.. | Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1888. Presented to the Legislature, 7th February, 1890. (<i>Printed.</i>) |
| No. 5.. | Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1890. (<i>Printed.</i>) |

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| No. 6.. | Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1889, with the Statistics of 1888, in which is included the Reports of Mechanics' Institutes, Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1890. (<i>Printed.</i>) |
| No. 7.. | Regulations and Correspondence relating to French and German Schools in the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1890. (<i>Printed.</i>) |

 CONTENTS PART III.

- No. 8.. Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 9.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 10.. Report upon the Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic, for the year ending 30th September 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1890. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 12.. Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 13.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 14.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 15.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 16.. Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of the Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 17.. Report of the Entomological Society for Ontario, for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 18.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS PART V.

- No. 19.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented 4th February, 1890. (*Not Printed.*) Estimates for the year 1890. Presented 12th February, 1890. (*Printed.*) Estimates for the service of the Province, until the estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented 10th March, 1890. (*Not Printed.*) Supplementary Estimates for the year 1890. Presented 3rd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 20.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 21.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)

- No. 22.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 23.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 24.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 25.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes of Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1890. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 26.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of March, 1889, shewing the number of documents filed under the "Custody of Title Deeds Act" up to the first day of January, 1889, and the amount of fees received. And shewing also, the amount paid in each Registration Division for the necessary books as required under the Act. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.—*Mr. Wood, (Hastings.) (Not Printed.)*
- No. 27.. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th day of March, 1889, shewing the Township Municipalities in which the Act to impose a tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep is in force; the number of dogs assessed in such municipalities; the number of sheep killed and injured, and the amount paid for the same by such municipalities for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively. Also, shewing the municipalities in which a by-law is in force for the assessment of dogs without providing for damages to sheep, and the number of dogs so assessed for the above years, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1890.—*Mr. Dryden. (Printed.)*

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- No. 28.. Extracts and Statements respecting Bi-lingual teaching in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 29.. Orders in Council, made in the year 1889 under the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Cap. 224, respecting the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30.. Regulations made or revised by the Department of Education during the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31.. Statement of the Returns made by Municipalities under the Tile, Stone, and Timber Drainage Act, R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 39, for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 32.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company under the provisions of 35 Vic., Cap. 83, Sec. 13. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 33.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1889, shewing in detail the number of Public School teachers who have accepted the terms heretofore imposed in regard to the Superannuation Fund and have withdrawn one-half of the amount paid in. The number of teachers who

- have not accepted the terms, and shewing to what purposes the sums not already withdrawn are devoted, or how funded. Presented to the Legislature 7th February, 1890. *Mr. Blythe. (Printed.)*
- No. 34. . Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education respecting the study of English in those schools in which the French or German language prevails. Presented to the Legislature 11th February, 1890. *(Not printed.)*
- No. 35. . Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 14th February, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 36. . Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 37. . Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of February, 1889, shewing the amount paid out from municipal funds, either by direct grants or remission of taxes, in each city, town, village or rural municipality in the Province of Ontario during 1887 or 1888, for the relief of poor and indigent persons, but not including any sum paid for the support of a House of Industry or similar institution; the number of indigents a permanent charge upon any municipality in 1887 and 1888, and the number of such indigents who received temporary aid from municipal funds in 1887 and 1888. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1890. *Mr. Clarke (Wellington.) (Printed.)*
- No. 38. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of February, 1889, shewing the name of the municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority of the "Ontario Shops Regulation Act," distinguishing between cases where such by-laws were passed without petitions in favour thereof. And shewing also, the date of the passing of each such by-law; the class or classes of shops to which each such by-law applied; the hour at, and the period of the year during which the respective classes of shops were by the by-law required to be closed, and which of such by-laws have been repealed. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1890. *Mr. Morgan. (Printed.)*
- No. 39. . Analysis of Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies for the year 1888. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1890. *(Not printed.)*
- No. 40. . A brief history of Public and High School Text-Books authorized for the Province of Ontario, 1846-1889. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 41. . Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1890. *(Not printed.)*
- No. 42. . Copy of an agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison. Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1889, authorizing the said agreement. Also, of agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and the Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited), relative to the manufacture of woodenware at the Central Prison. Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1889, authorizing the said agreement. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*

- No. 43.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of February, 1890, shewing a copy of the Case submitted by the Minister of Education for the opinion of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, as to the true construction of certain provisions of the Public School Act relating to Separate School supporters. Also, the answers given by the Judges to the questions submitted by the Case. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1890. *Mr. Meredith. (Printed.)*
- No. 44.. Copy of an Order in Council increasing the commutation of the Surrogate Court fees payable to His Honour Judge Ardagh. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 45.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Order in Council appointing W. H. Spencer Police Magistrate for parts of the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and fixing his salary or emolument, and of the Commission issued to him as such Police Magistrate. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1890. *Mr. Marter. (Printed.)*
- No. 46.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of February, 1890, shewing the amount of disbursements connected with the Registrar of Deeds office in the City of Toronto for the year 1889, as follows:—(a) To the City of Toronto. (b) To the Deputy Registrar. (c) To other clerks and assistants. (d) For other purposes. Also, shewing the gross earnings of the Registrar for the year 1889, and the total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use; and also a statement of the expenditure, if any, rendered necessary in consequence of the creation of the second Registrar for the City of Toronto, together with a copy of the report of any committee, or sub-committee of the Council of the City of Toronto shewing the necessity for new buildings for the accommodation of the registry officers, books, papers, documents and like matter relating to said city. Presented to the Legislature 28th February, 1890. *Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto.) (Printed.)*
- No. 47.. Bursar's statement of cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1889. Presented to the Legislature 3rd March, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 48.. Report of Robert H. Lawder upon the cultivation of the sugar beet in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature 4th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 49.. Report of the Dairy and Creamery Association of the Province for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 4th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 50.. Report of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 51.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1889, made in accordance with the provisions of R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 114, Sec. 100, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1887 and 1888. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*
- No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, shewing the number and designation of School Boards in the cities, towns and incorporated villages in Ontario which have adopted the use of the

ballot at annual school elections under section 103 of chapter 225 R. S. O., with the number of School Boards in cities, towns and villages which have not adopted the ballot for such purposes. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1890. *Mr. Clarke (Wellington.) (Printed.)*

No. 53.. Papers and Correspondence respecting French Schools. Presented to the Legislature 6th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing in detail the amount, if any, paid out by the Crown on behalf of lots 83 and 84 in the 3rd concession south-west Toronto and Sydenham road, being a portion of the Mercer estate; also, shewing the amounts received for the sale of the same, and copies of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1890. *Mr. Blythe. (Not printed.)*

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, specifying the amount of debentures issued on the credit of the permanent fund of the University of Toronto under the authority of section 5 of chapter 231, R. S. O., the amount realized by the sale of such debentures and the buildings, for the erection or alteration of which the money thus raised has been appropriated, with the estimated cost of the work done, or to be done, on each building. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Balfour. (Printed.)*

No. 56.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the erection of the building known as the Biological Building in connection with the University of Toronto. Also, of any resolutions, recommendations or memorials from the Senate or Board of Trustees, asking for the appropriation of money for this purpose out of the permanent fund of the University, and of any contract that may have been let for additions to the building not yet completed. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Balfour. (Printed.)*

No. 57... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing the total attendance of students matriculated and non-matriculated of each sex in University College from 1880 to 1890 inclusive. The number of graduates who have during each of these years lived in the College residence. The number of graduates who retained their rooms in residence during 1888, 1889 and 1890. The receipts and expenditures for the year 1888 and 1889, including list of water, fuel and gas and what proportion of the interior of the building is devoted to residence purposes. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Wood, (Hastings.) (Printed.)*

No. 58.. Statement of Returns transmitted by Municipal Councils to the office of the Provincial Secretary of the several debts of the corporation as they stood on the 31st day December, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Section 382, Cap. 184, R. S. O., 1887. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *(Not printed.)*

No. 59.. Statement of Returns transmitted by Municipal Corporations to the office of the Provincial Secretary of the debentures issued by them up to the 31st day of December, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5,

Cap. 186, R.S.O., 1887. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of March, 1890, shewing the amount expended in the year 1883, in Killarney out of the appropriation for Colonization Roads, with the dates and items, and persons to whom, and purposes for which the moneys were expended. Presented to the Legislature 12th March, 1890. *Mr. Monk.* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 61.. Return to an Order of the House of twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, respecting the claim of John Eden, of Aylmer, for work done in digging wells by direction of Coroner McLay in connection with the enquiry made by him as to the death of one Gilford Williams, who was supposed to have been murdered, and for a statement in detail of all expenditure incurred in connection with the said enquiry, shewing the persons to whom any moneys were paid, and the dates when and the purposes for which the same were paid or expended. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. *Mr. Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 63.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 64.. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of the fifth day of February, 1890, giving the dates, number of acres, location or other description of each Free Grant made since the first day of July, 1857, under the authority of section thirteen of "The Public Lands Act," or the like section in force from time to time, with the names of the persons or corporations to whom each of these grants were made, with the purposes for which they were made. Also, all correspondence respecting these grants or any other grants applied for under the said section during the said period. Presented to the Legislature 19th March, 1890. *Mr. Creighton.* (*Printed.*)
- No. 65.. Report of the Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 66.. Correspondence relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing the number of Counties in the Province of Ontario, in which the Temperance Act of 1878 was in force on the first day of May, 1885. The number of County Councils to which it was submitted, prior to the first day of May, 1887, a Resolution affirming the expediency of the appointment of a salaried Police Magistrate, in compliance with 48 Vic., Cap. 17, Sec. 1. The names of the Counties in which such resolution was carried. The names of the Counties in which such resolution was lost. Also, number of Counties in which Police Magistrates were appointed under 50 Vic., Cap. 111, Sec. 1. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1890. *Mr. McLaughlin.* (*Printed.*)
- No. 68.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of all cases in which fines or penalties imposed by

any Court have been remitted, or proceedings for the recovery of them have been stayed by the action of the Executive Government, or any member thereof, and of all cases in which persons liable upon recognizances of Bail have been released from liability or the proceedings against them have been stayed by the like action, with the reasons for the action taken in each case and also for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the said matters. Such Return to include the year 1873 and to continue down to the present time. Presented to the Legislature 24th March, 1890. *Mr. French. (Printed.)*

No. 69.. Report of the Master of Titles for the City of Toronto and County of York, under the Land Titles' Act for 1889. Also, Return of Fees received by the Master. Presented to the Legislature 25th March, 1890. *(Printed.)*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of February, 1890, shewing the dates in each year from 1884 to 1889, both inclusive, on which the Legislative Assembly of Ontario was convened and prorogued respectively. The dates during each Session of the Legislative Assembly on which all the several reports printed by order of the Legislative Assembly were presented during the same years. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. *Mr. Clancy. (Not printed.)*

No. 71.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of any correspondence between the Ontario and Dominion Governments, or between the former and any Corporation or person, relating to the ownership, sale or lease of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, together with copies of any papers in the possession of the Government relating thereto, subsequent to that already brought down in the year 1886. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. *Mr. McMahon. (Not printed.)*

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No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1890, of a copy of the Judgment pronounced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, in an action in the High Court of Justice, wherein John J. Gosnell is plaintiff and Isaac Swarthout and others are defendants, and copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners for the East Riding of the County of Kent, and the Provincial Secretary or any other member or officer of the Government on the subject of the granting of the licenses which were in question in the said action. Also, copies of all minutes of the Commissioners, with regard to the granting of said licenses, and all reports relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 28th March, 1890. *Mr. Meredith. (Printed.)*

No. 74.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1890, shewing what applications have been made for payments out of the Consolidated Revenue under the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 4, 43 Victoria, in respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, shewing what is the aggregate sum which, up to the first day of February last, the patentees of lands, subject to the provisions of the Act, are entitled to receive out of the dues collected on pine trees cut after the date of their patents. Presented to the Legislature 28th March, 1890. *Mr. Marter. (Printed.)*

- No. 75.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of any papers, memorials or petitions addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or to any member of the Government, since the late partial destruction of the Provincial University building, for or against the maintenance of a residence in connection with that institution. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. *Mr. Balfour.* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 76.. Report of the Poultry Association of Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 77.. Report of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 78.. Report of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 79.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of a Petition presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Cayuga, relating to the Grand River Navigation Company. Also, for a copy of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1890. *Mr. Harcourt.* (*Printed.*)
- No. 80.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 81... Papers and Documents relating to the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company and the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 82.. Documents and papers relating to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 83 . Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1890, shewing in tabulated form a statement of Provincial Revenue from all sources, for each year since Confederation to the close of 1889, specifying such annual receipts under the various headings used in the Public Accounts of the Province. A similar statement of Provincial expenditure during the same period. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. *Mr. Clarke, (Wellington.)* (*Printed.*)
- No. 84.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. (*Printed.*)
- No. 85.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1890, shewing the amount still to be paid on Railway Aid Certificates issued by the Province, with the dates when the same became due and payable. Also, shewing the amounts of Annuity Certificates issued by the Province with the dates when they become due and payable. Also, an Estimate of the present value of the said Railway Aid Certificates and Annuity Certificates respectively. Also, specifying the amount to be paid on account of principal and interest respectively in each year during the currency of said Certificates. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. *Mr. Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

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- No. 86... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing the number of Shop and Tavern Licenses granted to persons resident in Killarney in each of the years 1888 and 1889 and the names of the persons to whom they were respectively granted. Also, for copies of all petitions for or against the granting of such licenses or any of them, and of all correspondence between the head, or any officer of the License Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and any other person on the subject of the granting or working of such licenses, or any of them, and shewing also, the population of Killarney during the same years. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1890. *Mr. Meacham.* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 87... Report of E. B. Borron, upon the resources of the northerly part of the Province of Ontario and his explorations therein. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1890. (*Printed.*)
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EXTRACTS AND STATEMENTS

RESPECTING

BI-LINGUAL TEACHING

IN

GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES

AND CANADA.

PRINTED FOR THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.



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BI-LINGUAL TEACHING

IN

GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA.

EXTRACTS FROM EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION
APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE ELEMEN-
TARY EDUCATION ACTS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1886-1887.

The Teaching of Welsh in Elementary Schools.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, Esq., EXAMINED.

FIRST REPORT, PAGE 219.

Thinks the two languages an advantage.

Q. Have you had any experience in examining Welsh schools?

A. I have examined Welsh schools.

Q. Did you meet with what is called the bi-lingual difficulty there?

A. Yes, no doubt, but I think I could perceive even then that the two languages were an advantage.

MR. EBENEZER MORRIS, MASTER OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT MENAI
BRIDGE, ANGLESEA, EXAMINED.

SECOND REPORT, PAGES 284, 285, 288, 289.

Difficulty of teaching in Welsh Schools is, that English is a foreign language to the children—English should be learned through the medium of Welsh—Would use Welsh only where the children could not understand English—Before the present code used books with English on the one side and Welsh on the other, would do so now if he had the choice. English is crammed into children by present method. Welsh should not be taught to the exclusion of English. Welsh should be taught as a means of learning English so that one could proceed from the known language to the unknown.

Q. You urge very naturally that a difficulty arises from the fact that you have to teach the children in a language that is not native to them?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that the parents of your children would consent to having them taught in Welsh?

A. It is rather difficult to say that now; but the thing is whether the children would learn better; I think that is the most important question.

Q. That no doubt is a very important question ?

A. If the children came to understand the English language better, and learnt it better, it would be better for them to do it through the medium of Welsh.

Q. In your present school which would you prefer to use if you were free ?

A. If free to do as I thought best I would teach them English and Welsh sentences as a means of increasing their vocabulary of English words, and to express themselves in English. I think there ought to be a chance for the teacher to use the Welsh language as the medium of giving instruction to the children in English.

Q. If you were perfectly free, would you teach the children using the Welsh language in speaking to them ?

A. Yes, but only so far as they were unable to understand me in English. Before the revised code I used an English and Welsh handbook, with English sentences on one side and Welsh on the other. The children had a number of sentences to commit to memory as a home lesson and sometimes in school. The next day the teacher would give a sentence in English or Welsh, and the children had to repeat the equivalent, or sometimes they were required to write them. Care was taken to explain the difference in the construction of the sentences. I have no doubt children learnt more English by that method than they do under the present system.

Q. The children who come to the infant school come not speaking a word of English, I suppose ?

A. Not a word.

Q. In how short a time are they able to speak English ?

A. It is very difficult to say that : they are not able to speak English until they are, say, in the Sixth or Seventh Standard.

Q. Do they come to the infant school generally when they are five years old ?

A. When they are three years old.

Q. Do you find that at the time when they come into your school at the age of seven, when they leave the infant school they can speak English fairly ?

A. No.

Q. Can they understand an easy English reading-book ?

A. No, not even in the Third Standard.

Q. They can understand something of it, I suppose ?

A. Yes, of course.

Q. Do you think that by the time the children were 10 or 11 years of age in the Third or Fourth standard, they would understand more English if you had been generally teaching them in Welsh and teaching the English as a foreign language you yourself speaking Welsh ?

A. Yes, to understand it, but not to speak it. My opinion is that English should not be the spoken language of the school.

Q. Then do you think that you can teach them more English in the time that you have by the present method than if you spoke to them in Welsh ?

A. Yes, I can cram more English into them.

Q. I am simply questioning you now as to how you would most easily teach the children English, and I ask whether the children would be better able to understand and to speak English at 10 or 11 years of age if during the years up to that time you had been teaching them in school in the Welsh language ?

A. I believe they would understand much better, but would not be able to speak unless we had more time than we have at present.

Q. But that is not my question: given the time that you have (in the 2½ hours, taking that as the amount of time), and using it either to teach English or Welsh, in the same amount of time by which method would you teach them English best?

A. By teaching them in Welsh. I would teach them to understand English better, but not to speak it.

Q. You think that if you talk to them in Welsh and taught English as a foreign language they would understand it better but not speak it so well; is that your answer?

A. Not exactly. Use the two languages together; use the English for speaking and the Welsh for explaining.

Q. Will you tell me in your own language, given the present amount of school hours, and the present attendance at the school, in what way would you soonest enable the children in your school to read, understand, and speak English?

A. By having a book in English and Welsh, one side English and the other side Welsh, let the children read occasionally the Welsh part as well as the English; then they would thus understand the English better. The children should also commit a portion to memory, and produce it on slate or paper, they would thus increase their vocabulary, and learn to express themselves in English.

Q. Then you do not wish that the Welsh language should be so taught as to lead to the exclusion or neglect of English?

A. No, it should not be so at all.

Q. You think and feel that it is an absurdity to try and teach anything to a little child in a language of which he is absolutely ignorant?

A. I believe so; it is almost impossible to do it without explaining it to him in his own language.

Q. That is the condition in which many of your children come to you, is it not?

A. Yes, in the infant school and even in the First Standard they are able to understand next to nothing of English.

Q. What liberty would you desire to possess in your school as to the use of the Welsh language?

A. I think that it would be advisable to have Welsh as a class subject, only it should be optional. I would not have it made compulsory, but I would like it to have a trial, so as to see if the children would come on better.

Q. But even then you would use the Welsh in part as a means of acquiring English?

A. Yes, they should certainly be taught parallel.

Q. Would you desire that the children should be examined in Welsh by the inspector, and that they should receive marks for their acquisition of Welsh as well as of English?

A. They ought to be allowed to answer either in English or Welsh, and marks should be given if they are able to answer in either of the two. If a child failed to express himself in English he ought to have a chance to do so in Welsh?

Q. Would you care to teach Welsh grammatically in your school; that is to say, would you teach Welsh grammar?

A. Personally, I would have no objection, but I do not know whether it would be better for the children in my school.

Q. Generally speaking the Welsh do not learn their language grammatically to any large extent, I believe?

A. No, they do not, and that is the cause of the difficulty which I spoke of just now as to their not being able to write the language.

Q. Are you a member of the Society for the Utilization of the Welsh Language in Education ?

A. No.

Q. There is, I suppose throughout Wales at this time a very general desire that there should be a more distinct recognition of the Welsh language as an instrument of education ?

A. I believe so, and it is becoming more so every year. I kept aloof from that society, because I had not fully made up my mind, although I feel strongly that Welsh children ought to be able to write their own language, and it ought to be used to learn English.

Q. Have you noticed what is the language which the children use when they are at play in the play ground ?

A. Universally Welsh ; it is almost impossible to get them to speak English when at play.

Q. Then the only English that they hear is in school ?

A. Yes, or occasionally in the street, and some at home.

Q. Is it a matter of fact that a good deal of the English which is got up for the reading pass, is a matter of rote ?

A. It is impossible to teach it intelligently, and go through the three books.

Q. Is the result of that kind of teaching to leave no permanent effect upon the children when they leave school, so far as English is concerned ?

A. I believe that in many cases it forces the children to hate their books.

Q. Would you say that if you had one English book thoroughly taught on good methods, using the methods of translation from Welsh to English, and from English to Welsh, as is done in the teaching of a foreign language in this country, your children would be put in a better position when they get to the Third and Fourth Standards ?

A. Yes, especially in country schools.

Q. Will you describe to the Commission what is your method of dealing with English when you get a child into the First Standard ?

A. The first thing that I do is to read sentence by sentence and for the children to follow ; then I ask them sometimes what are the meanings of the words, and they have to explain them in Welsh, and afterwards as well as they can in English.

Q. You do that now ?

A. Yes. After explaining them in Welsh I explain them in English and I ask them afterwards to express themselves in Welsh and in English on the meanings of the lesson and the words.

Q. I tested myself in several schools the children in the Third and Fourth Standards and they read to me fluently out of the book that they had prepared ; but when I asked them the meaning of some of the simplest words and sentences, I was not able to ascertain that they had any intelligent knowledge ?

A. They have not even in the Fourth Standard.

Q. Every Welshmen of course would like to see the language preserved ; but do you think the school is the place where that can be secured ?

A. I would not do that for the sake of learning the language and nothing else, but only as a means to understand English through it.

Q. You admit that in giving them any intelligent knowledge of the matter that you read, you must proceed from what they know to what they do not know ?

A. Yes, we must proceed from the Welsh to the language that they do not understand.

Q. Then I am right, I suppose, in assuming that throughout the whole of the Welsh speaking part of Wales a good deal of Welsh is used in the lower standards necessarily in explanation in order to give them a common means of education ?

A. Yes.

Q. You are aware, I suppose, that the percentage of passes in Welsh schools in reading is as high as in England ?

A. Yes.

Q. Does not that seem rather extraordinary ?

A. They only learn to read like parrots. Perhaps that is putting it rather strongly ; that is to say, they learn to read the words and that is all, and we give a great deal of time to the reading.

MR. LEWIS WILLIAMS, J. P., CHAIRMAN OF THE CARDIFF SCHOOL BOARD,
EXAMINED.

SECOND REPORT, PAGES 873, 876, 878.

Many children go to school entirely ignorant of English—Thinks better results would be obtained if some subjects were taught in Welsh instead of in English—Should have Welsh teachers—Welsh language should be encouraged and taught.

Q. I do not know whether I might ask you a question about a matter that is creating a good deal of interest in Wales, I mean the bi-lingual difficulty ; does that affect you in Cardiff at all ?

A. No, that does not affect us in Cardiff ; but knowing the Principality very well, I am in favor of the Welsh language being taught. The difficulty is one we have to recognize. This week a teacher of cookery whom we have just had from North Wales said that she could not get the requisite number of children because she could not speak Welsh.

Q. A large number of children when they go to school are absolutely ignorant of the English language, are they not ?

A. Yes.

Q. And therefore it would be absurd to make the English language the medium for teaching them anything ?

A. I think that we should get very much better results if we taught them some subjects in Welsh instead of in English.

Q. Do you very much desire to have Welsh teachers for Wales ?

A. I think that it would be an advantage.

Q. In what way ; could you amplify that at all ?

A. I think that a knowledge of the Welsh language would give a quicker insight into character and that they would be able to impart many facts more directly than they otherwise can.

Q. You said that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Cardiff are English speaking people ; therefore the Welsh question does not affect you so much in Cardiff ?

A. It does not affect us at Cardiff.

Q. Yet, notwithstanding that, you are a very earnest pleader for the Welsh language

A. I have taken a great interest in the education of Wales for 25 years ; and I feel that it is a wise and judicious thing that the language should be encouraged and taught

MR. BERIAH GWYNFE EVANS, EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

English best acquired by Welsh children through the medium of Welsh language—80 per cent. of his pupils had no knowledge of English when admitted—injurious effect of Welsh being ignored—a system of translation should be adopted.

Q. (Mr. Richard.) You have been for the greater part of your life engaged in educational work in Wales, have you not?

A. I have been for the greater part of my life so engaged.

Q. In regard to the Society for the utilization of the Welsh language in education, of which you are secretary, I should like to ask you a question. The object of that Society is not to discourage the acquisition of the English language by the Welsh children, or to prevent its spread in Wales, is it?

A. The very reverse would be its object.

Q. Still less, I suppose, has it any political character?

A. None whatever.

Q. Your contention is, that the English language will be best acquired by Welsh children through the medium of Welsh, is it not?

A. Exactly so.

Q. Can you give any evidence to the Commission as to the present prevalence of the Welsh language in the Principality, first of all as a spoken language. I suppose that it is still largely in use in most of the agricultural districts of Wales?

A. It is a notable fact, that with the exception of Radnorshire, and parts of Breconshire and Pembrokehire, Welsh is practically the home language of the people. English may be the language of the school, but Welsh is the language of the playground, of the roads, of the market, and of the shop. In many cases it is the language of discussion and of business in public bodies, school boards, boards of guardians, parish vestries, etc., much, if not the whole of the business of which bodies, in many instances, is conducted entirely in Welsh, though the minutes are recorded in English. For 16 years I was in charge of a school, where outside the walls of my school-room, I had no occasion for using any language but Welsh half a dozen times in the year. Mr. W. Williams, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools for Wales, states that, for the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and part of Carmarthen, most of the children speak Welsh habitually at home, excepting in the southern half of Pembrokehire.

Q. Passing to the mining and manufacturing districts, how does the language hold its own there?

A. Mr. D. W. Jones, coal inspector, Cardiff, says: "I am within the mark when I say that nine-tenths of the colliers of South Wales speak Welsh in the coal pit." Mr. W. Edwards, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, writing under date November 30th, 1880, says:—"I recently made a minute inquiry into the extent to which Welsh is spoken by the children of the district with this result:—of 24,383 children above 7 years of age, 55 per cent. were returned as speaking Welsh habitually at home. In the Rhondda Valley the proportion of purely Welsh children is much greater, viz., 72 per cent.

Q. How is it in the quarry districts of North Wales?

A. Mr. Edward Roberts, Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector of Schools for District No. 46, comprising the Island of Anglesey, and the Census Unions of Bangor, Carnarvon, and Pwllheli, says:—"The Welsh language is spoken, I may almost say exclusively, by children in this district when not at school." The Reverend Daniel Rowlands, Principal of the Bangor Training College, says:—"In Anglesey, and Carnarvonshire I

"should say that the language used by children out of school is exclusively Welsh. I believe that the same thing is true and perhaps to a still greater extent in Merionethshire."

Q. How is it with regard to the large towns, such as Cardiff and Swansea ; I suppose that English predominates there ?

A. There is, even in large towns much more Welsh than is apparent to a superficial observer. When I removed to Cardiff two months ago, I was told that I should never hear Welsh spoken. Since then I have made it a habit in calling at shops to make some remark in Welsh, and in only one instance have I been unable to secure a reply in the same language. Within a week of my arrival I attended a public meeting in the town at which the proceedings were entirely in Welsh, and there was an adult audience of some 1,200. Within a month after I attended another public meeting in the same town, when the proceedings were carried on in Welsh, and in which two Members of Parliament took part, and there was an audience of from 1,600 to 1,800, almost entirely children and young people ; and yet Cardiff has been considered a one of the most Anglicised of the Welsh towns. The Welsh element of Swansea and Merthyr Tydvil would form a large proportion of the population. On Easter Monday I attended a musical entertainment at Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire, where there were from 5,000 to 6,000 people present, and yet the conductor of the meeting, a clergyman of the Church of England, deemed it necessary to conduct the proceedings almost exclusively in Welsh.

Q. With regard to those that go down to settle in Wales from England and Scotland and other nationalities, do they retain the English language, or do any of them acquire the Welsh ?

A. So far as my experience goes, I should say that throughout the whole of Wales instances could be met with of families bearing English, Scotch, or Irish surnames, who are yet purely, almost monoglot, Welsh in speech. I have had in my own school children bearing such names as Dyer, Gray, Hayter, Wright, Irving, Murray, Hicks, and so on. In some of these cases the parents, who were railway employes, etc., would speak nothing but English at home, while their children preferred Welsh. In another generation these families would be purely Welsh.

Q. As to literature in the Welsh language, there is an impression pretty generally prevalent in England, that though the Welsh language may live on the lips of the people, there is very little literature ; what is your opinion on that point ?

A. I have no hesitation at all in saying that Welsh is not a barbarous jargon, or provincial dialect, spoken only by the unlettered and having no literature. As a literary people the Welsh will compare favorably with any nationality. Notwithstanding that the language has not been taught in the schools, its periodical literature is very extensive. I have been making enquiries of the publishers in Wales, and though I had previously flattered myself as being pretty well posted in Welsh matters, the replies which I have received have astounded me. The circulation of Welsh newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books of all sorts, far exceeds my previously formed ideas. I find, for instance, that we have 17 weekly newspapers published in the vernacular in Wales, ranging in price from a halfpenny to twopence each. The total weekly circulation of these exceeds 120,000 ; the lowest circulation of any single paper is 1,500 ; and the highest weekly circulation returned for any single paper is 23,000, which has been the weekly issue for eight years of "Y Genedl Gymreig" ("The Welsh Nation"), an eight-page 56-column penny Welsh newspaper published in Carnarvon. I do not wish, of course, to state anything but what is absolutely necessary to found our own case. One magazine alone, published monthly, has attained a circulation of 37,760, and there are altogether 150,000 copies of magazines published in the Welsh language circulated monthly in the Principality. As to books, I may say that a leading firm in Wales assures me that they have expended 18,000*l.* on the production of a single Welsh work, and yet the sale has been sufficient to repay the expenditure and to afford a fair profit on that expenditure. A Welsh-English Dictionary is now being published, the first volume

of which, consisting of over 400 pages, quarto, and sold at half-a-guinea, does not reach the end of the first letter of the alphabet. English and Scotch firms also reap a rich harvest in Wales by the issue and circulation there of Welsh works published by them. One firm from Glasgow (and that I would wish to say is not the foreign firm that has circulated most Welsh books) has issued a number of Welsh works amounting in all to over 18,000, attaining a sale worth 36,250*l*. The total annual value of Welsh literature of all kinds published, is estimated by one of the leading Welsh firms as exceeding 200,000*l*.

Q. Is the Welsh language still largely used as a vehicle of religious instruction and worship?

A. A very telling fact in connection with this would, I believe, be the returns of the British and Foreign Bible Society. I have been informed by them that during the year ending the 31st March, 1887, a total of 84,408 copies of the Scripture in whole or in part, and entirely Welsh, were issued. This does not by any means represent the total number. There are other firms which also issue Welsh Bibles and Testaments, notably the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and in Welsh homes, however humble or however rich, there is scarcely a shelf without its Bible, and its magazine, in the native language.

Q. Have you any idea how large a proportion of churches and chapels conduct their services in Welsh?

A. It would be difficult to obtain the exact number as regards the churches; but as regards the nonconformist denominations the numbers are published annually.

Q. (*Chairman.*) There would be no difficulty about the churches, because a report has been made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which I have myself seen, as to the number of Welsh and English services?

A. I was not aware of that. I may say that with regard to the four leading nonconformist denominations, that with a total of 3,571 chapels, there are 2,853 entirely Welsh and 898 English. Thus, in these four denominations, 76 per cent. of the services would be conducted in Welsh. This does not, however, represent the proportion of Welsh to English worshippers amongst the nonconformists. As a rule, the English chapels are small and ill attended, while a Welsh service is often crowded. I mean, of course, services in the nonconformist chapels. Then, again, to found these English nonconformist causes, in the first instance, drafts have been made from Welsh chapels to form the nucleus of the new cause.

Q. What do you say about Sunday schools in this respect?

A. In the Welsh Sunday schools Welsh greatly preponderates. The Sunday school has hitherto been the great educating medium for the Welsh-speaking population. It is here that they have obtained the only instruction in their own language which they have ever had; and though they only have it here for an hour and a half once a week, they have learnt the language better than the English has been learnt by the regular daily instruction received at the day schools.

Q. How does all this prevalence of the Welsh language affect the question of education in Wales?

A. In Welsh schools (and by Welsh schools, I should say that I here mean schools in the Welsh-speaking parts of Wales), the majority of children come to school with absolutely no knowledge of English, but with a colloquial knowledge of Welsh. In my own school at Gwynfe I can say that at least eighty per cent. of the children admitted, ranging from four to ten years of age, came to me without possessing any knowledge of English. The simplest phrases in English conveyed no meaning to them. They had the whole vocabulary of English yet to learn. I was at one time carried away by the feeling which then prevailed, that, at whatever cost, nothing but English should be heard in the school. I never permitted a word of Welsh to be spoken under any circumstances inside the school-room or even on the playground. I am to this day ashamed to own that I, as a schoolmaster, did what was at one time an universal custom, and caned my boys for

using in my hearing their mother-tongue, the tongue in which all their hearts' associations were bound up, the language of their homes, of their parents' religion, of their own sympathies and intelligence. I shall regret it to my dying day. Permit me to give one instance of how this operated. On one occasion a boy in the second or third standard, a big lad of eleven years of age, came to school an hour late ; he was accompanied by a sister, and a school-mate a year older ; I called him up and asked him in English where he had been ; the reply took my breath away. "Please Sir," said he, "I am dead." "You are dead?" I asked in surprise. "Yes," he said, "I am dead on the road." On breaking through my own rule, and inquiring in Welsh what he meant, I found that the poor boy had been ill on the road, and that neither he nor his sister nor schoolmate could distinguish in English between having been ill and been dead. That, I think, was the last time I ever insisted on the rule to exclude Welsh from my school. In bi-lingual Wales, on the other hand, the majority of the children when admitted into the schools have a more or less extensive English vocabulary, while they also possess a more complete knowledge of colloquial Welsh.

Q. What is the effect of Welsh being ignored and passed over in the day schools?

A. The result is injurious in many ways. In the first place, it lessens the child's confidence in himself, it makes him nervous, afraid to give expression to his thoughts, and doubtful of his own powers. In the second place, it instils into his mind a hatred of one of the two languages. Either he must hate the language of his home, which he is led to regard as a thing to be ashamed of, or, if he has any spirit in him or the least spark of patriotism, it fills his youthful mind with a deep-seated hatred of the foreign language, in favor of which his legitimate mother tongue is placed in the position of a bastard. In the third place, again, it affects the light in which he regards school. He associates school with English and home with Welsh ; these counteract each other where they should assist. That this is the case is evidenced by the Education Blue Book for 1882, page 421 in the report of the Rev. Shadrach Pryce, Her Majesty's Inspector. In the fourth place, school is thus made a greater burden in the child's eyes than it need be ; there is nothing attractive for him there. His lesson books, all in a foreign tongue, present nothing to his intelligence but the few pictures they may contain. There is nothing, in fact, but the companionship of his schoolmates to give him pleasure ; and even this pleasure is limited by the restriction placed upon him and them to use only English whenever possible.

Q. How does this question affect the teaching of the English language?

A. The system of teaching generally pursued necessarily involves a training of memory and not of the intelligence ; I might even say training the memory at the cost of the intelligence. The instance that I gave of the lad who believed that he was dead when he wished to say that he had been ill is not an isolated one. Children learn a number of English words, but these words convey no ideas to their minds. The teaching degenerates into a purely mechanical exercise. The child reads his book, his pronunciation of words may be correct, he may give an English synonym for any given word, but he actually knows nothing of it. It is only when the idea is placed before him in the familiar Welsh garb that he recognises it. To the ordinary English child his reading book contains stories in simple language which amuse and interest him ; to the ordinary Welsh child, on the contrary, most of his books are sealed books, so far as his intelligence is concerned ; the words are mere dry symbols, presenting no idea to his mind.

Q. That relates to what you call Welsh Wales, where the language of the home is purely Welsh ; but how about what is called bi-lingual Wales?

A. There is one fact, if you will permit me to refer to the question preceding that, I should wish to emphasize strongly, and that is the injury done to Welsh children by ignoring Welsh in elementary schools is permanent. Some of those who have done best in scholastic competitions in Wales are those who have had their home language properly utilized in their school course. Were it not for the Sunday schools, where the boys and girls are taught to read their native language, and were it not for the Welsh literature

made accessible to them by this Sunday teaching, I say deliberately that Welsh peasants instead of being, as I am proud to believe they are, the most intelligent of their class in the British Isles, would to-day be plunged in barbarian darkness.

Q. Will you now tell us how, in your opinion, this question affects bi-lingual Wales.

A. In the first place, bi-lingual Wales, children are only taught one language where they could with very little, if any, additional trouble, be taught two. In the second place, they are not taught the grammatical structure of their mother tongue, and thus a most valuable mental training, practically within the reach of all, is deliberately ignored and allowed to become a waste educational product. The injurious effect of this is evident. It affects in the first place attendants of Welsh services in the Church of England; they are not able to follow the lessons or to utter the responses, because they have not been taught to read Welsh. Again, the lower working classes who do not attend the Welsh Sunday schools are unlettered, the only class of Welshmen who may be so considered. Some of these pick up an insufficient knowledge of the construction of their native language, and become contributors to a certain class of the Welsh press, these contributions being often of a very low order and tending to debase the native purity of the language. Parents, that is, Welsh-speaking parents, having little interest in the schools, do not willingly submit to the compulsory attendance of children, and friction with the authorities ensues unnecessarily.

Q. The Department has made some concessions in regard to the use of the Welsh language in schools, has it not?

A. The only place where Welsh is officially recognized in the Code is a footnote to Schedule II., which states that "In districts where Welsh is spoken the intelligence of the children examined in elementary or class subject, may be tested by requiring them to explain in Welsh the meaning of passages read.

Q. You think that that is insufficient?

A. It may have been well meant, but it certainly is insufficient. It does not tend to the increase of loyalty on the part of patriotic Welshmen of average intelligence to see French and German inserted for the benefit of a comparatively few when Welsh is excluded where it might please the many.

Q. You spoke of four heads, and you have given us one; what is the second?

A. The teaching of Welsh as a class subject. In specifying our requests with regard to Welsh as a class subject, I wish to say in the first place, so as to remove any misunderstanding at the commencement, what we do not want. We do not want to teach Welsh as a class subject, but to utilize it. The children come to school with a knowledge of Welsh, but without a knowledge of English. We want to use systematically the knowledge which they possess as a key to the knowledge which they do not possess. We do not want to replace English, but to help it. It is our firm belief that the modifications in the Code, which we ask for, would directly benefit the child educationally, not alone in opening his intelligence, in investing his school studies with an interest that they do not now possess, but actually in giving him a far more practical knowledge of English than he can under the present system. In the second place we do not wish to substitute Welsh grammar for English grammar, but to modify the present requirements in English grammar to suit the peculiar conditions of the Welsh child. A modified form of the present requirements in English, and a regular graduated system of translation from Welsh to English is what we mean by Welsh as a class subject. We say that it is contrary to common sense to pursue, with regard to a Welsh speaking child in the heart of Wales, precisely the same course of teaching English grammar, and to subject him to precisely the same test in English grammar, as would be done with regard to an English-speaking boy in Essex or Kent. We want to train the children of Wales from the lowest infant class to the highest standard, to be distinctly bi-lingual. Our children now labor under a bi-lingual difficulty. We appeal for your help to turn this bi-lingual difficulty into a bi-lingual advantage. Bi-lingualism, strictly so called, is in every instance an advantage. It is only the spurious bi-lingualism which is a difficulty. And I state, as my deliberate

conviction (and I would wish due weight to be given to my words as a teacher of 20 years experience in Welsh districts), that in a great part of Wales the much vaunted knowledge of English which our children are supposed to acquire in our day schools is a spurious knowledge.

Q. By spurious you mean imperfect and inadequate?

A. Not alone imperfect; but it appears to be good when it is really bad. It may be coin, but it is counterfeit coin. English literature is closed and barred against them; give us the key to open the portals. English thought does not penetrate these districts; help us to remove the obstacle to the spread of this light.

MR. DAN ISAAC DAVIES, B. SC., EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Bi-lingual instruction should be given—trained Welsh speaking teachers and bi-lingual books should be provided—Untrained bi-lingual teachers are preferable to trained teachers ignorant of Welsh—There is a reaction for bi-lingual teaching.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) You are a sub-inspector in some part of Wales, are you not?

A. I am.

Q. Have you had a large educational experience?

A. Yes.

Q. The question upon your summary is how far is the bi-lingual difficulty met in Wales?

A. That assumes that it is met with, because it cannot be met if it is not in existence, —and it is met with very largely. We meet with it now too in a new form. There is a sense of dissatisfaction spreading amongst the ratepayers and taxpayers, because they say that the State representing the taxpayers, and the School Board representing the ratepayers, are unjust to the Welsh Sunday schools.

Q. Will you explain in what way?

A. The idea in Wales is rather in favor of giving the religious instruction in the Sunday schools. The day school prepares for the English Sunday school by teaching the reading of English; but it does not teach the reading of Welsh, so that the Welsh Sunday school is over-weighted, and has not only to teach religion but to teach reading.

Q. In the Welsh language you mean?

A. Yes, to teach Welsh reading; so that there is a right desire for having English and Welsh reading taught in the day school.

Q. So as to admit of the instruction on Sunday being devoted entirely to religious purposes?

A. Yes, entirely.

Q. How do you think that the bi-lingual difficulty should be met?

A. First of all by a frank recognition of bi-lingual instruction in the Code.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Scotch Code of 1886?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us what there is in that Code, bearing upon this question, if you have it in your hand?

A. Yes.

Q. (*Sir Francis Sandford.*) Have you got the Code of 1887?

A. I have not the Code of 1887, but it would probably be the same. I find on page 6 of the Scotch Code of 1886 in a note that there is a distinct mention made of a teacher of Gaelic. Of course that implies instruction in Gaelic. There is no mention in the English Code of a teacher of Welsh. On page 8 I find that there is a provision that if infants under seven are "partly taught by a Gaelic-speaking pupil teacher whose services are not required under Article 32 (c.) in respect of the average attendance at the school, the grant on account of each scholar in that department may be increased by "one shilling." On page 9 I find it stated that—"In districts where Gaelic is spoken the intelligence of the children examined under any paragraph of this Article (19) may be tested by requiring them to explain in Gaelic the meaning of any passages read or recited." There is a provision of that kind in the English Code.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) For Wales?

A. Yes, for Wales; but it is not considered satisfactory, because it implies a knowledge of Welsh in the Inspector, and that is not always the case; therefore it cannot be taken advantage of.

Q. Have you anything more to say about the Scotch Code?

A. Yes. On page 10 it says that a special sum of 40s. or 60s. may be paid in respect of pupil teachers employed in giving bi-lingual instruction to Gaelic-speaking children beyond the ordinary grant. Then on page 30 I find it stated that a pupil teacher employed in a school in one of the Gaelic-speaking counties in giving bi-lingual instruction to Gaelic-speaking children, shall in addition to the other subjects of examination be liable to examination by the inspector in Gaelic reading, translation and composition. Then on page 32 there is a special condition in the memorandum of agreement of pupil teachers which says that the candidate having been employed in giving bi-lingual instruction to Gaelic-speaking children becomes a pupil in some school sanctioned by the Department preparatory to entering a training college; that is to say, where other Scotch pupil teachers would have four years to serve, the Gaelic-speaking pupil teachers are allowed to serve for three years, and to give this extra year to preparation for the training college. Then on page 37, we are told that Gaelic may be taken as a specific subject, provided it be taught upon a graduated scheme to be approved by Her Majesty's inspector.

Q. Is it your contention that all these provisions should be inserted in the English Code with respect to the Welsh language?

A. Certainly.

Q. Do you know anything about the regulation of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland?

A. Yes, I have not full particulars, but they make grants in the elementary schools, they also pay result grants in the intermediate schools, and they have admitted the Irish language into the higher schools and universities, so that really the Irish language is recognised throughout the entire course of instruction in Ireland, in all classes of schools and colleges and in the university itself.

Q. Then you think, do you not, that Welsh, if it is to be used as a medium for teaching English, should be taken account of in assessing the merit grant?

A. I am of that opinion. You might think that perhaps this would always be the case. I do not know whether any other witness has explained the very strange traditional arrangements in Wales, which are something of this kind. The idea is that if you shut Welsh out of the school-room and the play-ground, you are in that way likely to teach English better. There is a plan by which if a boy is heard to speak a word of Welsh, a piece of stick or board, about a finger's length, is taken out of the master's desk, with the letters W. N. on it, meaning "Welsh Note." This is handed to the child, and the meaning of that is that the child, if he has it in his possession at the close of the school, is to be punished. This child is not now thinking of the lesson; he is very anxious to find somebody who speaks Welsh, in order to hand the W. N. on to him; so

that he attends to right and left, to somebody before or behind him who is likely to speak Welsh, and as soon as he hears a Welsh word, he hands it over; and that goes on, and at last the final culprit is brought up and punished. I do not mean to say that this exists extensively now, but the spirit which resulted in that arrangement 50 years ago still remains, and marks the system. I would support a change of this kind, that the books in use should be bi-lingual, partly Welsh and partly English; that would at once amount to a concession to the Welsh teachers, because it would reduce the amount of English matter, while on the other hand it would be meeting this new feeling, which I have already referred to, which asks that the Welsh Sunday schools should have the same chance as the English Sunday schools; you would be teaching Welsh reading side by side with English reading.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) We have a good deal of evidence from Mr. Gwydfe Evans about the Welsh language and its prevalence; have you anything to add to that?

A. I should like to impress upon the Commission that I have been all my life what the Welsh people call an Anglophile. They have always thought that I was too zealous for English. I have spent a large part of my life in England, for some years in the Metropolis, but mainly in Gloucestershire.

Q. As an inspector?

A. Yes. When I returned to Wales I returned under the impression that I should find the Welsh language fast receding, almost disappearing; but at every step since my return on the 1st of October, 1882, rather more than four years ago, I have found that the Welsh language, has turned the corner,—it has passed out of a time of, we may say, an English teaching reaction, I am glad to say, not into a time of Welsh teaching reaction, but into a time of a bi-lingual teaching reaction. A hundred years ago the feeling was all in favor of teaching by the Welsh language introduced by Mr. Charles, of Bala; that lasted for 50 years. Unfortunately, Mr. Charles, when he found the Sunday schools succeeding so well, and religion being spread amongst the people, neglected the day schools, and gave them up; and 50 years later, the Welshman who knew his Bible well, found that the Englishman came in to compete with him in secular matters, and he was nowhere; and he began to blame, not the system of instruction, but the language. Then there was a tendency to give it up, and then came in the English-speaking reaction. Now the sons of those men who have retained the two languages see that they have a decided advantage, and there is a bi-lingual teaching reaction.

Q. What is the feeling of the Welsh parents on this question?

A. They are in ignorance; they fancy that a man cannot have two mother tongues; that if you wish to learn English you must give up Welsh, but, to show that persons may have two mother tongues, I may state my own parents, for example, spoke both Welsh and English, so that we have always as children been able to speak and think in both languages.

Q. And on that ground of ignorance, which you state, there is a prejudice amongst Welsh parents against introducing Welsh into day schools?

A. Amongst some; but I believe that the greater portion already see the immense advantage of bi-lingual instruction, and that number will increase daily with the spread of information.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) Has there been any recognition of Welsh in other institutions in Wales distinct from the elementary schools?

A. Yes; there are scholarships offered at Lampeter College, at Cardiff College, at Aberystwith College and at Bangor College; and now a Welsh paper is given at these scholarship examinations, so that a boy who has been taught Welsh can get marks to help him to take a high place. There are also Welsh Scholarships at Llandovery School and Christ's College, Brecon.

Q. Have they professors of Welsh in these colleges?

A. Yes, in three out of the four. I believe that Bangor College, which is in a very Welsh district, has not yet appointed a professor of Welsh; there is one at Lampeter, one at Aberystwyth, and one at Cardiff. Welsh is systematically taught at Llandoverly School, and some attention is paid to it at Christ's College, Brecon.

Q. You refer to Welsh in the final schools at Oxford; what do you mean by that?

A. That Oxford University is about to give its highest degree for a thorough knowledge of Welsh.

Q. But is there no deficiency in the means of training teachers in Wales?

A. We have a considerable supply of bi-lingual teachers untrained; it is felt that for certain districts bi-lingual untrained teachers are to be preferred to trained teachers ignorant of Welsh. What we want, is to have trained bi-lingual teachers. I, for one, feel that we want to have some arrangement that would give opportunities for increasing the supply of trained bi-lingual teachers.

Q. Do you think that the Welsh University Colleges recently established might be utilised for that purpose in some way?

A. I am of that opinion.

Q. Have you anything else to say to us as to English parents in Wales, as well as teachers, seeing the advantages of bi-lingual instruction?

A. I was very much struck with the success of English children at the examinations held by us, the first of the kind, last November.

Q. At the parish of Gelligaer?

A. Yes. At one school I was told that fully one-half of the children were children of English parents. I heard them read Welsh, and recite Welsh, and I could not tell which were the Welsh and which the English children, so successful was the pronunciation of the English children.

Q. And those English children got a good place?

A. Yes. I arranged the order of merit, and in one case an English girl stood third out of a class of 18; in another school an English boy was second.

Q. Have you anything to say with regard to inspection in Wales?

A. I wanted to bring out very strongly that the administration of the Education Act has given great confidence to Welshmen. They have made no strong demand or cry for Welsh-speaking inspectors, and yet the Education department has given them that. Almost every inspector and sub-inspector in Wales, the large majority of them at any rate, are bi-linguists.

Q. The object is not to carry on his education in Welsh, but to enable him to get, education through speaking Welsh?

A. Yes.

Q. (*Mr. Alderson.*) Is translation from English into Welsh, or *vice versa*, taught in schools in Wales?

A. Not systematically.

Q. Do you not think that that is very desirable?

A. That is what we propose in connection with this scheme.

Q. (*Mr. Sydney Buxton.*) From a reply which you made to Lord Norton, I understand your desire to be that Welsh should be taught, not in order to keep the Welsh language alive, but in order that the children, by learning both Welsh and English, should be able to learn English better; is that the position you take up?

A. Yes, especially for Welsh Wales.

Q. If you teach Welsh in this way it will, I suppose, tend to keep the Welsh language alive?

A. My colleagues and myself think that by this movement we shall really endanger the existence of the Welsh language; it has no tendency at all to hinder the progress of English; but unless the Welsh people are very much attached to their Welsh language, this movement will be fatal to it. The late Dean of Bangor's advice was—"Smother Welsh with kindness. Persecuting it and ignoring it have given it renewed strength."

Q. And you think that on the whole the existence of the Welsh language is a stumbling block, and not an advantage?

A. The Welsh language under the present scheme is a stumbling block, but we purpose that under the new arrangement it should be turned into an advantage.

Q. Then do you not think that by ignoring it, instead of encouraging it, as you propose, it would be more likely to be killed?

A. I think that that would be fatal to the development of the intelligence of the Welsh people.

Q. For the moment?

A. If you will allow me to illustrate my point, drawing and technical instruction are found to be essentials of success for the people in these days. If the Welsh language be not utilised in Welsh districts for the teaching of drawing and technical instruction that will give other countries 50 years' or a century's advantage over Welsh speaking districts, and I think that that would be very unkind to loyal Britons and fatal to the progress of the Welsh people.

Q. (*Mr. Heller.*) I understood you to say that the area of purely Welsh-speaking districts was narrowing, while the area of bi-lingual districts was increasing?

A. Yes.

DR. ISAMBARD OWEN, EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 12, 13, 14.

Public opinion is in favor of utilising the Welsh language as a means of education—The teaching of Welsh would aid the acquisition of English—Would teach Welsh Grammar for elementary schools.

Q. Then the conclusion that you come to, on the whole, as the result of these careful inquiries by the Cymmrodorion, is that there is a strong power of public opinion in favor of utilising the Welsh language as a means of education?

A. Yes, wherever the subject has been brought before those interested in education. Personally, I believe that the teaching of Welsh in the schools would aid and not hinder the acquisition of English, but even were it not so, even if the introduction of the new subject did, as some fear, bring a little extra burden of work on the school, would not the game, from a practical point of view, be worth the candle, if at the same time frank recognition of the children's language removed an obstacle to the formation of that self-confidence and self-respect, without which success in life is hardly in these days to be attained."

Q. (*Chairman.*) Do I rightly understand that your great object is to utilise the Welsh language in educating the children in English?

A. Yes, that is the great object.

Q. And you do not want to bring before us a scheme for teaching Welsh for the purpose of keeping up the language as a language?

A. No.

Q. But to utilise the knowledge of the children in their own native language for the purpose of teaching them something else?

A. For the purpose of teaching them English and improving their general intelligence.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) At present this obvious absurdity happens constantly in Wales, that a number of little children absolutely ignorant of English, and knowing only Welsh, are taught a variety of things through the English language which they have not learned?

A. Yes.

Q. (*Sir Francis Sandford.*) Do you think that if 100 hours were spent upon English and Welsh, that would give you better English than you would get out of the same time spent on English alone?

A. Yes, that is my opinion.

Q. (*Mr Alderson.*) Then would you introduce or favor the introduction of any teaching of Welsh grammar into schools?

A. Yes.

Q. Would not that tend at once to keep the language alive?

A. I do not think that it would have any influence one way or the other; the forces that keep the language alive would not be affected by it, I fancy.

Q. But there is no teaching at present of Welsh grammar in the schools, is there?

A. Not in the public elementary schools?

Q. Yet you have admirable grammars that might be taught; I have seen a Welsh grammar of an exceedingly elaborate kind?

A. Yes; our society has just prepared and is about to publish a series adapted for the use of elementary schools.

Q. So that you do contemplate teaching grammar?

A. Yes.

REV. DANIEL LEWIS, EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 14, 15, 17

Is not in favor of Welsh text-books or of teaching Welsh in schools—Does not agree with other witnesses—Would discard Welsh as much as possible—English is the one thing needful.

Q. (*Chairman.*) You are, I believe, the rector of Merthyr Tydfil.

A. Yes.

Q. And you are well acquainted with the Welsh language and with the Welsh people?

A. I have always lived in Wales; I was brought up as a Welshman.

Q. We shall be glad to hear what you have to say about the bi-lingual difficulty in Wales. We will first take, if you please, what we call Welsh Wales: what have you to say about the bi-lingual difficulty in Welsh Wales in connection with education?

A. I am not in sympathy with the movement which is now set on foot to introduce Welsh text-books into the curriculum of Welsh elementary schools. I think that it would considerably handicap both teachers and scholars, because I feel from my own bringing up that the fact of my always speaking Welsh handicapped me considerably in my examinations. Had I been taught to think in and read and study English more, I should have done better both at School and at College.

Q. A suggestion has been made to us that it is advisable that Welsh should be recognised in schools, not simply for the purpose of keeping up the Welsh language, but for the purpose of enabling the teachers to avail themselves of the knowledge that the children have of their native language in order to teach them, through it, the English language and other matters ; how would you view such a suggestion ?

A. I think it is a mistake.

Q. Will you explain why you think it is a mistake ?

A. For this reason : first of all, I do not think that it can be grafted on the present system of elementary education ? You would have to get double sets of books, and the teachers would have to be Welshmen ; and the circle from which the choice of teachers should have to be made would be narrowed down considerably to a limited number. Moreover, the wish is not a wish from the parents ; I think it has been encouraged by a few patriots who no doubt believe they are right, but I do not think that all of them have had experience as school managers and school teachers.

Q. Supposing that we take Welsh Wales, and that we get over the difficulty of Welsh teachers, do you think it would be advisable or unadvisable that the Welsh children in Welsh Wales, who know no English whatever when they come into school, should be taught English and other things by communication in the Welsh language, and that they would be able to understand the teacher better if he spoke Welsh in the first instance ?

A. That is done now so far as speaking is concerned, and the examiners are permitted by the code to elicit answers in Welsh from the children, if I am not mistaken ; and that, I think, is only reasonable. But if they introduce Welsh text-books into the schools it will be a very different thing ; for this reason the language is a spoken one. It has really no body of literature of own.

Q. Supposing it to be the object of Welsh teachers in Welsh Wales to teach children to read intelligently, do you think that they would be able to teach children to read Welsh intelligently, and to get that intelligent reading implanted in their minds through reading Welsh, rather than by hammering out the somewhat superficial knowledge of English, which is all that they could be expected to have acquired considering the shortness of the time at their disposal, to attempt to teach them to read English intelligently ?

A. I fear that it would retard the knowledge of English. The difficulty of the Welshman, speaking from my own experience, is to think in English ; and if he is encouraged to think in Welsh he will I think have to sacrifice the advantage which he has of learning English. That is to say, the study of Welsh in the day school would be at the sacrifice of studying English.

Q. Then you do not agree with those witnesses whom we have had before us, who think that the introduction to a greater extent than is now allowed of the Welsh language into elementary schools would further the good teaching of English ?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you believe that there is a wish on the part of the Welsh people to have their own language taught to the children in the schools ?

A. I do not think that is the case. So far as my experience has gone, I have never yet come across a parent who wished the Welsh language to be taught to his children in school : on the contrary, every Welsh parent is most anxious, so far as my experience goes, that his children should learn English.

Q. In proportion as the Welsh language has taken a strong hold of the children as their mother tongue, it becomes necessary, does it not, to substitute English for Welsh as the language of thought and customary speech ?

A. Yes, decidedly.

Q. And this cannot be done, can it, unless Welsh is, as much as may be, neglected in ordinary life?

A. I would not say neglected, because there is nothing to prevent a Welshman from keeping pace with the spoken Welsh and yet learning English. But if his attention was diverted to the curriculum of Welsh literature or written text-books placed before him, I think he would be greatly handicapped in acquiring a knowledge of English.

Q. In proportion as Welsh phrases and Welsh habits of speech are perpetually recurring to his mind, they will interfere with his ordinary use of English, will they not?

A. Yes, decidedly.

Q. And therefore, in order to make him in his position successful in his business in life, he has practically to discard Welsh and to gain as much English as possible; is it not so?

A. As much as possible.

Q. The more time and brains are given to Welsh in the school, the less are available for English?

A. I should say so, decidedly.

Q. And English is the one thing needful?

A. I think so, in the interest of the rising generation of Wales, certainly.

THE VENERABLE JOHN GRIFFITHS, ARCHDEACON OF LLANDAFF,
EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Would use Welsh in teaching English to Welsh children—Would not discourage English—Use of Welsh does not prevent them acquiring English—Same privilege should be given to the Welsh language as is now given to the Gaelic in the Scotch Code—Bi-lingual elementary books have been provided—A teacher teaching English by the bi-lingual method would produce better results than if he taught English alone.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) I think you are the chairman and honorary treasurer of the council of the Society for Utilising the Welsh Language in Education?

A. I am.

Q. And the memorial which that society has presented to the Commission was signed by you in their name and on their behalf?

A. Yes.

Q. You are well acquainted, I think, with most parts of the Principality, and you have large experience of various kinds in connection with education in Wales?

A. Yes, I know almost the whole of the Principality. I have been connected with education, though not with elementary education only, for the last 40 years. More than 40 years ago I was head master of an endowed grammar school for years. I then left, when I was ordained, to reside in the great mining districts of Monmouthshire, where I had to conduct schools in connection with the works. Having worked there for three or four years I came down to a country parish. That was also bi-lingual, and I had to conduct schools there. Having been there for eight years, I went to the large town parish where I now live. I have been there for 32 years, and there I have a considerable portion of education in my hands; we have no school board, and I have two very large schools.

Q. Are you manager of those schools?

A. I am the chairman of the managers of both the schools.

Q. So that you have had experience of various parts of Wales and can depose to the state of education there, and to the question of the bi-lingual difficulty.

A. I have had a large acquaintance with institutions which bear no doubt to some extent upon the question that you are dealing with to-day. The National Eisteddfod is really an educating institution. I was President of the National Council for 12 years, and that brought me in contact with most of the leading men of Wales of different schools of thought and of different classes.

Q. You are yourself, if I may so say, a bi-lingual clergyman, and you conduct services and preach in English and Welsh with equal facility?

A. Yes. I generally divide the Sunday between the two languages, taking the morning for English, and Welsh the other part of the day.

Q. And you find that of great advantage to you as a clergyman?

A. A very great advantage.

Q. What is your definition of the object of the society of which you are chairman for utilising the Welsh language in education?

A. I think that the object of the Society is a very simple one. It may be said to consist in using the language with which the people are perfectly familiar, their everyday language, the language of their homes, their hearts, and their affections, using that language in training their children, or bringing them up to a knowledge of English. That is the main object of the society. It was from that it first sprang.

Q. There was no idea of discouraging the spread of the English language?

A. Quite the reverse. We have been very much misunderstood in that respect. Our object has been to improve the English education of Welsh children.

Q. But though the object of the change that you seek is not to teach the Welsh language in day schools, you have no objection, but would think it an advantage I suppose, that the children should acquire a better knowledge of their own mother tongue through any use that may be made of it in the schools?

A. I think that it is of the greatest importance for a child's future that he should have a good knowledge of his own language. It is the language of his employment; it is the language of every earnest thought that he has; it is the language of his prayers, and of his religious exercises.

Q. And of his home?

A. Yes. In the town of Neath I address in Welsh people who are advanced in years, but amongst the people my common practice is to speak English to them. We have very few people who go into shops and make their purchases in Welsh; they make them in English.

Q. Neath is now very much Anglicised?

A. Very much. But when the Sunday comes, and our religious exercises have to be gone through, we find that the people will go perhaps in scores to an English chapel, but that they will go, by many hundreds to a Welsh chapel. Therefore it is necessary that I should be able to speak and preach in Welsh; in fact, I learnt the necessity very soon. No predecessor of mine could preach in Welsh with anything like fluency for 50 years. In the parish there were no Church of England Welsh services. At that time three-fourths of the people, at least, spoke only Welsh; there is a great change now. But I thought it my duty to restore to the people their parish church with Welsh privileges; and that parish church now has nothing but Welsh services, with a special clergymen, and I built a church there for the English portion of my people.

Q. You think that it is an advantage to any child or to any man to know two languages?

A. I think that for very many reasons it is a very great advantage. He is a more educated being if he has two languages than if he has only one; and he is intellectually stronger.

Q. (*Chairman.*) This bi-lingual question is not one that is peculiar to England and Wales, or to England and Scotland, and Ireland; it exists in many other countries, does it not?

A. Yes, I think the most interesting facts connected with it are in foreign countries. For instance, any man who studies the work of education, say, in Belgium or in Switzerland, will there meet with much that is of the deepest interest as throwing light upon this bi-lingual question.

Q. And in Austria especially.

A. Yes.

Q. The educational system of those countries has had to be adapted to this variety of languages?

A. One of the facts that strike very forcibly the eye and ear of the tourist, when he is going through those countries, is the wonderful facility with which people in the lower conditions of life can speak, not only one or two, but very often three or four languages.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) Sunday schools form a very important part of the educational apparatus of Wales, I think?

A. They do.

Q. And they are conducted very largely in the Welsh language, are they not?

A. I think I may almost venture the assertion that had it not been for the Welsh Sunday schools in Wales, very little real work would have been solidly done by our English schools. I am now speaking of education and not of instruction merely. It is in our Welsh Sunday schools where the language of the people almost alone prevails, in districts or counties such as Carmarthen and Cardigan, that the child is first allowed to use his own familiar tongue or language; and it interests him very much when instruction is conveyed to him in that tongue of which he is so fond, and with which he is alone familiar.

Q. So that the retention of their own language does not prevent them from acquiring English?

A. It helps them very much, because the more cultivated they are in their own language, so far as my experience goes, the far greater is the readiness with which they can pick up English.

Q. There are some Welshmen who believe that the continued existence of the Welsh language is rather a protection for the morals of the Welsh than otherwise; what has been your experience as to the results of the English language gaining ground in certain parts of Wales; does it improve or deteriorate the character of the population?

A. There are many things to be taken into consideration, but I have no hesitation whatever in saying this: that where the Welsh people retain their own language not only for ordinary purposes, for general purposes, and especially for religious purposes, their morals are superior to the morals of those who have thrown aside these national privileges, and become amalgamated with other nations.

Q. I do not know whether there are any other points that you would like to state to the Commission beyond those that I have tried to elicit from you by questions?

A. Since I came to this place to-day I dropped upon a Scotch Code, and I find that there is now sanctioned in that Code that which is not allowed us (and which we are very ambitious of getting in the case of Welsh), and that is that a knowledge of Gaelic produces marks. I see that in the last Scotch Code a knowledge of Gaelic now gains marks, and we should like the same privilege to be given us in regard to the Welsh language.

Q. Do you consider that the conditions under which Welsh children acquire their education, are sufficiently considered in the standard of passes which is demanded by the Department?

A. No, I do not; it has always been to me a great mystery however they could pass as well as they do, considering that they are being taught in a language perfectly unfamiliar to them, in which they can very seldom realize an idea, because when they think, they think in Welsh.

Q. May I infer that you consider that the number of passes in English, although they secure a grant, represent very little knowledge either of English or the meaning of English?

A. I do.

Q. Then, in fact, that would mean that we are paying for illusory results?

A. Quite so, in strictly Welsh disRICTS.

Q. (*Lord Norton.*) I suppose you would propose a similar public undertaking to teach Gaelic in schools in those parts of Scotland where Gaelic is talked, as to teach Welsh as you propose in the Welsh districts?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any Welsh grammar?

A. Yes.

Q. And that you would propose to be taught?

A. We have already provided bi-lingual elementary books.

Q. Do you see any practical use in keeping up the Welsh language?

A. I think "keeping up" is a term which should not apply to it. I have very often had that question put to me, and my only answer (I hope not a very uncivil one) has been, Let the Welsh language alone; it does not want much propping up; give it simply fair play to do the work Providence intended it should do; and when it dies let it die a natural death.

Q. Then that is all you propose to do; to leave the Welsh language alone to die a natural death?

A. Yes; it will be a long time before its funeral?

Q. (*Sir Francis Sandford.*) We were told yesterday by one of the witnesses that a teacher teaching English on the bi-lingual method would do it better. He would, we will say, produce a better result in a hundred hours than if he taught English alone; do you believe that?

A. I think that is particularly true with regard to the lowest standards in education. I always think that in distinctly Welsh places a great deal of valuable time is lost. If a child leaves his or her home, perhaps at five or six years old, where the only language spoken is Welsh, and goes into an infant's school to get instruction, the instruction is all a mystery, it is all new, it is not associated with any idea which the child can realize; hence the loss of valuable time. But the Welsh child has a wonderful memory; he picks up what he is taught with great ease, holds his place, and makes rapid advance. What I believe is this: that if the teacher had time and inclination to use the knowledge of Welsh that the child had in laying the foundation of his education, he would not only be imparting a very superior education to the present one, but would be expediting very materially the work of education generally.

Q. I want to know why teachers do not use that method, and the managers require them to do so, if it is the best method of teaching English?

A. A better feeling and a more correct judgment, I think, now seems to be growing up; but, unfortunately in the past, managers of schools discouraged as much as possible the use of Welsh, and a master or mistress who dabbled at all with Welsh, as a rule, would incur the displeasure of the managers.

Q. We had yesterday a description of an instrument that was passed from one child to another in the school if he spoke Welsh, and the last holder got punished ; that was a Welsh invention, not imposed upon your schools by an English rule ?

A. Yes, I am a living witness of it. I have seen it many times, and noticed how it inspired a feeling of horror in the child. He was taught to despise his own language.

Q. I understand that you do not want grants in the elementary schools directly for the teaching of Welsh ?

A. No : at present what we simply ask is permission for the utilization of Welsh in the work of our schools, with the ultimate object of making our boys and girls far more proficient in English than they are.

Q. But you would like something similar to the grants that are given under the Scotch Code for teaching Gaelic—the object of all of which is to provide Gaelic-speaking teachers ?

A. Yes.

Q. In the Scotch Code, except the grant for Gaelic as a specific subject, all the extra grants that are made to schools in the Highlands are with a view of enabling them to employ more teachers and Gaelic-speaking teachers ?

A. Yes.

Q. That is what you would like ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever known in the transition period of education in Wales, such as we had in Scotland, any cases of schools in which instruction given in English only emptied the schools where instruction previously was given in Welsh ; we have had that in Gaelic districts, and I want to know whether you have had a similar experience in Wales ?

A. I have had no experience of Welsh elementary schools ; I am not old enough to go back to that, because Madame Bevan had erected schools which had been converted into English schools before my recollection.

Q. I am old enough to remember it in Scotland myself.

A. There is one very interesting fact that bears upon this and has to do with English and Welsh schools. The great educator, whom we hold in reverence in Wales, is Griffith Jones, of Llanddowron. Previously to his time there had been established various schools throughout the Principality.

Q. (*Chairman.*) What date are you speaking of ?

A. I am speaking of two hundred years ago. I am pointing to that, because it is a particular crisis in our educational history. Good men, impressed with the idea, no doubt, that Welsh stood in the way of elevation of the morality of the people, had established largely English schools : but those schools did not seem to touch the people at all ; they had no effect upon them. This very observant man thought that he saw at once where the mistake was. He said, these are Welsh people, and if they are going to be raised and educated it must be through their own language. Hence, began that wonderful effort which covered nearly the whole of Wales by the effort of this one man, assisted eventually by a lady who was generally known as Madam Bevan. This good man rode from place to place, got as many men as he could possibly that could read and write, planted them here and there three or four months at a time, set up night schools to enable the adult population to attend, and thus sowed largely the seeds of education which were afterwards reaped by Charles of Bala.

MR. THOMAS MERCHANT WILLIAMS, EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 26, 27, 28.

Junior teachers invariably used Welsh in explaining various subjects of instruction—Bilingual reading books in parallel columns should be used where Welsh is generally spoken—Provision for Gaelic in Scotch Code should be made applicable to Welsh—The two languages a great advantage—Nearly all the inspectors now speak Welsh.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) I think you are now a barrister-at-law ?

A. I am.

Q. I believe you have been long connected with education, both in Wales and England ?

A. Yes.

Q. You are connected with the Aberdare British school, I think ?

A. Yes.

Q. How far did you find that the Welsh language was used there in trying to bring the children to a knowledge of English ?

A. The head teacher never used the Welsh language, so far as I remember, in school ; but the pupil teachers almost invariably used the Welsh language in explaining arithmetical processes, the rules of grammar, and the other parts of their instruction to the children.

Q. And you thought it was useful and valuable ?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. As an auxiliary in teaching ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you went from there to North Wales to a Welsh part of Anglesea ?

A. Yes, to Amlwch.

Q. There you found the children even more Welsh than in Aberdare ?

A. Very much more so ; they all spoke Welsh out of school there, almost without exception.

Q. And was the Welsh language used there to any extent ?

A. There I was head-teacher, and I was obliged to use it very largely indeed in the lower classes, and also to a certain extent in the upper classes of the schools, for the purpose of elucidating the ordinary matters which had to be put before them in the way of instruction.

Q. You had to use it specially for the upper standards ?

A. Yes, the upper standards as well as the lower standards at Amlwch ?

Q. Then you were master of the Bangor practising school for a while ?

A. Yes, for three years.

Q. And there what did you find ?

A. There although English is generally spoken in the city of Bangor, the practising school was largely fed by children coming from the most Welsh part of the town, from Hiracl, near the beach ; and in the lower classes therefore Welsh was very frequently used for educational purposes.

Q. And you found it necessary to use the Welsh language there ?

A. Yes, even there.

Q. Now, will you give us your general views on this subject ?

A. In the first place, I should like the Welsh language to be recognised as a class subject ; in the next place, I should like bi-lingual reading books introduced into schools in Wales where Welsh is generally spoken. Then there is a reference here which I should like to make upon that particular point ; it is at page 30 in the Scotch Code : “ A pupil teacher employed in a school in one of the counties of Inverness, Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland, in giving bi-lingual instruction to Gaelic-speaking children, shall, in addition to the other subjects of examination, be liable to examination by the inspector in Gaelic reading, translation, and composition. Such a pupil teacher may, at the examination for admission to training colleges, obtain marks in a paper to be set in Gaelic (grammar, translation, and composition).” I should like that clause made applicable to Wales.

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) You think that a systematic knowledge of the Welsh language would prove helpful to the acquisition of a systematic knowledge of the English language ?

A. Unquestionably. I think that in the hands of a skilful teacher a systematic training in Welsh would be very helpful to the acquisition of English. If I did not think so I should not support the bi-lingual society at all ; if one of the two languages is to be sacrificed the Welsh must certainly be that language ; and if I thought the teaching of Welsh would hinder the teaching of English, I should not at all support the objects of this society.

Q. The very reverse of that is the object for which the society is constituted, as I understand ?

A. Precisely so.

Q. (*Chairman.*) You mean to say, that it is a great advantage to have two languages in every school ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you think, that there ought to be bi-lingual reading books ?

A. Yes, I do ; they would be very useful.

Q. You would arrange them in parallel columns, I suppose ?

A. Yes, that would be very helpful to the acquisition of English, I mean.

Q. Do you think that Welsh should be made an optional class subject ?

A. Yes, I want that particularly understood. I do not want English to be replaced by Welsh ; I want Welsh introduced as a class subject for the express purpose of enabling the teacher to teach the English language more perfectly than he does now.

Q. With regard to the first two quotations from the Scotch Code, they have nothing to do with the bi-lingual question, but with regard to the third which had an application to the Gaelic language, is there not a parallel provision in our Code for England and Wales, in these words : “ In districts where Welsh is spoken, the intelligence of the children examined in any elementary or class subject, may be tested by requiring them “ to explain in Welsh the meaning of passages read ? ”

A. That does not correspond to the paragraph which I read in the Scotch Code.

Q. I understand that you had a school in Wales ?

A. Many years ago.

Q. Was it acted upon then ?

A. Not in my time, because the inspectors in those days were not able to speak or write Welsh ; now, I believe, nearly all the inspectors speak Welsh ; and if they do not, their sub-inspectors, or the assistants, speak Welsh.

Q. And, therefore, they would test, what one might call the intelligence of the children in Welsh, to some extent ?

A. Yes, to some extent they would, no doubt.

Q. When you say that you would be in favor of Welsh being made a class subject, what would be the exercise in which children should be examined; could you tell us exactly what form the examination should take?

A. I am beginning to forget my Code; but I believe that now the class subject is, in the lower standards, the pointing out of nouns, verbs, and so on.

Q. Quite so; it is the grammar?

A. Yes: then I should suggest, that exercises in translation should be given, up to a certain standard, say standard five, where grammar might come in; exercises, I mean, in translation from Welsh into English. I maintain, that that would enable a Welsh child to acquire a knowledge of the English language much better and easier than he does now under the present system.

Q. Would you have questions in grammar, the way of forming the plural of nouns, for instance, and questions of that kind, such as are set in English grammar?

A. Yes.

Q. At present no Welsh grammar is taught in Welsh schools, is it?

A. No; it would be a great advantage if it were taught, because the children are very often puzzled by the various inflexions and anomalies in English grammar.

HENRY JONES, ESQ., EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 320, 321, 322, 324, 326, 327.

Welsh is more spoken now than formerly—The transition has been from Welsh to Welsh and English—Wales will never be made richer by neglecting its language, nor will English be known better—To strengthen the knowledge of Welsh does not arise from any desire to lessen the knowledge of English—Welsh should be used as an instrument of education for young children.

Q. (Chairman.) You are Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy in the University College of Bangor, are you not?

A. Yes.

Q. And you have come to give evidence on the bi-lingual difficulty?

A. That is one of the points on which I am asked to give evidence.

Q. Is Welsh spoken more at the present time than formerly?

A. I believe it is.

Q. But the number of people who speak Welsh only is not so great as at former times?

A. No; a far larger portion of the community is bi-lingual?

Q. Making use of both languages?

A. Making use of both languages: not, however, to the same extent or under the same circumstances.

Q. Would it be correct to say that the inhabitants of Wales are in a state of transition from the use of Welsh to the use of English, or the reverse; are more Welsh people acquiring the habit of speaking English, or are more people in the habit of acquiring Welsh?

A. The transition is very slowly from an exclusive knowledge of Welsh to an exclusive knowledge of English.

Q. Of course, in an area such as Wales any general statement is liable to be disputed ; but, taking Wales generally, you would say that the Welsh speak Welsh habitually and English occasionally ?

A. Yes, I should say that seven or eight-tenths of the population do that.

Q. That the language of their ordinary life is Welsh ?

A. Yes.

Q. In the case of those who speak Welsh, I suppose they think in Welsh ?

A. Yes.

Q. And those Welsh people who speak English would, in the majority of cases think in Welsh, and translate into English whilst speaking ?

A. Yes, almost exclusively. It is only after years of working with English that one thinks in English, if the language of one's childhood has been Welsh ?

Q. Does the adherence of the Welsh to the use of Welsh in religious services and in Sunday schools place any difficulties in the way of the further adoption of the English language ?

A. No. I would not say that it places any further difficulties in the way of the further adoption of the English language ; but I would say that the use of Welsh in religious services and in Sunday schools does a great deal, and has done, perhaps more than anything else towards keeping the Welsh language alive.

Q. It has enhanced the attachment of Welshmen to the Welsh language ?

A. Yes. Indeed I cannot account for the rather strange fact that Wales, which is less than Ireland, and which has been for a longer period in more direct contact with England, has maintained its language almost entirely, whilst the Irish have to such an extent lost it, except by referring it to the religious and literary revival that took place about 120 years ago, speaking broadly. There is further tolerable evidence that before this religious and literary revival, Welsh was fast losing ground. Since that time it has hardly lost at all, except in the border counties.

Q. Do you think that the increasing use in Wales of English as an alternative language will end in the extinction of Welsh ?

A. Unless a community can be permanently bi-lingual.

Q. Have there been no communities that have been bi-lingual ?

A. I am not prepared to answer.

Q. Is not a large part of the modern Kingdom of Belgium bi-lingual.

A. I should not like to undergo an examination on general history now, but I know that there was at one time a schism in English life not very unlike the present one in Wales ; I mean, of course, after the Norman Conquest and until the time of Chaucer, speaking broadly. The English people failed to be permanently bi-lingual.

Q. And you think that the existence of these conflicting elements in the language of the people imposes great difficulties in the way of efficient education ?

A. Yes. I think there are two classes in the great majority of the Welsh schools whose interests are not identical. The very large majority of the children will remain in their native places, and their only literary and spoken language will be Welsh ; but the more enterprising class will enter into the general current of English life ; and for this latter class, at almost any sacrifice, English ought to be taught. But the question is whether one is right in sacrificing four-fifths of the average Welsh children for the sake of the remaining one-fifth, who are more enterprising and of greater promise.

Q. What function would you assign to the Welsh language in the field of education ?

A. I would examine a Welsh child in English subjects with almost the same strictness as an English child is examined, and I would give him as much credit as he deserves, and the teacher also, for knowing another language, and would regulate the teaching accordingly.

Q. Would you make Welsh a class subject in elementary schools?

A. I am not quite sure whether that is the best way. I would certainly not be satisfied with it as a specific subject, for several reasons; but whether it would be better to make it a class subject, or to omit one of the English reading books in the lower standards and substitute a Welsh one; or both, I do not know.

Q. Of course it makes a great deal of difference in any regulation about education in a bi-lingual country whether you look to the extinction of the one language or of the other, or to retaining both?

A. I am quite certain that the practical question just now can only be solved on the supposition that both are permanent. I think that everybody who knows Wales would acknowledge that during the last 30 or 50 years, while English has gained ground immensely, Welsh has scarcely lost ground at all; and there is a greater attachment to Wales and Welsh things through the community as a whole now, for some reason or other, than has I think ever been known before since we fought the English.

Q. Have you any other observations to make as regards the bi-lingual difficulty?

A. The only thing which I should like to add is this: that the good of Wales is this dependent to a considerable extent upon meeting it, because no community I think was ever improved, except by developing the forces, intellectual and otherwise, that it possesses; and Wales will never be made richer by neglecting its language; nor do I think that English will be known better. For, on the border counties where they do lose their Welsh, or have done so and become English, there is degradation of intelligence because they do not really become English?

Q. They cease to be Welsh without becoming English?

A. Yes, their vocabulary becomes very limited.

Q. Do you not think that it is a very unsatisfactory state of things that people should be taught under such a system that they cannot write the language they are obliged to write so easily as they can write a language that they are not obliged to write?

A. I think it is a great wrong. I think that everything should be done to cultivate the knowledge of Welsh in Wales, consistent with the maintenance of English?

Q. (*Mr. Richard.*) You are pretty well acquainted with the principality of Wales, I think?

A. Yes, I have resided there nearly my whole life.

Q. And you are aware that there is a very strong attachment among the Welsh people to their own language, but that with that there is very generally an earnest desire to acquire the English language?

A. Yes.

Q. That is universal?

A. That is universal, I think.

Q. You are aware of the existence of an association that has been established for what is called the utilisation of the Welsh language in education?

A. Yes.

Q. That does not imply any prejudice against the English language, or any wish to lessen the opportunities of acquiring it?

A. No, I think not. I think that all really interested in the education of Wales would be loath to do anything to lessen the knowledge of English, while they desire to strengthen the knowledge of Welsh.

Q. And you agree with them, without going into minute details, so far as this; that it is necessary and desirable that in certain places the Welsh language should be used as an instrument of education for young children?

A. Certainly.

Q. You know from your experience, I have no doubt, that young children coming from Welsh families where they know only Welsh are at a great disadvantage when they come into a school where only English is used?

A. Yes, at a very serious disadvantage; so much so that I do not know how some elementary teachers manage to come up to the requirements of the Code. If, for instance, a little child spells the word "cow," he does not know what it means; every word he reads is new to him.

Q. You would consider, perhaps, that the stronghold of the Welsh language, and which will secure its existence for a good many years, at any rate, is the love which the Welsh have of the religious services in their own language?

A. Yes.

Q. You know many instances of persons within your own acquaintance who, though they understand English pretty well, prefer attending services where the Welsh language is used?

A. I do not know any educated Welshmen, so far as I can remember, who does not prefer the Welsh service; I suppose on account of the associations of childhood, or something of that kind.

Q. So that in your opinion it is a long way in advance before we can see the end of the Welsh language?

A. Well the end of it has been predicted, like the coming of the Millenium, many times during the last 30 or 50 years; but I have not seen anybody acquainted with Wales who would be able to say that Welsh is even less spoken now than it was then.

Q. So that it is necessary that provision should be made any system of education for Wales for this existing peculiarity of the bi-lingual difficulty?

A. Certainly, unless they would be prepared to waste a great deal of Welsh faculty. Moreover, there is one remark which I should like to make there namely, that the fate of the Welsh language will not be determined in the schools; that is to say, even suppose that in order to make Wales wholly English at the shortest possible time (which is a view of the welfare of Wales that can quite be taken) it would be well to abolish Welsh, it cannot be done by the schools; because the real forces that keep Welsh alive are social and religious.

Q. They are outside of the schools?

A. Yes.

Q. In this Welsh-speaking area, is it your opinion that the parents of the children attending the elementary schools desire above all other things that English should be thoroughly well taught?

A. I think that hardly any Welsh parents would be willing to see Welsh substituted for English; but that the majority, especially the more intelligent, would feel the importance of teaching Welsh as well.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 540, 542, 543.

A system of education should make provision for the bi-lingual condition of the Welsh people—Approves of teaching Welsh as a specific subject—The teaching of Welsh has improved the pupils' knowledge of English—Knowledge of English alone is very mechanical.

Q. (Mr. Richard.) I think you are Chief Inspector of Wales?

A. I am.

Q. Your division of chief inspector includes the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire with the exception of a part of Radnorshire ?

A. It does.

Q. You are pretty well acquainted, therefore, with the whole of Wales ?

A. I am.

Q. I will now ask you two or three questions with reference to the special condition of Wales arising out of the bi-lingual difficulty. The Welsh language, I suppose, is still very largely the language habitually in use in many parts of Wales, as the language of the home, of the market, of the Sunday school, and of the religious services of the people ?

A. In most of the counties of Wales it is the language of the middle and lower classes almost entirely.

Q. Have you ever made any estimate of the proportion of the people in Wales who are still accustomed to use their own language ?

A. Leaving out Monmouthshire, which is in my division, but not in Wales, I should say that two-thirds of the population speak Welsh habitually, and perhaps, rather a larger proportion than that of the children who attend elementary schools.

Q. Do you think that under these circumstances there should be some recognition of, or some provision for, this bi-lingual difficulty in Wales in any system of education prepared for it ?

A. I do ?

Q. Do many of the children in those parts of Wales where the Welsh language is the vernacular come to school with no knowledge of English, even colloquially ?

A. The bulk of them do.

Q. And yet, through law and custom, English, of which they are ignorant, is the vehicle through which they have to learn everything ?

A. Yes, and through which they have to be examined.

Q. This was carried at one time to such an extent, was it not, that children were punished for using the Welsh language in school hours ?

A. They were, or even out of school hours.

Q. Do you think that under these circumstances the knowledge which they acquire of the English language is to a large extent a mechanical exercise of memory rather than of intelligence ?

A. I am afraid that it is to a very considerable extent ?

Q. There is no adequate provision, is there, made at present in the Code to meet this state of circumstances ?

A. There is very little provision at all. The only reference to Welsh is in a footnote to Schedule 2 of the Code, in which it is said that the intelligence of the children may be tested by allowing them to explain in Welsh the meaning of the passages read.

Q. That is all the recognition made of the peculiar bi-lingual condition of Wales ?

A. It is.

Q. There is in the Scotch Code much more recognition of the Gaelic than there is of Welsh in the English Code, though the prevalence of the Gaelic language is trifling in comparison with the prevalence of the Welsh language, is not that so ?

A. It is so.

Q. What do you suggest as a remedy for this. We have laid before us a memorial from the Society for the Utilisation of the Welsh Language in Education some suggestions upon which I should like to ask your opinion. One of them is that they ask for the teaching of Welsh as a specific subject ; do you approve of that ?

A. I do ; that, of course, is optional on the part of managers.

Q. Has not an experiment of this kind been lately tried in some part of Wales, Gelligaer and Merthyr, with quite satisfactory results?

A. Eight schools were examined in Welsh as a specific subject during the year of 1886 with very satisfactory results.

Q. Then another suggestion was the teaching of Welsh as a class subject; what do you think of that?

A. I should like to have the scheme propounded by the Society for the Utilisation of the Welsh Language, or some similar scheme, tried, at all events, as an experiment. I should also like to see the amount of English reading in the lower standards in schools reduced and the time so saved spent in training the children to understand and speak English; that is, in training them to translate the English into Welsh, and the Welsh into English, and in training them to speak, in which they are now very backward. And further, I should like to see Welsh introduced as an optional subject into the examination for admission to college as Latin, Greek, French, and German are at present. The Welsh are very much handicapped by having to be examined in a language which is not their vernacular; and as compensation in part for that, I think, it would be only fair that they should have an opportunity of being examined in Welsh.

Q. I did not gather whether you desired to introduce the teaching of Welsh as a definite new subject in the Welsh schools?

A. I believe that that is not the primary object anywhere, except perhaps where it is taken as a specific subject; I believe that in that case the teaching of Welsh would be the primary point. But it has been found that the teaching of Welsh as a specific subject has improved the scholars' knowledge of English.

Q. Do you think that under the existing arrangements the children get a thorough knowledge either of Welsh or of English?

A. They get no knowledge at all of Welsh so far as the school is concerned, and the knowledge of English that they get is very mechanical, that is to say, in many schools.

MR. JAMES MCKENZIE, EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGES 584, 588.

The people are against the teaching of Welsh—They say it would be going backward—Welsh is of no use—Business not transacted in Welsh.

Q. (*Chairman.*) Will you tell us what your present sphere of work is?

A. I am now attached to the Education Office, and I go out upon emergencies?

Q. Your experience is varied?

A. Very varied indeed.

Q. Has your experience led you into Wales?

A. Yes. I have just touched the border of Wales. I came up yesterday from a very Welsh part of the Rhondda Valley, and I found that the opinion of all the best people is against the teaching of Welsh in the schools.

Q. Whom do you describe as the best people?

A. I have spoken to clergymen, teachers, school board officials, to people engaged in trade, and to persons of the class whose children attend the schools. I make it a point to talk on the subject with almost everyone I meet.

Q. Have you spoken on the subject with any Nonconformist Minister ?

A. Not with many, because one does not meet them ; but I have come across some men who speak very Welsh themselves, and they say, For goodness sake, do not put Welsh in the schools. That is the usual burden of their story. I have come across very few indeed who take the other view.

Q. What reasons do they assign for that opinion ?

A. They say that it would be going backward, that Welsh is of no use to them in the schools, business is not transacted in Welsh, that Wales will be all the better when Welsh is an extinct language. I was at a school the other day in a very retired part of the country, and I made the remark that the children spoke very good English ; the clerk of the board said, " Yes, and they do not understand Welsh." Then he began to talk to them in Welsh, and they looked blank at him ; presently the teacher turned round and said, " Please, sir, they do not understand you," and they did not. I have just come from a school, it was a little school, where they took up the three R's, singing, needle-work, and English ; they did remarkably well, and I recommended that they should be marked " excellent." The work was as good as one would wish to see anywhere, and yet it was in this very Welsh neighborhood. There appeared to be no bi-lingual difficulty. The fact is that certain people are making too big a question of it.

The Royal Commission, composed of the following persons, made their " Final Report on the Welsh Language and Bi-lingual Difficulty " as follows : (Final Report, page 144.)

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G. C. B., M. P., Chairman,
 Cardinal Manning,
 The Earl of Harrowby,
 The Earl Beauchamp,
 The Bishop of London,
 Lord Norton, K. C. M. G.,
 Sir Francis R. Sandford, K. C. B.,
 Sir John Lubbock Bart, M. P.,
 Sir Bernhard Samuelson Bart, M. P.,
 Rev. Dr. Rigg,
 Dr. Dale,
 Canon Gregory,
 Canon B. F. Smith,
 C. H. Alderson, Esquire,
 J. G. Talbot, Esq., M. P.,
 Sydney Buxton, Esq.,
 T. E. Heller, Esq., M. L. S. B.
 B. C. Molloy, Esq., M. P.,
 Samuel Rathbone, Esq.,
 Henry Richard, Esq., M. P.,
 George Shipton, Esq.,
 H. Cowie, Esq., Q. C., Secretary,

We have dealt with the question of Welsh schools and the bi-lingual difficulty. Many of these schools labor under this difficulty, which arises from the fact that although the native language of the children is Welsh, they are practically treated by the Code as if they always spoke English. It has been stated in evidence that fully two-thirds of the people in Wales habitually speak Welsh, and although a considerable proportion of the adults also speak English with ease, the bulk of the children, we are told, come to school wholly ignorant of that language, and yet English is the vehicle through which they have to learn everything, and in which they will have to be examined. The knowledge also of English which they acquire while at school is said

to be so meagre and superficial that, according to the evidence, in Welsh-speaking districts, English is lost in a great measure soon after the child leaves school. The only provision in the Code which at all attempts to meet the difficulty, is one in which it is laid down that the intelligence of the children in the ordinary reading examination may be tested by Her Majesty's Inspector allowing them to explain the meaning of passages read. There has been no desire expressed before us that the use of the English language in the schools should be at all diminished. But it is felt that to enable these schools to overcome the special difficulties with which they have to contend, they should be allowed, at the discretion of the managers, to teach the reading and writing of the vernacular concurrently with that of English. As the Welsh language is almost purely phonetic in character, and does not present the difficulties which are experienced in mastering English, the permission to use bi-lingual reading books would meet the objection of the teachers, who complain that the amount of reading matter to be got up in Welsh schools is too great. But it is felt that they should be allowed to take up Welsh as a specific subject recognised in the Code; to adopt an optional scheme for English, as a class subject suitable to the special needs of Welsh districts, such scheme being founded on the principle of substituting a graduated system of translation from Welsh to English for the present requirements in English grammar; to teach Welsh along with English as a class subject; and to include Welsh among the languages in which candidates for Queen's scholarships and for certificates of merit may be examined. All these points are advanced in the answers we have received to Circular D. from the head teachers in the counties of Glamorgan and Merioneth. Since concessions somewhat similar to those now demanded in Wales have already been granted in the Scotch Code to the Gaelic-speaking population of Scotland, there appears good reason why they should be conceded in the English Code for the relief of our Welsh-speaking population.

W. WILLIAMS, ESQ., ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF INSPECTORS, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE WELSH DIVISION, SAYS:—

FROM GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89, PAGE 366, 367.

The teaching of Welsh as a specific subject is spreading though only very slowly. Welsh has been taught for about three years in the Merthyr district, and is now taught in 15 schools in it. Nine schools in the Denbigh, and a few schools in the Pembroke and Aberstwyth districts, have taken it up lately. Various reasons may be assigned for the slowness of the progress made. It is said that the subject would be taken up by the teachers if it were popular with the parents and managers. But it is to be borne in mind that the movement is a new one, that the bulk of the parents have probably never heard of it, or if they have, that they do not understand its real object, and fancy that it is to teach Welsh to the exclusion of English, or at all events that its introduction would retard the acquisition of English. Moreover, the very same reasons which prevent so many schools from taking any other specific subject operate equally against their taking Welsh as a specific subject.

But the object of the movement is not, however, confined to teaching Welsh as a specific subject; its chief aim, as I take it, is to utilise the child's knowledge of the language from the commencement of his school career for developing his intelligence, and for acquiring a knowledge of English more effectually than is the case at present.

The scholars in many of the schools in the purely Welsh-speaking districts pass in what is called English in the Code quite as creditably, and often more creditably, than those in districts in which nothing but English is spoken; and yet it must be admitted that their real command of the English language for the purpose of conversation or composition is generally meagre and imperfect. And if this be all that is accomplished by the present system, surely a movement which aims at improving what now cannot be considered satisfactory ought to have a fair trial, and be pushed forward by enlightened educationalists without waiting for a demand from the parents, most of whom naturally believe that the present system must be the best that can be devised.

MR. BANCROFT.

Mr. Bancroft, Inspector for the Pembroke District, says : " The utilisation of Welsh in teaching English is very desirable, and no intelligent Welsh teacher would fail to do so.

Education Code.

The New Education Code as published in Supplement to " The School Master," March 30th, 1889, makes the following concessions to the teaching of Welsh :

" An exercise in dictation may at the discretion of the Inspector be substituted for composition in Standards V., VI., VII. In Welsh districts, translation into English of an easy piece of Welsh written on the blackboard or of a story read twice may be substituted."

In districts where Welsh is spoken bi-lingual books may be used for the purpose of instructing the scholars. (Code withdrawn by government to reconsider the question of general payment by results.)

Report of Council for Utilizing Welsh for Elementary Schools.

The Council of the Society for Utilizing the Welsh Language feels that there is now no apology needed for the movement set on foot by the Society to secure the official recognition and the rational utilization of the Welsh Language in the course of Elementary Education in Wales.

The results of the examinations in this subject already held by Her Majesty's Inspectors in a considerable number of Elementary Schools in various parts of the Principality, afford a complete justification of the action taken by the Society.

The fears entertained by practical educationists at the outset of the movement may be summarized thus :—

1. That the introduction of Welsh would add materially to the labor of teachers.
2. That in schools containing an English element the scheme would prove to be unworkable.
3. That the teaching of Welsh would involve a less degree of proficiency in other subjects, and especially in English.

The experiments actually made in a number of Schools have, however, tended to show that all these fears were groundless. Notwithstanding that the teachers had no text-books to assist them, and that the labor of teaching was consequently greater in their case than it need be in future, neither teachers nor parents complain of any material addition to the year's work. In more than one school it appears that the children of English-speaking parents have passed a highly creditable examination in Welsh—one such child, indeed, standing third in the list of total marks earned. As to the effect upon other subjects, it is sufficient to point out that where Welsh has been taken up the uniform success of all classes has been greater than at any previous time; that the children have improved in English; and that in one case the grant for English was doubled, on account of the increased proficiency, exhibited in that subject. Further particulars will be found in the annexed reports.

These facts speak for themselves and go to show that by teaching Welsh—(1) An additional grant of four shillings per pass can be earned. (2) That other subjects taught do not suffer. (3) The English of Welsh children is improved, while English children gain an additional language. (4) The improvement in the general efficiency of the school results in higher grants for other subjects. (5) Welsh parents and children are brought to take a more lively and intelligent interest in school work.

The Council feels confident that as these facts become generally known, managers and teachers will, in the best interests of their schools, take up this subject very extensively.

The foregoing remarks refer exclusively to the introduction of Welsh as a subject of instruction in itself, which is only one branch of the Society's proposals. The success which has attended this attempt which leads the Council to hope that results even more gratifying will follow the adoption of the Society's scheme in full.

One of the most welcome results is that Welsh educationists throughout the country are becoming more and more favorably impressed with the soundness of the principles advocated by the Society. Some who had held aloof from, if not actually opposed the movement when first started, have, after a careful study of its tendency, given their hearty adhesion and earnest support to it.

Important Modifications sanctioned by the Education Department.

The New Code for 1889, when first issued, created some disappointment in Welsh circles owing to the small amount of concessions which it appeared at first sight to make to the special needs of Welsh schools, and to the unanimous recommendations of the late Royal Commission on this subject, backed as they had been by the active private support of the leading Welsh members on both sides of the House of Commons and by several of the Welsh peers. We are glad to say, however, that the fears on this score of those interested in Welsh education have been set at rest by a letter from Sir William Hart-Dyke, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, to Sir John Puleston, M.P., who has taken a warm interest in the matter from the outset, and has been in close communication with the Education Department on behalf of the Welsh Utilization Society.

This important letter may be taken as an official interpretation of the New Code, the provisions of which, read in the light of the Vice-President's explanation, will be found to concede, to all intents and purposes, the whole programme which was put forward in April, 1886, by the Welsh Utilization Society in their Memorial to the Royal Commission, and since then generally excepted by Welsh educationists.

[Letter from Sir William Hart-Dyke, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.]

(Copy.)

"MY DEAR PULESTON,—First as to Welsh recognised as a specific subject. It has been so recognised for the last two years, and has been mentioned in the annual report submitted to Parliament. The forthcoming report of H. M. Inspector, Mr. Williams, in the Welsh district, will be published, as it was two years ago, in a separate form, so as to be generally accessible to the Welsh people, and, besides the statistical matter relating to Wales, will contain the figures for the last two years showing the number of departments and scholars who have taken Welsh as a specific subject. It is not included in Schedule III., because it is thought better to leave the scheme of instruction, as far as possible to the initiative of the locality. . . . The words "at the discretion of the inspector" (note to Schedule I.) refer to the substitution of dictation for composition in the upper standards generally; and the Inspectors will certainly be instructed to give every encouragement to the translation of Welsh into English, or the rendering in English a story read in Welsh.

"We must not encourage the Welsh language at the expense of English, but rather as a vehicle for the sounder and more rapid acquisition of English, and with that object the use of bi-lingual reading books, sanctioned in footnote to page 23, will enable Welsh and English to be acquired *pari-passu* in all the standards. It is clearly for the managers to decide upon the expediency of using these books; the concession being granted in the most unqualified terms, and being, indeed, the obvious antecedent of the new regulation as to composition in the upper standards.

"The first footnote to Schedule II. empowers managers to submit, and the Inspector to approve, any progressive schemes of lessons in the subjects named. This will clearly enable the map of Wales to be used in illustration of the terms taught in Standard II., and the Physical and Political Geography of Wales to be substituted for that of England in Standard III. under suitable conditions. It will also enable English as a class subject to be so handled as to adjust it to the special difficulties and needs of the Welsh schools.

"I venture on the whole to plead that all legitimate demands of those who are interested in Welsh education have been very fairly and completely met.

I remain, very truly yours,

(Signed) "W. HART-DYKE."

The portions of the Code to which the foregoing letter refers are these :—

SCHEDULE I.—Elementary Subjects.

N. B.—"In Welsh districts translation into English of an easy piece of Welsh written on the black-board, or of a story read twice may be substituted (for English composition)."

SCHEDULE II.—Class Subjects.

Footnote 1.—If the Managers desire, they may submit to the Inspector at his annual visit, and the Inspector may approve for the ensuing year, some progressive schemes of lessons in these subjects, providing for not less than three groups.

Footnote 2.—In districts where Welsh is spoken, the intelligence of the children examined in any elementary or class subject may be tested by requiring them to explain in Welsh meaning of passages read, and bi-lingual books may be used for the purpose of instructing the scholars.

Summary of the Powers granted by the New Code.

A careful reading of the code in the light of the official interpretation afforded in Sir William Hart-Dyke's letter shows that the effects of apparently minor modifications are far-reaching, and of the highest importance as regards Welsh schools. In effect they will open the door to a thorough change in the whole system of Welsh elementary education. Summarised briefly they amount to this :—

1. Welsh grammar may be taught as a specific subject in Standards V., VI., VII., and a grant of 4s. will be paid on account of each child who passes this examination.

2. A rational system of teaching English as a class subject by means of a graduated system of translations, and an appeal at each step to the intelligence of the children, may be substituted for the present requirements in English grammar in all the standards, and a grant of two shillings per child on the average of the whole school will be paid if the results of the examination be satisfactory.

3. In all standards and in all subjects taught in the school, bi-lingual reading books may be used and bi-lingual copy books may be used in teaching writing.

4. The geography of Wales may be taught up to Standard III., and the history of Wales may be taught throughout the whole school, by means of books partly Welsh partly English, and a grant of two shillings per head on the average of the whole school may be earned for each of these subjects if the results of the examination are satisfactory.

5. Schools taking up the new method of teaching English as a class subject may also claim the right to substitute translation from Welsh to English for English composition in the elementary subjects, and thus reap a double benefit.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST EXPERIMENTS.

Extracts from Her Majesty's Inspector's Reports.

"Great care has been bestowed on Welsh as a specific subject, yet the uniform success of all classes has never been greater." 19 passed at this school.

"Welsh has been taken as a specific subject with advantage to English Grammar, the classes that have been learning Welsh being most decidedly successful in English." 13 (girls) passed at this school.

"An improvement in English Grammar in the fifth and sixth standards accompanies a most encouraging success in Welsh as a specific subject; the higher rate may now be recommended for English." 14 passed at this school.

"The English Grammar of Standards V., VI., VII., has been improved by the teaching of Welsh as a specific subject, and for this reason it might be advantageous to take Welsh as a specific subject when it would be unadvisable to take any other special subject. One strong reason for teaching Welsh is that the demand for bi-lingual officials is increasing in all parts of Wales, and especially in the populous mining districts of East Glamorganshire, in which there has been of late years an immense increase of population (mainly Welsh), and to which districts several additional Members of Parliament, taken from the Anglicized Pembroke, Brecon, and Radnor Boroughs, have been assigned."—*From the Welsh Education Blue Book, 1886-7.*

Attention is especially directed to the fact that where Welsh has been taught, the children have improved in English. In one case the grant for English was doubled on account of the increased proficiency in that subject which followed the teaching of Welsh as a Specific Subject.

Thus it will be seen that in addition to the special grant of four shillings per child earned for each pass, the effect of the introduction of Welsh into the schools is an improved general efficiency, resulting in a considerable money gain to the school.

BERIAH GWYNNE EVANS,

Secretary of the Society for Utilizing the Welsh Language.

From "The South Wales Weekly News" of May 18th, 1889.

SIR,—A letter on the above subject by Mr. John Rowland, of Waunarlwydd, has rather surprised me, as I should have expected him to be one of the warmest advocates of the scheme for the use of Welsh in our schools. I would have thought the district of Waunarlwydd would be a very favorable place to introduce the scheme, and have no doubt that the master, a successful one, would get still more successful by adopting the new advantages now possible by the introduction of Welsh as proposed throughout the school. This has been felt very much in many Welsh schools, where Welsh is the home language. Recently I entered a large school under one of the largest boards in Glamorganshire, and I found that there the teachers of the infants obliged to teach by means of Welsh, and the master of the boys' school also told me that he is obliged to teach English grammar by utilizing Welsh. Otherwise he could not make them understand the meaning of the English. He attributed the success of his school in English to his adoption of this course. Several schoolmasters and mistresses in this parish have passed some of the scholars for the past three years in specific in Welsh, I desired them to write me their views after the experience they had. One master writes:—

Fifteen boys were examined in Welsh in my school at Pontlottyn last November; 13 passed successfully. This was the result of very regular teaching of two hours weekly throughout the year. I have no doubt, personally, but that the teaching of Welsh in our day schools increases the intelligence of the scholars, especially in English grammar and composition. The beneficial effect arising from expressing ideas in two different languages has never been so evident to me as in teaching Welsh to my scholars. This intellectual

exercise can in Wales be obtained with least labor by teaching Welsh. English grammar was really taught through Welsh. If, however, Welsh be taught in school only as a specific subject, the benefits arising therefrom are not so great as they would be if Welsh be taken throughout the school as a class subject. In the lower standard, thus, the knowledge would be such that the children in the upper standards could cover much more ground, and that easier and in much less time, than it now takes to cover the course as a specific subject. Besides, its benefits are needed more, in fact, in the lower standards than even in the upper standards. I am now thoroughly convinced that the teaching of Welsh throughout the school will materially assist the teaching of English, as well as increase the intelligence of the children. There were several English boys in my Welsh class, and I was rather surprised to find that they took great pleasure, and were unusually successful in mastering their work. I have no doubt that in Wales scholars in day schools can get improved intellectual culture by the teaching of Welsh, and that with less labor to teacher and more pleasure and advantage so themselves, than by the introduction of any other foreign language into our schools.

I have quoted rather fully from the valuable report of the late master of this school, as he is an undoubted authority on the subject.—I am, &c.,

Pontlottyn.

AARON DAVIES,

The University of London Examinations.

University of London, October 25th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose you the Celtic syllabus for Branch IV. of the M. A. Examination, which the Senate has sanctioned after consideration of the letters on the subject kindly furnished by Professor Rhys and the Celtic scholar whom he was good enough to consult. May I request you to make the syllabus as widely known as possible among your students and among others likely to be interested in the subject of Celtic studies?

I am sir,
Yours faithfully,

F. V. DICKENS,
Assistant Registrar.

To the Principal of University College, Cardiff.

Syllabus M. A. Branch IV. Celtic Languages and Literature.

A. Irish Language and Old and Middle Irish Literature to close of 16th Century. The Relations of Irish (1) to Welsh, (2) to Gaelic and Maux, (3) to other Aryan languages.

Instead of Old and Middle Irish Literature candidates may take up Modern Irish Literature, together with the Literature of the Gaelic and Maux dialects.

B. Welsh Language and Old and Middle Welsh Language to close of 16th Century. The Relations of Welsh (1) to Irish, (2) to Cornish and Breton, (3) to other Aryan languages.

Instead of Old and Middle Welsh Literature candidates may take up Modern Welsh Literature, together with the Literature of the Cornish and Breton dialects.

Either A or B may be taken as one of the two subjects under Branch IV. A and B cannot be taken together as two of those subjects. The syllabus will come into operation in 1890.

TEACHING OF GAELIC IN SCOTLAND.

From First and Second Reports of the Committee appointed to inquire into certain questions relating to Education in Scotland, 1888, page 10.

Statement by the Education Committee of the Free Church of Scotland anent the teaching of Gaelic in the Schools of the Gaelic-speaking districts of the Highlands and Islands.

The Education Committee embrace this opportunity of again urging the necessity of some adequate arrangement being made, in connection with the training colleges, for providing teachers capable of giving "bi-lingual instruction" in those parts of the Highlands and islands in which Gaelic is still the spoken language of the people. Under a national system of education the people who have the misfortune to be unable to understand English, are entitled to be supplied with teachers who can speak to their children in their mother-tongue. The Committee would specially direct the attention of the Departmental Committee to the fact that, owing to the present state of education in various districts of the Highlands, facilities for preparing young persons to pass the examination necessary for admission to a training college, are somewhat limited, and it is only what might be reasonably expected that, in these circumstances, very few young persons from these districts present themselves for examination in order to this admission.

The Committee do not feel called upon to say what would be the best arrangement that could be made for providing Gaelic-speaking teachers, but they venture respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the Departmental Committee the following proposals:

First. That a certain number of places should be reserved in the training colleges both of the Free Church, and of the Established Church, for Gaelic-speaking male and female students.

Second. That a certain number of marks should be assigned to each candidate for admission who is certified to possess an acquaintance with Gaelic, so as to be able to speak and read it.

Third. That these marks for Gaelic should be set over against deficiencies in the subjects of the admission examination.

Fourth. That any student so admitted as a Queen's scholar into a training college, should he or she pass successfully the exit examination, should come under obligation to spend the two years in teaching which are necessary for obtaining his or her parchment, in a school in the Highlands, in which the teaching of Gaelic is essentially required.

The Committee are fully convinced that some such change as this is necessary if a class of teachers is to be raised up who will meet the clamant wants of thousands of our Highland children, whose only language is the Gaelic, and who are now being taught in a language which they are unable to speak, much less to read, with any measure of intelligence.

Edinburgh, 22nd February, 1887.

Extract from Report of The Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, with Appendix, 1888, page xxviii.

The Code now recognises Gaelic as one of these specific subjects; but advantage has been taken of this opportunity only to a very limited extent. We consider it a paramount duty to secure for all children in these districts a familiar knowledge of English; but we would be glad to do anything which can be held to facilitate this by using the Gaelic language as a subsidiary means of instruction, and especially by encouraging a supply of teachers, fully qualified in other respects, who can give such instruction. The Code for this year recognises Gaelic as one of the subjects for the entrance examination in training colleges, and we should be glad if this increases to any considerable extent the number of Gaelic-speaking students in these colleges.

Extracts from the Scotch Code, 1888, Article 19.

The managers of a school which has met not less than 400 times in the morning and afternoon may claim for every scholar above four years of age present on the day of examination, who has attended not less than 250 morning or afternoon meetings of the school, the following sums per scholar according to average attendance (1) four shillings under ordinary circumstances; but in the counties of Inverness, Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness and the Orkney and Shetland islands if the children under Standard III. are partly taught by a Gaelic-speaking pupil teacher whose services are not required under Article 32c. in respect of the average attendance of the school, the grant on account of each scholar may be increased by one shilling.

2. In districts where Gaelic is spoken, the intelligence of the children examined under any paragraph of this Article (19) may be tested by requiring them to explain in Gaelic the meaning of the passages read or recited.

"Gaelic may be taught during the ordinary school hours either by the certificated teacher, or by any person specially employed for the purpose."

They may also claim the sum of 40s. (or 60s.) in respect of each pupil teacher required by Article 32c. or in any of the counties of Inverness, Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland, although not so required, employed in any bi lingual instruction to Gaelic-speaking children who satisfies fairly or well the conditions of Article 70e. (that is satisfy the Inspector as to his attainments as a pupil teacher).

A pupil teacher employed in a school in one of the counties of Inverness, Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland, in giving bi-lingual instruction to Gaelic-speaking children, shall, in addition to the other subjects of examination be liable to examination by the Inspector in Gaelic reading, translation, and composition. Such a pupil-teacher may, at the examination for admission to training colleges, obtain marks in a paper to be set in Gaelic (grammar, translation, and composition).

In any of the above mentioned counties Gaelic may be taken as a specific subject provided it be taught upon a graduated scheme to be approved by Her Majesty's Inspector. (Note to Fourth Schedule of Code).

Extract from Dr. Kerr's General Report for 1887.

PAGES 249, 250, 251.

"The question of the teaching of Gaelic in schools is one to which I have given some attention, though it is only in certain parts of Argyll that it assumes practical importance. From a purely educational point of view it seems a simple one. In localities where, speaking generally, Gaelic is the only language, it is plain that, though the children may learn to read their English books with fair fluency, and even obtain some idea of their meaning, they neither, as a rule, read with such ease nor understand with such fulness as to make it a pleasure or an advantage to them to read after they leave school. Indeed it is scarcely doubtful that in the great majority of cases any facility that may have been acquired is soon wholly lost. The reading of all books, including the Bible, is thus cut off from them, and in this particular their school education has been practically fruitless. In such localities it seems not only natural and reasonable, but also most important that the children should be taught to read the only language which they understand.

"This teaching need not, and I believe would not, diminish the amount of English teaching at present given any more than it would delay the steady and inevitable spread of English throughout the Highlands. In fact some intelligent practical teachers and others who take an interest in this matter base their advocacy of a measure of Gaelic teaching largely, and I think most rationally, on the help it would afford to the better acquirement of English. Reading the one language would not hinder the reading of the

other, and translation from the one to the other from an early stage would be of distinct educational value. A suggestion made to me by one who is at once an experienced teacher and a competent Gaelic scholar, that in Gaelic-speaking districts schools should be allowed to have the second reading book required by the Code in that language is worthy of attention. I am led to understand that difficulties as to reading books would not be specially formidable.

"Leaving this point, however, and taking matters as they at present stand, I can testify that some teachers make excellent use of the Gaelic vernacular in their school work. The labor is very considerable, but it is fruitful in result. On the other hand a work of caution is needed by some who use Gaelic to save themselves trouble for the time, but who fail to give it any living contact with the English books which their children are reading. In this, as in other things, knowledge must be accompanied by skill and painstaking, and it is in these two qualifications that I find the explanation of the remarkable fact, sometimes denied on theoretical grounds, but nevertheless an unsailable fact, that a teacher without knowledge of Gaelic, and with scholars who know very little else to begin with, has sometimes been more successful than others in the same neighborhood who possessed the undoubted and most desirable advantage of speaking both languages.

Extract from a Letter from a Member of Committee of Gaelic School Society.

"In the Highlands and islands of Scotland there are many children who are 'bi-lingual,' being able to speak both Gaelic and English; there are others who can speak English only; and there is a large number who can speak and understand neither English or any other language than Gaelic. It is for this third section of the Highland children, and for them alone, that I and my friends desire Gaelic teaching.

"There is a good deal of confusion abroad as to the nature of Gaelic teaching we desire for those children. I would like therefore to state distinctly that all the Gaelic teaching we think *necessary* is simply what will enable them to *read* an ordinary Gaelic book with ease. If I might make a distinction between scholars and readers, I would say that all we desire is that they should be good Gaelic *readers*. We do not think it necessary, and we have no desire, to make them Gaelic *scholars*. If others wish them to learn Gaelic grammar and spelling and composition, and whatever else may be involved in making Gaelic a specific subject under the Code we have never asked for that. Ability to read the vernacular we regard as a necessity.

"If you could secure that all the children who enter school understanding Gaelic only would be able to read and speak English intelligently before they pass school age, even this amount of Gaelic teaching might be dispensed with. But it is notorious that every year a large number of the Gaelic-speaking youth leave school without knowing English sufficiently to understand an ordinary English book which they may be able to read with perfect fluency. Yet no provision is made for their being taught to read the one language they do understand. One consequence of this is that under the national system of education, as it is at present administered, they are practically shut out from the Bible as much as if they were forbidden to read it. Is this wise? Is it right?

"Further, if the children were taught to translate into English the Gaelic words and sentences they are learning to read, I am persuaded that Gaelic teaching would in this way be very conducive to their general education.

I have no doubt that the Gaelic teaching we desire would help to make the schools far more attractive to the children. No school can have much attraction for a child so long as he never hears a word in it of his mother's tongue. Enliven the schools by teaching the little ones to read and sing the only language they yet understand, and you may thus help to daaw some of those whom it may not be easy for the compulsory officer to drive. At the same time and by all means give Gaelic-speaking children all the English they can take in, and the more English you can give them the more will my friends and myself rejoice."

"By way of experiment four public schools have been selected in the island of Lewis, and the other four in the island of Skye, and to the teachers of those schools an offer has been made of 2s. 6d. for every pupil they can present next winter able to pass in reading *easy* Gaelic sentences; and of other 2s. 6d. for every one of the same children who may be presented the following winter, able to pass in reading *difficult* Gaelic sentences.

Examination Paper Training College Admission, July, 1889 (Scotland).

GAELIC.

1. Translate into English :

(a) Bha'n ionnsuidh a thug na Gàidheil, agus a' choinneamh a fhuair iad, mar bu dùth do dhaoine a bha 'stri air son geall cho ard. Dh'fhosgail an t-arm-dearg a cheann gu ceann le lamhaich bhàs-mhoir air an Gaidheil mar a bha iad a' teachd air an adhart. Bha na gunnachau mór' air an tarruing a mach air dhoigh's gu-m faodadh iad Muinntir Théarlaich a smaladh 'n an ceudaibh leis gach griosaich oillteil a thanaig uatha; agus an àit' aon pheileir mór a bhi anns gach aon diubh, 's ann a bha iad de làn de pheileirean beaga a thainig mar fhrois clacha-meallain air na Gaidheil. Bha buidheann de'n arm-dhearg air an tarruing suas air leth a chách a fhuair cuimse chinnteach a ghabhail air na Gaidheil mar a bha iad a' dol seachad orra, ach a dh'aindeoin so uile, ghabh iad air an adhardt, gun umhail, gun sgàth. Na bah comasach do mhisnich agus do ghaisge, do fhearalachd, agus do threubhantas air nach d'thugabh riamh barr a dheanamh, rinneadh air an là so.

Or,

(b) Chula mi móran d'an leithidibh sin: is luchd-conhfhurtachd truagh sibh uile. Am bi croich airbraithraibh gaoithe? no ciod a tha toirt an dána-dais duit gu bheil thu a' freagairt? Dh'fheudainnse mar an ceudna labhairt cosmhuil ribhse: nam biodh bhuir n'anam an àit n'anama-sa, dh'fheudainn briathra chuir cuideachd 'nur n aghaidh, agus mo chearn a chrathadh ribh: ach neartaichinn sibh le m'bheul, agus laghdaicheadh gluasad mo bheilcan bhuir dhoilgheas. Ged labhair mise cha lughdaichear mo dhoilgheas: agus ma bhois mi a' m' thosd, ciod am fustgladh a gheibh mi? Ach a nis sglthich e mi: sgap thu mo chuideachd uile. Agus rinn thu mi làn phreasag-eudain: mar ianuis tha sin: agus dh'eirich mo chaoile a' m' aghaidh; ri m'eudan freagairidh i. Reub a chorruch mi, agus tha fuath aige dhomh; chas e 'fhiacлах rium; tha mo namhaid a' geurachadh a shul orm.

2. Analyse (by clauses not words) the following passage :

Ann an dubhlachd gharbh a' gheanbhraidh
Cha b'e àm 'bu ghainn' ar spòrs;
Greis air sugradh, greis air dannsa,
Greis air caintirreachd 'us ceol;
Bhiodh gach seanair aosmhor, liath,
'Ginnse sgialachdangu gho
Air gach gais-geach fearail, greannmhor
Bha's 'a ghleann 'n uair 'bha iad og.

3. Give the genitive singular of Bard, Cluas, Tra, Cu, Siol, Fion, Cailleach; and the nominative plural of Oglach, Rioghachd, Lón, Clarsach, Lasair, Duine.

4. Translate into Gaelic:—

The light of the moon. Satisfied with food. Better than gold. Subdued by the sword.

But the feeling of loneliness when I saw no room for my darling, and felt I was indeed alone and a widow, overcame me very sadly.

THE TEACHING OF IRISH.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS IN PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION

OF

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	Marks.
Latin and Greek	600
German	500
Italian	500
Irish	500

(SEE PAGE 48 APPENDIX TO REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1887).

Irish one of the Subjects for Examination for First-Class Teachers.

(PAGE 53 OF ABOVE REPORT).

Programme for Certificate of Competency to Teach Irish.

(PAGE 54 OF ABOVE REPORT).

IV. IRISH :—

1. Joyce's Grammar.
 2. To translate into Irish a short passage selected from the Third or Fourth National School Reading Book.
 3. (a). The First, Second, and Third Irish Books (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language). (b.) "Tóruidheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne," Part I. (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language). (c.) Keating's "Fórus Feasa ar Éirinn," Book I., Part I. (Gaelic Union).
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Under the heading: "Extra Subjects for which Results Payments may be Claimed in National Schools."

(PAGE 68 OF ABOVE REPORT).

It is provided :—

(c). That Classics, French, Irish, Trigonometry, Navigation, Mechanics, or any of the Physical Sciences (except Physical Geography) be not taught (with a view to claim result fees) to children under ten years of age.

(d). That an extra school fee of two shillings per quarter shall be paid to his teacher by each pupil for instruction in each extra branch specified under (c) except Irish.

Results Fees.

(PAGE 72 OF ABOVE REPORT).

For every pupil fulfilling the foregoing conditions who passes a satisfactory examination in the course prescribed for his year on the following programme result fees will be awarded to the teachers.

In Latin 10s., in Greek 10s., in Irish 10s., in French 5s.

Programme (for Irish).

(PAGE 72 ABOVE REPORT).

IRISH.—*First Year.*—(a.) Joyce's Grammar to the end of the regular verb, with the verbs *is* and *tá*; (b.) To translate into English the Irish phrases of the exercises in the First and Second Irish Books, published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. *Second Year.*—(a.) Joyce's Grammar to the end of Etymology; (b.) To translate into English the Irish phrases of the Exercises in the "Third Irish Book"; (c.) To translate into Irish the English phrases of the Exercises in the First and Second Irish Books. *Third Year.*—(a.) Joyce's Grammar to the end of Syntax; (b.) The first seven chapters of Keating's "Forus Feasa ar Éirinn," (Gaelic Union), omitting the poetry; (c.) To translate into Irish the English phrases and sentences of the Exercises in the "Third Irish Book."

Bi-lingual Irish Books and Grammar Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

An Ceud Leabar Gaeoilge (First Irish Book). An Dara Leabar Gaeoilge (Second Irish Book). An Treas Leabar Gaeoilge (Third Irish Book). "A Grammar of the Irish Language" by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., T.C.D., M.R.I.A.

From the Annual Report for 1888-9 of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

(SEE PAGE 29).

No. of National Schools in which Irish was taught in 1888.....	41
No. of Pupils examined	823
No. of Pupils passed	566

(Signed) J. Q. TAYLOR,
Secretary, Board of National Education,
Dublin, 18th May, 1889.

Mr. Duggan, of Spildal National School, Galway, says :

(SAME REPORT, PAGE 13).

The people are almost exclusively Irish-speaking, and the bulk of the children can speak no English when they first come to school. The children appear to possess a large share of natural intelligence ; but I believe the present method of conveying instruction to them in a language they do not understand has the tendency of making them stupid.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR PATRICK KEENAN, K. C. M. G., C. B., EXAMINED.

THIRD REPORT, PAGE 424.

Q. (*Earl Beauchamp*) You are Resident Commissioner of Education for Ireland ?

A. I am.

Q. What is the nature and amount of recognition given to the Irish language under your system ?

A. We recognize it as an extra branch, and we award twice the fee for it that we do for most of the extra branches ; we award 10s. for a pass in Irish.

Q. What kind of examination is set in Irish ?

A. At first we were obliged to limit it to an examination in writing, because we had not examiners to undertake it orally, but now that we have upon our staff an inspector who is a good Irish scholar, we have arranged that the examination shall be oral as well as in writing.

Q. What are the subjects of examination ?

A. We have a programme of examination which embraces the grammar of the language, and the translation from Irish to English and English to Irish. I should have added to my former answer that we have Irish class books—little lesson books like primers, and second readers, and so on, and an Irish grammar which we supply to pupils at cost price.

Q. Do you mean, then, that you give a grant for Irish in the same way as for Latin ?

A. Yes, quite so.

Q. Only heavier ?

A. No, the same as for Latin, but twice as much as for French.

Q. There is no difficulty therefore in the fact that all the teaching is given in English ?

A. We encourage every teacher who knows Irish to use it in any Irish-speaking district in elucidation and explanation of his lesson. We notify this on our programme of instruction with an admonition to the teacher to take care to do so.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BUREAU OF
EDUCATION, 1888.

Lousiana.

The Legislature, at its session in 1888, adopted Act No. 81, revising and consolidating the school laws of the State and repealing all laws conflicting with it.

Extract from above.

Laws of Health to be Taught, and the French Language may be used.

It is required that "the laws of health" shall be taught in every district, and it is provided that the elementary branches may be also taught in the French language in those parishes in the State or localities in said parishes where the French language predominates, if no additional expense is incurred.

Missouri.

Language of the Schools.

In a large number of the districts of the State the German element of population greatly preponderates, and, as a consequence, the schools are mainly taught in the German language, and sometimes entirely so. Hence if an American family lives in such a district the children must either be deprived of school privileges or else be taught in the German language. In some districts the schools are taught in German a certain number of months and then in English, while in others German is used part of the day and English the rest.

Some of the teachers employed are scarcely able to read or speak the English language, while the first question asked him is whether he reads and speaks German. Many letters were received by the State superintendent from school officers and patrons asking if the schools should not be taught in the English language, and complaining that although living in this country their children are being taught in a foreign language. In Gasconade county German is taught in about twenty-seven, or one-half of the districts. In St. Louis county there are eighty-four districts; forty of them teach German. Many of the more enlightened Germans prefer that the schools be taught in English, as they are anxious for their children to be Americanized in principles, feelings and language.

INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN

—AND ITS—

HELPFUL INFLUENCE ON COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION

AS EXPERIENCED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI.

AN ADDRESS BY JOHN B. PEASLEE, Ph.D.,

LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI.

*Delivered before the National German-American Teachers' Association, at Chicago,
July 19th, 1889.**Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that my Address on German Instruction in our Public Schools, delivered before the German Commercial Club of Cincinnati last year, has been so favorably received by the friends of German Instruction in the Public schools of our country, and that it has led your Committee of Arrangements to invite me to address this great national organisation of German Teachers on that important subject.

I shall first of all give my personal experience and investigations carried on during my long service as Teacher, Principal, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Public Schools, and, shall, therefore, draw largely on my Annual Reports to the Board of Education. I shall attempt no flights of rhetoric, but shall endeavor to give you in a plain, practical talk the facts which thoroughly convinced me, once the opponent of German Instruction in our Public Schools, to become its friend and advocate.

Let me say by way of explanation that I was born and educated in the country apart from cities, in one of the old New England States ; that previous to coming West I had never known of any other language being taught to the children of the public schools than that of my mother tongue—except in the High Schools where a little Latin and Greek was taught, and occasionally French. Imagine, then, my surprise when on entering the Public Schools of Cincinnati as teacher, I found that a part of my class was excused by the Rules, forty-five minutes each day, to recite in German. Young, enthusiastic, and ambitious that my pupils should lead the City at the percented semi-annual and annual examination for promotion to the Intermediate (Grammar) Schools ; jealous, therefore, of every moment of school time and prejudiced against teaching children any foreign language (it was the prejudice of ignorance) and feeling that the pupils could not do as well in their English studies, I begrudged the German teacher his time, found fault with the Board of Education for requiring me to excuse the pupils for his recitation. Time went on, the first semi-annual examination came, and my German boys stood among the very first in the class in the English branches ; the annual examinations came, and again my German boys held their own, and passed with high honors from the District to the Intermediate Schools. My prejudices began to soften. I began to feel that the study of German was not so bad after all, as I had imagined.

After three years' experience as a class teacher of the upper grade of the Third District School of Cincinnati, I was elected Principal of the Fifth District. Here I was confronted by a fact that I could not then understand. It was this : The teachers of

English in the primary grades requested me to assign them to the German department. Now, in those days all importance was attached to per cents. Indeed, the teachers were judged by the per cents. their classes obtained in examination, and in the German departments of these grades the teachers of English had the pupils only one half of the time. "Why do you prefer to teach in the German department?" I asked, and each answered: "Because the children do better in their studies, and are more easily disciplined." "Do you tell me," I replied, "that the children in the German department who devote only half their school-time to the English branches, do better on examination in English, than those who devote their whole time to English studies?" "Yes, we do," the teachers answered.

Of course, the wishes of all could not be complied with, and I was compelled to disappoint a number of them by assigning them to the English department. But the answer of the English teachers had raised an important question in my mind, and led me to make a thorough investigation in order to ascertain the truth or falsehood of their statement, viz.: that the pupils in the lower grades of that school who attended the German-English department, passed better examinations in the English studies than those who attended the purely English department. So during my two years' principalship of that school I watched the examinations and progress of the pupils carefully and compared the results of the two departments, and found that the teachers were correct. This led me to make a thorough investigation of the statistics of the entire school system of the City, covering a period of ten years. I did this by taking the average age at which the pupils of the several District Schools were transferred to the Intermediate Schools, that is, the average age at which pupils passed from the fifth to the sixth year of school-life as reported by the several Principals and published in the Annual Reports of the superintendent of Schools. The statistics showed that in every one of these ten years the pupils in the German-English department—those who studied two languages, passed to the Intermediate Schools on an average of little more than a year younger than those who studied English only.*

When I remembered that during all these years the pupils who passed to the Intermediate Schools, had each to obtain an average of at least 70 per cent. on questions prepared by the Superintendent of Schools, and which were the same for every child in that grade in the entire City, the fact to me was astounding until the reason for it was understood, but it was conclusive. I no longer doubted, I no longer thought I knew that the study of German did not retard the progress of the pupils in English, I knew also from having myself taught for three years in the highest grade of the District Schools, and from my experience as principal of all the grades that those pupils who studied English only had as full and complete a course as they could accomplish well. Indeed, the general sentiment among the Anglo-Americans at that time was—and is to-day for that matter—that their children had too much to do.

Those of you who were in Cincinnati fifteen years ago, will remember the attacks of the English papers upon the Public Schools of that city on the ground that too much was required of the children. Yes, those whose children have nearly double the time for English, are as a rule, the ones who complain of overburdening, stultifying, and cramming, and of too many studies. Very few indeed, if any native Americans are ever heard to find fault with the schools on the ground that their children do not have enough to do. And yet this so-called burdensome course in English was, as shown by the statistics, accomplished by the pupils in the German-English department, in which nearly one-half of their school time during four of the five years' course, was devoted to the study of the German language, and this too at an average age of more than a year younger than the others.

In this connection let me quote from Dr. Kiddle, for many years Superintendent of the New York City Schools. Dr. Kiddle says: "In those schools in which it (the German language) has received the most earnest attention and in which, consequently, the most

* In justice it should be said that those who study German in the Cincinnati schools are, as a rule, the children of German parentage, and that the Germans usually enter their children at a younger age, and keep them more regularly in school. This will account for difference in age.

progress has been made, no indication has been presented that this branch of study has at all retarded the progress of the pupils in their English studies, but that it has rather facilitated intellectual advancement in English grammar, and composition, increasing the pupils' fluency of expression by giving them a more precise knowledge of the meaning of words in their own tongue, aiding in an important manner in their training and development."

Dr. W. T. Harris, former Superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools, now the head of the Concord School of Philosophy, one of our great educational thinkers, and Dr. Andrew J. Rickoff, Ex-Superintendent of the Cincinnati, and of the Cleveland Public Schools, another great school man, report similar results.

The fact is, that a child can study two languages at the same time and do as well in each, as he would if all his time were devoted to either language alone. This fact is indisputable, it cannot be met by a denial, or by calling us hard names. I know from personal experience that the very statement of the fact seems to one who has not investigated the subject, and who does not understand the working of the infant-mind, absurd, paradoxical or foolish. Why? Because an adult is prone to look upon the mind of a little child as he does upon his own mind. He says to himself: "the more time I devote to any one subject, the more I can learn of it, therefore, the more my child can." Your conclusion, my dear sir, as my friend Raab would say 'is mathematically true, but educationally false.' You forget the all-important fact that the mind of the child is only in its infant stages of development, that, therefore, it can comprehend but little of any one subject, that the process of development of the infant mind is slow and gradual, that age is an important element in the education of children. A child can learn each day a little of a large number of subjects, but not much of any one; it can learn, for instance, as much arithmetic in one half-hour daily, as in ten hours; it will learn in the half-hour all its mind can assimilate—make its own—and any attempt to give it more than this becomes a cramming, stultifying process, and defeats its own ends. You can't force the mind of a child without injury to it. You can't teach it beyond its powers of comprehension, and any attempt to do so must result in failure. "A little to-day, and a little to-morrow," is the motto. Again, the number of subjects relieves the mind of the child. The child needs change, tension in one direction must not be long maintained. It plays at one thing then at another. This is the nature of the child, and the nearer we follow Nature's method in its training and education, the better for the child, and the better for the public schools. Those editors, physicians, and others who complain of overburdening and cramming the minds of children in the primary schools on the ground that they have too many branches of study, do so through ignorance of the real facts, and against the experience of the best school systems of the world, aye, against the very nature of the child-mind. The danger of cramming and overburdening the minds of children lies exactly in the opposite direction, lies in attempting too much in one or a few subjects, and not in the direction of too many studies. And I assert here, that if, as some advocate, the courses of study in our graded schools were reduced to the three R's, the instruction would become terribly burdensome to the children, especially in the lower grades, and they would learn less of these subjects than they do now. Such a course of study could be tolerated only in an ungraded school, where on account of the great number of classes, very little time is given to each recitation.

What I have said concerning the number of subjects is not intended to apply to the upper grades, for in these grades the minds of the pupils are more fully developed, and they can devote, with profit time outside of the class-room to the preparation of lessons, therefore the number of studies can be safely lessened, indeed, perhaps should be. But I assert that the pupils of the primary schools—the first four years of school life—do not have too many subjects, indeed, except in the German-English department, they do not have variety enough for the long hours of tuition which the pupils of our graded schools usually have to spend in school, as is shown by the fact that those who devote one-half of their school time to a foreign language learn fully as much of the English language as those who do not, and in some, as for instance, compo

evident that it would be a great mistake to postpone the subject of German till the children reach the Grammar or High school grades, as many advocate.

The true place to begin the study of the German language is in the lowest primary grade—the first school year.

The prevalent belief that the more time there is devoted in school to any one subject the more the pupils will learn of that subject, is the source of much of the opposition to the study of a foreign language, and is the direct cause of a vast amount of pernicious teaching in our public schools of to-day. This false idea leads many a teacher to violate her time table, to give much extra time, for instance, to the subject of arithmetic at the cost of other studies, in the vain belief that the pupils will make so much more advancement in this study. Poor, deluded teachers; they forget that the powers of comprehension of the children are limited, and that no amount of fretting and driving, and of extra time will teach them more than a certain amount—that is, more than they can assimilate, and in nine cases out of ten that amount is reached in the regular time devoted to arithmetic in the programme of recitations. The extra time is usually worse than wasted; its effect is only to weary the children, to disgust them with the subject, and make them dislike teacher and school. Let me say here that entirely too much importance is placed upon mathematics in this country, and consequently too much time given to it even in the school programmes, to say nothing of the extra work—an error not made in the schools of Germany. Don't misunderstand me, I do not say that too much ground is covered in mathematics, but that too much time is given to it. In my opinion, there is time enough wasted by pupils while passing through the course of study of most of our City School Systems in solving a useless multiplicity of problems in mathematics, many of which are at the time beyond the comprehension of the children, and which they only work mechanically after memorized forms, for them, if taught correctly, to learn a foreign language and at the same time to become more proficient in mathematics.

How much better it would be for the intellectual development of the children; how much more practical for them in after years, if language and not mathematics were made the leading study in our educational systems!

Too Many Hours of Tuition.

My investigations into the subject of the effect of the study of German in the English branches, led me to conclude that the hours which the pupils were daily kept in school were too many. In this view I was strengthened by the report of the half-day schools established in London for boys who are compelled by necessity to work part of the time in shops, stores, etc. The Directors naturally fell into the common error of supposing that since these boys attended school only one-half of the time they could, therefore, learn only one-half as much. To their surprise and astonishment they found after careful and thorough examinations that the progress of these pupils in their studies was not only equal to, but in some respects even surpassed that of those who attended the all-day school. My convictions became so strong that the hours of tuition were too long, that one of my first official acts on my election, in 1874, to the Superintendency of the Cincinnati Schools, was to recommend to the Board of Education the reduction of the time to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the two lowest grades, and to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the remaining grades. Many of the members of the Board expressed their fears that such a reduction would be detrimental to the progress of the pupils. I assured them, on the other hand, that it would be a benefit to the pupils, and teachers, and promised to assume all the responsibility of the change.

The recommendation was adopted and experience has shown that my judgment was correct. No one has ever even suggested the return to the old hours.

I wish that Boards of Education, Superintendents, and teachers of English of other localities, who complain, that in their five or six hours a day, they haven't time enough for the introduction of another branch of study, would examine the course of study in English which will compare favorably with any in the land, and then go into the German-

English department of the primary grades of the Cincinnati schools and see the excellence with which the course is taught in the less than 2½ hours per day. Yes, let the Board of Education of some of our large Western cities who give from twenty minutes to a half-hour a day to teaching the German language come with them and examine the progress of the pupils in both English and German. I know that they would return home and give to the study of the German language a reasonable amount of time, for they would then be convinced that they could do so without injury to the English branches.

Why Select the German Language.

The introduction of the German language into the public schools of our country has, unfortunately for the interests of education, met with much prejudicial opposition, and is, even among educators, somewhat of a vexed question.

One of the most common objections raised is, that if you admit one foreign language into the curriculum of our common schools, every foreign community in our midst has an equal claim to special teaching for their children in their mother tongue. The Jew has by induction a right to a class in Hebrew, the Irishman to instruction in Erse, and so on; and that to meet the requirements of the polyglot people in our midst, a staff of special teachers should by justice be maintained by our city. Such an argument is based upon fallacious reasoning. To say nothing of the vast number of tax-paying Germans among us, the German language is, side by side with the English, the language of the commerce of the world. As the French was for centuries the court-language of Europe, ours and the German tongue are, from the vast ramifications of the people the media of international trade among modern civilized races.

It is not the means of communication of an individual nation merely, but it is a tongue common to educated persons of all nations. Its close-alliance with our Anglo-Saxon speech makes its study to the cultivated American an especial necessity. True, Italian and Hebrew are beautiful languages, and their study must give a higher tone to the minds of those who master them; but they are too restricted in their cosmopolitan usefulness to demand their introduction into our schools. But it is said: "why teach any foreign language?" Because the study of a language is so essential to the training of the mind. There is no discipline so perfect, no means so effective in inducing thought, as the study of a foreign tongue. Lord Brougham said that a man was not half-educated who did not know two languages, that he had better learn Choctaw than to be without the mental discipline of the study of a foreign tongue. Besides, it gives the pupils through the derivation of words, a more thorough knowledge of the English language, and as each lesson in translation is an exercise in English composition it makes them more accurate and fluent writers of English. If then this course of instruction is so essential, what can be said against selecting for our children a language that is so comprehensive as the German, that is interwoven with the elements of the English tongue and is so intensely practically useful in our transactions with thousands of our citizens in every State of our Union. Besides, our German-fellow citizens are among the strongest supporters of our public schools, and that support is worth a hundred times more than the cost of German instruction, and if no other reason could be advanced for its study, this alone would amply justify its introduction into the schools of our country. But, fortunately, its advocates do not have to base their support upon any such ground. The German language, the mother tongue of the most enlightened nation of the Continent of Europe, is, next to the English, the language, as I have said, of the commerce of the world. It has a grand literature. It is of great practical value in the every-day life of our people. Besides, I repeat again, the study of two languages assists the pupils in acquiring a knowledge of each, and does not retard the progress in either. Yes, ladies and gentleman, the advantages derived from studying two languages at the same time would amply justify the introduction of a foreign language into the curriculum of the schools of our country even if there were no citizens of foreign birth within our borders.

If there were not a German or a Frenchman in this country I would advocate on educational grounds, the introduction of the one or the other of these languages into the

public schools. Of course the great number of German speaking people in this part of the country is the especial reason why German should be preferred here, while in New Orleans, for similar reason French should have the preference.

Germanizing the Children.

"But," it is said, "this is America, and therefore, the English language only should be taught in the public schools; teaching the German language tends to make our citizens less patriotic, less American." "Are," I ask, "Gen. Carl Schurz, Gen. Frank Sigel, and the tens of thousands of other Germans who fought in the Union Army, in the last war, any less true American citizens, any less patriotic, because they were educated in the German tongue? Are our German fellow-citizens any less patriotic than the English whose mother tongue is that of our country, are the Germans in their native land any less devoted to the institutions of Germany, because the French language is taught in thousands of their schools?" No one, I think, would answer these questions in the affirmative. And until they can be so answered it is idle to say, that a knowledge of, or the teaching of German or any other foreign language, is adverse to patriotism. The truth is, that our German fellow-citizens are noted for their attachment to the free institutions of America, and are among our most patriotic citizens, as a class much more so than the English.

In this connection let me add that the study of the German language was introduced into the public schools of Ohio in 1840, by an act of the State Legislature requiring all Boards of Education in the State to cause the German language to be taught when demanded by seventy-five freeholders representing not less than forty pupils, and it has been taught in the Cincinnati, and in many other places of the County of Hamilton, Ohio, ever since. And the statistics show that Hamilton County sent more Union soldiers to the late Civil War than General Washington commanded in the Revolution, and a very large proportion of them were either German or of German descent. Does this fact look as if the introduction of the German language into the schools of that County had made her citizens unpatriotic.

Organization of the German Department.

Having spoken at length upon the importance of teaching the German language in the Public Schools, I will now give you a description of the Cincinnati plan of organization of the German department which I consider the best in the country; had St. Louis adopted it, as I recommended some years ago, her citizens would now be enjoying the benefits of one of the finest German departments in the country, one worthy of that great city, and without which her educational interests are suffering to-day.

German is taught in every one of the District, Intermediate and High Schools, and forms a flourishing department in the Cincinnati Normal School. In the four lower grades of the District Schools, one half of the school time (less two hours a week devoted in this department to music and drawing) is given to German. In all grades above the fourth year one hour is devoted to its study. In the four lower grades of the District Schools, German is taught, as a rule, by lady teachers under the supervision of the First German Assistant or German Principal as he is sometimes called, whose duty it is to teach the German in the highest, D (fifth year) grade, and supervise the instruction in the lower grades. In the Intermediate and High Schools, all the teaching is done by the First German Assistants themselves, except in three schools, where an additional teacher is employed.

It will readily be seen that by the Cincinnati plan, comparatively very little is added to the cost of maintaining the schools in consequence of instruction in German. Only the cost of supervision and the teaching in the upper grades is the additional expense, in other words, the teaching of German to the eighteen and a half thousand children adds to the tuitionary cost of the schools only the cost of supervision, and the teaching of the hour classes in the upper grades. The one hundred and twenty-one German teachers of

the half-day classes add nothing to the expense, for they, with the one hundred and twenty-one English teachers who alternate with them, teach the same number of pupils that would otherwise be taught by two hundred and forty-two English teachers; or in other words, if German were abolished, it would require one hundred and twenty-one additional English teachers to take the places of that number of German teachers and, as the salaries are the same there would be no difference in the expense of the schools.

Of course, the preceding statement is based upon the supposition that our German fellow-citizens would not withdraw their children from the schools, if instruction in the German language were discontinued. We know, however, the fact is that many German parents would withdraw their children from the schools and place them where they would be taught the tongue so dear, and deservedly so, as one of the three great languages of the civilised world, to a large part of the people of our city.

Again, by the Cincinnati plan the exchange of classes takes place at the noon recess, hence there is no clashing, no disturbing of recitations, and as the pupils do as satisfactory work in English as those in the purely English department, there is no opposition engendered, on the part of the English teachers, against the study of German in these grades, in fact these English teachers are in favor of German instruction. Moreover, the Cincinnati plan gives time enough for excellent results in the instruction as may be seen by the German teachers furnished to the country every year by the crowning glory of the System, the Cincinnati Normal School, nearly every one of whose graduates receives her entire school education in the public schools of that city. In this connection I quote from Prof. Constantin Grebner who was delegated by the Board of Education in 1884 to examine, and report upon the proficiency of the Graduating class of that year. He said: "One more point of the utmost importance remains to be taken into consideration—namely: these young ladies who are soon to go into the schools of this city, there to teach German, speak that language so fluently, and so correctly, and with so little of that accent which is generally found to be simply unavoidable with German-Americans brought up together in America that most undoubtedly not one of them will ever give rise to complaints that she has undertaken to teach German without being able to speak it correctly." Let me say here, that if the time now devoted to German shall ever be so reduced as to cause the discontinuation of the half-day plan it will be the beginning of the downfall of German instruction in the Cincinnati schools. The half-day plan is one of the strong and preservative features of the German department; it gives time for the best results in the instruction, it insures harmony, and co-operation on the part of the English teachers, and it adds little or nothing to the expense of the schools.* Another strong feature is the supervision of the male German First Assistants.

Intelligent supervision is absolutely necessary to the highest success of any department of education. It is directive talent that is needed to guide, broaden, and unify the instruction and thereby secure the highest results. Besides, the German First Assistants materially aid the Principals in the discipline and management of the schools.

A Suggestion as to the Manner of Teaching.

Allow me to make a suggestion as to the method of teaching German. In Cincinnati and doubtless in many other places it is taught largely as a native language. This is the best plan for those who are required to speak German at home—and I believe all children should be whose parents speak the language—but it is not so good for the others. They need more practice in school in talking, in conversation, in translation than the others. Indeed, the most forcible objection advanced by the opponents of our position is, that the children of non-speaking German families do not learn at our schools enough of the German language to speak it. While the charge is entirely too sweeping, for there are those who never speak German at home, yet who learn at school to speak and write the

* While I believe that it is best in the four lower grades of our schools, to give one-half of the time to the German language, I do not wish to be understood as implying that good results cannot be accomplished in less time. Indeed, I know that great benefits can be, and is derived in twenty minutes per day in many places. Better far twenty minutes only than to let the public without the admirable discipline and advantages of studying the language.

language so correctly that they are capable not only of holding conversation in German, but of giving excellent instruction in the language ; still it must be admitted that there is some truth in the charge. This can readily be remedied by giving especial attention to teaching the pupils to talk the language. This partial neglect in this direction has grown out of the fact that the mother tongue of a great majority of the children in the German department of our schools is German, and, therefore, to teach it as a native tongue, is the natural method for all such children. As the best methods of teaching the two classes of children referred to, are radically different, it would be for the highest interests of both, if they could be separated, but this is in many places impracticable ; we should then in order to do our duty to the minority, compromise, and adapt our methods more fully to their needs, that no pupil of ordinary intelligence may hereafter pass through the German department of the public schools without being able to converse intelligently in the language, at least on common every-day subjects.

Methods of Instruction.

Ladies and gentlemen, are you aware that the superior methods of imparting instruction in the English branches which have long prevailed in Cincinnati and in other cities and towns of the West are German methods? They were introduced many years ago through the German teachers and trustees who brought them from their fatherland, and through the admirable reports of Hon. Horace Mann and Dr. C. E. Stowe (the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe), who were appointed by the State of Ohio to examine the schools of Germany, and to report on the methods of instruction employed therein. You have heard much of late years of the "New Education," the "Quincy Methods." What are these so-called "Quincy Methods?" They are methods introduced into the schools of Quincy, Mass., by Col. F. W. Parker who came to Ohio sometime in the sixties, taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, and in the Dayton (Ohio) Normal School, and subsequently returned to his native New England, carrying with him the methods of instruction he had found here, and after a visit to Germany introduced them, slightly modified, into the schools of Quincy. "What are they?" I ask again. They are the German methods heretofore spoken of, substantially the same methods as have been pursued in our Western schools for many years before they were ever heard of in Quincy, before the pen of Charles Francis Adams had made them famous, before they had revolutionized the primary instruction in the City of Boston and the East. Under these methods of instruction introduced from Germany the children make much more rapid progress than under the old. Consider that less than fifteen years ago, the old A B C method of teaching primary reading was pursued in many towns of New England, that the slate was not put into the hands of the pupils till they had been years at school, that then came the lead pencil, and years after the pen. Did you not see at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, hundreds of specimens of writing from entire classes of pupils of an average age of from eight to ten, and even more years, executed with a lead pencil, because those Yankee-schoolmasters thought the children too young to use the pen? When we consider that "Object-Lessons," or the objective method of teaching was unknown at that time in the schools referred to ; that the memorizing of the text-book, word for word, was the *sine qua non* of a good recitation—and so on *ad finitum*, we do not wonder that when Col. Parker introduced Western methods into the schools of Quincy, the people of the East thought that a new era had dawned, and cried : the "New Education," the "Quincy Methods." Why ! there isn't a German within the sound of my voice ; there isn't a person educated within the last twenty five years at least, in the public schools of Cincinnati, or those of many other Western cities we can name, who did not receive instruction under essentially the same methods as those which have made the schools of Quincy famous. The American people, especially in this part of the country, should be profoundly grateful for what the Germans have done through their superior methods of teaching, for our educational interests.

Too much praise cannot be given the Germans for what their advanced methods have accomplished in reforming, elevating, and perfecting the modes of instruction in the schools of our land.

Conclusion.

To those who oppose German instruction in our public schools let me say, that the statement that the cost is great, has been shown to be without foundation in places where the best and most efficient organization of the department is effected; the belief that the study of the German language retards the progress of the children in English has been completely overturned by the statistics; the statement that this is America, and therefore we ought to teach the English language only, is not worthy of notice; the assertion that the study of German tends to Germanize our pupils and make them less loyal to our country, is not borne out by the facts. Besides, your sons and daughters are *not compelled* to study German, as it is an optional branch. Why then object to others enjoying its advantages? I have never heard the first valid reason offered against the study of German, and I believe that every intelligent man who will thoroughly investigate the subject free from all prejudice, must come to the same conclusion as I have, viz., that the study of two languages is for the best interest of the pupils. I not only thoroughly believe in the German department of our schools, but I am convinced that it would be better for the intellectual development of our pupils, if they *all* studied the German language in connection with the English. Besides, it would be better for the interests of this great commercial country of ours, if much more attention was paid in her schools and colleges, to learning the great living language of modern civilization. It is a lamentable fact indeed, that few Anglo-Americans can be found, who can speak any other tongue than the English, while there are thousands of Germans of kindred birth in our midst who are able to converse well in at least three languages, and this is to be attributed mainly to the difference in the educational policies in the two countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, may the time come, when our people may be equally wise and far-seeing in their educational policy. This is my sincere wish and ardent desire.

OPINIONS OF AMERICAN EDUCATORS.

. . . "The results show that instead of being an hindrance, the study of German, when continued for a reasonable length of time, is an advantage to the pupils, and greatly increases their power of acquiring knowledge of the common branches."

R. J. STEVENSON,
Supt. Public Schools, Columbus, O.

. . . "Statistics enough have been gathered to show that American pupils, as their German school-mates, are aided in mastering the difficulties of English grammar by the help they receive from the German language, and I believe it will be found that American pupils who have studied both languages with some degree of faithfulness, write the English language with a nicer sense of the meaning of words, than those who have never gone beyond their mother-tongue. It seems needless to add that the general progress of pupils in the other branches is not affected by adding German to the list."

. . . "I do not design to say a word here of the advantage of a knowledge of German to the scholar or man of business. To the former it is a necessity, to the latter it has positive money value, in this country at least. My object in this place is simply to present two or three facts showing what value the study has in connection with the work of the pupils in our schools. It has been claimed over and over again that the study of German prevents pupils from acquiring an accurate knowledge of the English language. *But our experience in this city confirms the results which have been observed elsewhere in contradiction to this statement.*"

“Some years ago Superintendent Rickoff, of Cleveland, published a statement showing that of the pupils examined for admission to the High School thirteen per cent. more of those who had studied German passed than those who did not. A year ago I examined the percentages of the annual examination of the First Grade and found a similar result.”

JAMES MACALISTER,
Ex-Superintendent of the Milwaukee Public School,
now Superintendent of the Philadelphia Schools.

That the simultaneous study of two languages which are so closely related as are the English and German, results in more satisfactory progress in both than the single study of either, has been pointed out by many educators in this and other countries, and has in some cities been demonstrated by elaborate statistics of classification, examinations, and promotions. The Ohio Legislature has recognized this important fact, and secured the advantages of the simultaneous study of these great kindred languages by the enactment of laws making it general throughout the State, which has thereby been steadily adding to the number of its enlightened and thrifty population. The *State Educational Convention* of Ohio has strongly approved of these laws, and the consequent general introduction of German instruction. This Convention, composed of teachers from all parts of the State, among whom were able and earnest educators from the large cities as well as the growing towns, villages, and rural districts, announced in the most emphatic terms that the course of their State had been eminently wise. Nor is it difficult to account for the greater progress secured by the simultaneous study of two kindred languages as it manifestly is in accordance with simple and well-known laws of intellectual development. The superintendents of schools of our large cities have repeatedly and in the most positive language, given their unqualified testimony that the study of German in the public schools is accompanied with political, social and commercial advantages to this country which cannot be overestimated, and which we could not afford to be deprived of by its abolition.”

St. Louis School Report, 1879.

“My inquiries have also elicited the fact that the teaching of the German language has resulted in bringing into the schools an increased number of pupils; and this has been a marked result not only in localities in which the population is largely German, but in those of a widely dissimilar character. This is an illustration that the distinctive American part of our people approve of this branch of study in the common schools, and accounts in part for its introduction into so many cities of the Union, and its generally popular character wherever introduced.”

HENRY KIDDLE,
Ex-Superintendent New York City Schools.

“The time allowed for German has not only not retarded the progress of the schools in other branches of study, but it has, in a conspicuous manner, promoted the general progress of the classes. The testimony of several Principals, in whose schools our course of instruction has been fully carried out, is most decided on this point.”

A. J. SCHEM,
Asst.-Supt. New York City Schools.

“It is well known that the most numerous of European immigrants are the Germans. . . . If then the German language is taught in our Public Schools, it will not only make the schools beneficial in a far more extended view, but will, at the same time, have a decided tendency to promote the *amalgamation* of the foreign with the native element of the country and thereby become a fruitful source of power and prosperity in the future.”

Superintendent Louisville Public Schools.

“Our language is derived from the same stock as the German, and between this and the pure English there is a close affinity, as may be observed even by any person only indifferently acquainted with both.

NOAH WEBSTER.

GERMAN IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From Circular issued by E. Steiger & Co., New York.

Last June, seven of the eight members of the specially appointed Committee of the Board of Education, recommended that instruction in German and French, in the Public Schools of New York City, be altogether abolished.

Since then this matter has been carefully considered with the result that the importance of teaching a foreign language, and especially German, as a regular branch of study is, for various reasons, now conceded by all.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on December 11th, abolition of the study of German and French, which only a few months ago was urged and confidently predicted, had no supporters at all; on the contrary, twelve members voted for extending the instruction (from a 3 years'—as at present) to a 5 years' course; the largely outnumbered opposition of only five members contented itself with voting for restricting the instruction to a 3 years' course, *i. e.* for making no change whatever.

INDIAN SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

From Regulations of the Education Department.

Every teacher in an Indian school shall be able to speak the Indian language, and shall, as far as possible, give his instructions in English.

The qualifications of teachers shall be regulated by the County or District Board of Examiners. A certificate of having passed the entrance examination prescribed for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes may be accepted in lieu of any other certificate.

The subjects of study in these schools shall be as follows, viz. :—Reading, Writing, Object Lessons, Elementary Drawing, Elementary Arithmetic (the four simple rules), Elementary Geography (the maps of the World and Dominion of Canada), Spelling and Grammar (formation and analysis of simple sentences),

The County Inspector, in conjunction with the Indian Agent, shall have a controlling influence in the selection of teachers, except in the case of such schools as are established by any religious denomination under the Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs. The Inspectors shall report upon the competency of the teachers of each Indian school inspected by him, and such other matters as may, in his opinion, affect the interests of the school.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF JAMES F. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF
INDIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO.

There are in all eighteen schools in my district ; some of these I have been unable to visit on account of distance or lack of facilities for reaching them. Four schools are taught by members of religious communities, viz. : Mattawa, Wihwemikong (boys and girls) and Port William, each of these has two or more teachers, and the attendance has been more regular than in the average Indian school. No special examination is required of teachers in the schools inspected by me as they are all denominational schools. However, the clergy satisfy themselves of the fitness of the teachers and make the appointments in connection with the Indian agent. The preference is usually given to those having some acquaintance with the Indian tongue ; as the salaries are low and the positions not always the most desirable there is little competition for places and in fact it is difficult to secure teachers at all qualified for the work. There are ten of the teachers having some acquaintance with the Indian language, three of them being whites. These teachers have a decided advantage over the others especially in regard to the younger pupils who know nothing of English at first and have to receive instructions and commands in their own tongue. The teachers who do not understand Indian have to give explanations through the medium of the older children ; but this method is unsatisfactory in its results, and the pupils' progress is very slow as the teacher fails to gain the confidence and sympathy. Many of the schools have charts of Indian words and phrases, some with the English equivalent following. A few have Indian books from which the teacher or pupils read and translate. These means have greatly assisted the children to learn English especially where the teacher has employed writing as well as speaking to show the English equivalent. Object lessons are also used, though not so commonly as they should be ; lists of familiar objects and of common expressions are also given with beneficial results. If the teacher's knowledge of Indian would permit him to make more frequent use of these means I am convinced that a much better knowledge of English would follow, and that it would be less common to hear pupils reading pretty fluently from an English book, subjects of which they did not know the meaning. About half an hour daily is devoted to religious instruction, the pupils learning their prayers in their mother tongue when the teacher is competent so to teach them.

LETTER OF INQUIRY TO MR. McCAIG, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN
SCHOOLS FOR ALGOMA, AND HIS REPLY.

TORONTO, Dec. 21st, 1889.

My Dear Sir,—

As Inspector of Indian Schools you would oblige me very much if you would report in regard to the following :—

- (1). How many teachers in Indian schools are capable of speaking the Indian language ?
- (2). Do the Indian Agents, with whom the appointment of the teachers mainly rests, prefer a native Indian ?
- (3). Are any text books in the Indian language used in the Indian schools ?
- (4). Is the Indian language ever used by the teacher in giving instruction or in giving orders to his pupils ?
- (5). Are the pupils taught to read and write in the Indian language ?

(6). To what extent does it appear to you, that the Indian language can be used successfully as an aid in the introduction of a better knowledge of English?

(7). Were the schools inspected by you connected with any religious denomination, and if so, what, and what time was given to religious instruction?

An early reply to the above will much oblige.

Yours truly,

(Signed) G. W. ROSS.

D. McCAIG, Esq.,
School Inspector,
Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, Dec. 26th, 1889.

TO THE HON. G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to your letter of inquiry of the 21st instant *re* Indian schools. I have to state in reply, taking your questions in order. (1). Among the eleven teachers of Indian schools under my jurisdiction, about six understand the Indian language fairly well, and all do make use of it in teaching, as both the Indian and its English equivalent word, must be cognizant to both teacher and pupil before there can be any intelligent teaching. I therefore insist on new teachers who do not know Indian, beginning at once by learning the Indian name for all objects, the names of which occur in the lessons, and if possible presenting the objects themselves to the pupils.

I consider that some knowledge of the Indian language is absolutely necessary to successful teaching.

(2). Indian Agents do not at all encourage the appointment of native or Indian teachers, as they believe Indian teachers have no control whatever over their pupils, and as far as I have seen, I agree with this view. During the past four years however, there has been only one Indian teacher employed for about two months in all the Indian schools above referred to, so that, I am not prepared to write with any great certainty on this point; but I believe the agents are right.

(3). No books in the Indian language are used in giving instruction in any of the schools under my jurisdiction. In some instances teachers obtain a dictionary and perhaps a testament from the Indian missionary usually in the neighborhood to help them in their work, and I am confident it would be a great advantage if a dictionary and a few simple Indian books were supplied to all Indian teachers. I do not think it is of so much importance in the case of the pupil. Indian children know neither the scrip nor print of their own language. It is therefore almost as easy for them to begin with the signs of the English word as the Indian word. The teacher though ought to be able to connect the English word with its Indian equivalent. To enable him to do this such Indian books as I have referred to would be a great advantage.

(4). In a few schools (altogether the most successful) the Indian equivalent of every English sentence used is repeated in Indian, in giving lessons, and where a supply of proper objects has been secured, (a museum) pupils are taught to use these objects by commands given in both Indian and English (see my report of the Garden River Schools).

(5). Pupils are not taught to read and write in Indian in any of the schools in Algoma. In the best taught schools however, the Indian and English names of objects are often written together upon the blackboard, chiefly, however, to show the connection

between the object and its written sign, and when this is fully understood the practice is discontinued as being of little value unless the object were to teach the Indian language, which of course it is not.

(6). I think this question is fully answered in No. 4. I may say, however, that I believe no successful teaching can take place without the teacher having some knowledge of both languages ; but that the knowledge of the language to be taught should be the more extensive, and is the more important. I consider that a few easy books and a dictionary in the Indian language ought to be part of the equipment of every teacher of an Indian school ; but that after a child has arrived at the second book, the Indian language may be almost or wholly discontinued.

(7). Six out of the eleven Protestant Indian Schools in the District of Algoma are connected with English Church Missions, but they are conducted very much the same as Public schools in Ontario. Scriptures and prayers are read daily, but I think most of the religious teaching is done in the Church and Sabbath School.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McCAIG.

(No. 29.)

Orders in Council, made in the year 1889 under the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Cap. 224, respecting the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 30.)

Regulations made or revised by the Department of Education during the year
1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 31.)

Statement of the Returns made by Municipalities under the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act, R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 39, for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

No. 32.)

Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company under the provisions of 35 Vic., Cap. 83, Sec. 13. Presented to the Legislature 6th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 13th day of March, 1889, for a Return shewing in detail the number of Public School teachers who have accepted the terms heretofore imposed in regard to the Superannuation Fund and have withdrawn one-half of the amount paid in; the number of teachers who have not accepted the terms, and shewing to what purposes the sums not already withdrawn are devoted, or how funded.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 7th, 1890.

(*Mr. Blyth.*)

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND RETURN.

Number of teachers who have been placed on the Superannuated list.....	857
Number of teachers who are still subscribing to the fund.....	501
Number of teachers who have withdrawn the portion allowed by law.....	6354
Number of teachers who have amounts to their credit, but have ceased sub- scribing without applying for a refund.....	4035
Total number of contributors to the fund since commencement....	<u>11747</u>

All moneys not withdrawn are included, with other Provincial funds, in the consolidated revenue, subscriptions being remitted to the Treasury when received.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, March 28th, 1889.

(No. 34.)

Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education respecting the study of English in those schools in which the French or German language prevails. Presented to the Legislature 11th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST,
1890.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DRURY,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ONTARIO,

February 13th, 1890.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

WESTERN DISTRICT.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1889.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Inspection of Factories in the Western District of the Province for the year 1889. It was found during the previous year—the first year of regular inspection of factories under *The Ontario Factories' Act*—that some amendments might with advantage be made to the Act, and the Inspectors after deliberation recommended to the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, in which Department the administration of the Act then was, the following principal changes :

By the Act as it read previous to the last Session of Parliament no factory came under its jurisdiction unless there were employed therein over twenty persons. The Inspectors during the years 1887 and 1888 had visited manufactories not coming under the Act, and from their observations were convinced that in smaller establishments there was generally greater need of inspection than in the larger ones as regards health, safety, employment of children and hours of labor.

They therefore felt no hesitation in recommending that the law be altered so as to include smaller factories, and in accordance with this recommendation the Act was amended to bring under its operation factories and workshops in which were employed six persons or more. Another difficulty the Inspectors met with in some localities was the system of the proprietor contracting out some portion of the manufacturing process, and in some such establishments children under the legal age were employed by the contractors, while the proprietors themselves disclaimed any responsibility in the matter, and the Inspectors could not deal with the contractors. Again, in some of these establishments where some portion of the process is hired out the proprietor claimed that the Inspector should not count in those persons engaged by the contractors as being in his employment, and therefore, admitting this, the number employed frequently fell below twenty-one, thus removing the establishment beyond the jurisdiction of the Act. To meet these two difficulties the law was amended to read as follows :—

“ Where any owner, occupier or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place who has the right of access thereto, and control thereof, lets or hires out or contracts for work or labor to be done therein by any other person, and such other person engages or employs therein any workman, child, young girl or woman, in or for the carrying out or performing of such work or labor, or any part thereof, every such workman, child, young girl or woman shall, for all the purposes of this Act and of the principal Act as amended by this Act, be considered and taken as being in the service and employment of said owner, tenant or occupier, and in computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such place comes within the definition of a factory according to the meaning and intent of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, every such workman, child, young girl or woman shall be taken into account.”

Another suggestion made by the Inspectors was in the interest of fruit and vegetable canning and desiccating factories, permitting children under the legal age to work in such establishments during the month of October in addition to the months of July, August and September as previously on account of late fruit, principally apples. Also, in such factories to permit females upwards of eighteen years old to work later than nine o'clock in the evening for twenty nights in the season, when the fruit or vegetables in process would suffer damage if left over till morning. This privilege can only be utilised by obtaining an over-time permit. Without this amendment the cannery had at times no alternative but to violate the law or suffer loss from damage to fruit or vegetables left over night in the uncompleted process.

Under section 21 of the original Act, employers employing neither children nor young girls could claim certain exemptions, such as reporting accidents and putting up in his factory the "Abstract," which was the only form or paper having on it the name and address of the Inspector for the District. The Inspectors felt that their respective names and addresses should be posted in every place coming under the Act. They also believed that if any good results were to accrue from the reporting of accidents in some factories, the benefit would be increased by having them reported from all classes of factories. The law was amended in accordance with these views.

The principal amendments made by *The Ontario Factories' Amendment Act, 1889*, can be epitomised as follows :—

All factories and workshops employing six persons or more come under the jurisdiction of *The Ontario Factories' Act*.

The address and name of the Inspector for the District must be posted in all such factories and workshops.

Overtime by females and children can be worked till 9 o'clock p.m. on thirty-six nights in twelve months on application to the Inspector for a permit which, on being sent, must be posted up in such factories or workshops during the period affected. Fruit and vegetable canners and desiccators may, when necessary, employ females upwards of eighteen years of age on twenty nights in the season later than nine o'clock on application for overtime permit. And also, they may employ children below the legal age during the months of July, August, September and October, but only in the process previous to the cooking of the fruit or vegetables.

Children and females working later than seven o'clock p.m. must be allowed forty-five minutes for an evening meal.

The responsibility of the employers in establishments where some part of the process is hired or contracted out. See section previously quoted.

On the trial of any complaint, the defendant to be a competent and compellable witness.

With the foregoing alterations to the original Act, it seems to me to be sufficiently comprehensive.

These amendments not becoming law until the latter end of March, it was the beginning of April before I began an inspection of those factories and workshops just brought within its jurisdiction in the Western District.

The alteration in the definition of a factory more than trebled the number of establishments requiring inspection. With that great increase, and three months of the year having already elapsed, I was not able to go over all my district this year, but trust to visit during the next year all the towns and many of the villages previously omitted. A great deal of time has heretofore been taken up by leaving among the various factories and explaining their purposes, the different forms, abstracts, address cards and registers. This will not need to be done again to any great extent, and I will thus be able to go over the old ground with less delay in some respects, which will give me the more time to devote to new territory.

There are a number of factories on the ground I have previously gone over, employing only adult males, and in some instances adult females, where all is in accord with the Act, and likely to be continued so, which it will not be necessary to visit regularly; and on the other hand there are some of those employing children and young girls that require frequent visits. In connection with this, I take the liberty of quoting a passage from an address read by H. M. Superintending Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Mr. Frederick Hayes Whymper, before the Sixth International Congress, at Wien, 1887, entitled, "A sketch of the Law relating to Factories and Workshops in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Among a great many other things in his very interesting address, he says: "To carry out the Factory and Workshops Act is the object, but even here, *in limine*, are we quite sure that we know what we mean by the phrase, 'carrying out the Act'? I think that much difference of opinion as to the success achieved has arisen from these simple words being often used with but a vague meaning, or with different meanings in the mouths of different persons. For instance, by some to carry out the Factory Act is thought to mean that every place should be visited at short regular intervals, without reference to the expediency of the visit, and that every district should be, as it were, patrolled by Inspectors; that, in a word, no single irregularity, however rare or isolated, should take place without approximate certainty of detection and punishment. In the eyes of others, to carry out the Act means to prevent these rare irregularities being multiplied to an extent which would involve hardship or real injury to the protected persons, and it is this meaning which I, for one, accept." This opinion of one who for a quarter of a century has been intimately connected with the "carrying out" of the British Factory Act seems to be fair, right and reasonable, and with him I accept the latter meaning.

By inspecting during the months of January, February and March, pending the changes in the Act, such factories as came within the definition of the original Act in the cities of Toronto and Hamilton and some in London, I had that much work done, and the more time to devote to such factories and workshops as were now being brought by the amended Act, for the first time under the law. During the year I have visited 919 factories and workshops, about 500 of which I had not previously been in, and 156 of which I have classed as workshops, mostly devoted to tailoring, millinery, dress making, mantle making, boots and shoes and dyeing, distributed as follows: 49 in Toronto, 32 in Hamilton, 75 in other places. Among those industries which I have termed workshops, by far the greater portion are manufacturing clothing, ordered and for the ready-made trade.

With a few exceptions here and there, chiefly in cities and towns, they were mostly fairly in harmony with the Act. In some cases the closet accommodation was not what it ought to be, and in others there were too many at work in one room; but as the Act does not define what is overcrowding, nor fix any specific cubic space per person, it is rather difficult to deal with overcrowding. In no workshop did I find any children at work. The number of workshops varies greatly with the season of the year, especially in the clothing, millinery and dress making trades, which have two seasons of two or three months each, between which trade is quiet and but few persons employed. Many of the workshops at which I called between the months of June and September had not at that time employed a sufficient number of persons (six) to bring them under the Act, while in the busy season these same places would employ from ten to twenty persons. These workshops in their busy season are pushed by the work in hand, most of which is wanted almost as soon as ordered, and hence a great temptation to exceed the hours of labor allowed by law for females. Some of the proprietors of workshops have applied for the overtime permit, but I surmise a number during the past year have finished clothing and female apparel by working on Saturday night later than they should in order not to disappoint their customers. The strict application of factory law to workshops as regards working hours, would in many cases be a hardship to both employers and operatives (piecework). In factories, barring accidents to machinery, and occasionally stoppages through dulness of trade, there is very little loss of time, and the factories will run over 300 days in the year, from nine to ten hours daily, while in

the workshops referred to, many of the employés cannot get work for 200 days in the year, and seldom over nine hours daily; so when the very busy season is on, if occasionally the proprietor does ask his females, or some of them, to work an hour or two a week over the time allowed by law, without having first applied for the overtime permit, the Inspector should not be too sharp in bringing him up, but only in cases where it amounts to an evil. I remember one case: A milliner and dressmaker told me that she got an order to supply mourning for a bereaved family, and of course it was to be ready for the day of burial. She had her girls work till midnight, and worked herself till four o'clock in the morning of the day of the funeral. Now, I think I would have been unnecessarily harsh to have prosecuted in this case, and if I had, I cannot see that any good ends would have been served. So, as I said before, the strict application of the Factory Act to workshops would frequently entail hardships on the proprietors. In such cases the Inspector must use his discretion and act accordingly. In many of the ordered clothing establishments, doing a large business, there are employed on the premises only one or two persons, chiefly cutters, the sewing being given out to be done at the workers' homes.

This year I have inspected quite a number of printing offices at newspaper, book, poster and job work. In these but few children were employed; in some females attended the presses, and in one, a large concern, females set the type and did nearly all the work. I asked one of the foremen in this place how female type-setters compared with men, and he replied that all the difference was that the girls were off work more on account of sickness. On the whole, so far, I find printing offices to compare favorably with other industries as to conformity with the law, with the exception that in Toronto some of them are in dilapidated buildings.

Canning and desiccating factories fell very much short of last year in giving employment, owing to the great scarcity of fruit and the over-production of the previous year. The greater part of the peaches canned this year came from the United States, principally from Delaware.

I regretted that quite a few factories which I had visited in the two preceding years were running on short time on account of the dulness of trade, and others were closed down, owing to financial troubles. It is gratifying to me to observe that in nearly all cases where I had suggested changes of different kinds to be in conformity with the Act, to find my wishes had been carried out, especially when some of them involved considerable outlay of money. Here I will take the occasion to remark that I have seen among the employers no hostility to the Factories Act, but on the contrary a courteous greeting to the Inspector, and the expression of a desire to conform to the Act. Quite a few employers asked me to inspect their places, though not coming under the Act, so great was their anxiety to take every precaution to prevent accidents. No doubt some of these may have been actuated by their respect for the "Compensation for Injuries Act," but if so they are the exception and not the rule. I believe that the majority of employers take a real interest in the welfare of their operatives, and many of them tell me with satisfaction of the great rarity of accidents in their works.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year I received a number of complaints, all of which I enquired into. Some were trifling, some without foundation, and some were made under a wrong understanding of the provisions of the Act.

HEALTH.

In regard to this the chief difficulty I have to contend with is dust, particularly in foundries, flax-mills and wood-working establishments. In foundries, especially those of late construction, a great deal has been and is being done to remove it, and in some of the larger ones it has been reduced to a minimum by having moulding shops with lofty roofs, plenty of outlets and by having the milling or tumbling done in mills which are connected with suction fans, and by the use of sanding machines. In the older and smaller foundries very little has been done with a view to reduce the evil. In some the

milling and cleaning of castings is done in the basement, and here the evil is the worst, in the absence of artificial appliances for the removal of the dust, as the wind, the natural means, does not get a fair chance to circulate. These basements are dingy, dirty and dark, and consequently not to be recommended as "health resorts." The scutching of flax and the removal of its seed is necessarily a very dusty operation from the amount of earth adhering its roots when pulled. There seems to be at present no means of adapting fans to the machinery in use in this country. Fortunately most of this work is done in wooden structures or barns having plenty of doors and openings to allow the wind to pass through and carry off a portion of the dust though still leaving the air brown with it. This work begins generally in October and seldom continues later than March or April. In wood-working factories such as planing mills, sash, door and blind, piano, organ, coffin, agricultural implements, wood-working, box, bending and carriage wood working factories of necessity a great deal of dust is generated, but powerful fans for carrying shavings to the boiler house are connected with the principal dust-creating machines, and the air is in a much better condition than formerly.

Year by year I notice the gradual extension of the appliance of fans in these industries. I have frequently conversed with operatives who spend their working hours in a dust-laden atmosphere relative to the effects of such a condition on their health, and would conclude from my observations so far as I have gone, that dust generated in moulding shops is not considered to be deleterious, while that generated by grinding castings on emery wheels is, so in wood-working the dust caused by planing or sawing causes no great objection, but that thrown off the wood by sand-papering machinery is very much disliked by the men working in its atmosphere. The injury received by breathing dust depends largely on the nature of the dust. That from wood and earth cannot be as deleterious as that from minerals such as iron, lead, arsenic, etc.

Here I may mention that in all industries where there is being built new premises for manufacturing nearly all the latest improvements are being put in, looking to the health and safety of the employés. In many cases I have been shown the plans of contemplated buildings for factories, and my opinion asked in regard to having all, when completed, in conformity with the Factories' Act.

I am glad to be able to say, from what I have observed this year, that architects are giving more attention to the matter of ventilation in the construction of factories.

The Factory Act of this province does not, like the British Act, require periodical lime washing, and many factories and workshops are dirty and dingy. I would be glad to see some employers take greater pride in keeping their places more clean and cheerful. Of course these remarks do not apply to all employers. Against the above remarks I must also mention that I have seen several new factories in use for two or three months, with floors clean and walls white and spotless, when first occupied only a few weeks before, and now floors and walls are a disgusting sight from tobacco stains; also urinals stopped up from over abundance of tobacco quids. Now I feel that when employés have the opportunity to work in new and clean premises they, instead of making it unsightly, should do all they can to keep it in its original condition. Some of the owners of these abused premises, feeling hurt at their employé's indifference to their surroundings, have told me they would do nothing further for their welfare except under compulsion. I know of a case of a sewer in a city being stopped up, and when opened up to remove the obstruction it was found that the stoppage was caused by spools, bobbins, cops and large lumps of waste and cotton from a neighboring cotton factory's closets, showing an unwarrantable waste of valuable material, and a lack of interest in the prosperity of the employers. Operatives who will derive the most benefit from the provisions of the Factories' Act are those who will throw no discouragements in the way of their employers, but instead will continue "all good conditions" as they found them. This is the case in a few establishments.

Regarding health, another matter should not be neglected, that is the occasional renewing of the water in buckets and barrels for fire protection, even when the water has been treated by antiseptics or disinfectants, for in time in factories generating a dust of

animal or vegetable matter more or less of it falls in the water, settles through it and finally lodges on the bottom and sides of the vessel, and becomes a deposit, more or less thick, according to circumstances. This deposit is of itself a greater source of danger to health than the water, for it often happens that the chemicals used for keeping the water from becoming putrid do not perform that function to the slimy deposit. Therefore the barrels should be occasionally washed out with the aid of a broom, or brush. The covering of the barrels will to a large extent prevent dust from getting in. Common salt is generally used for the purpose of keeping the water in a sweet condition, but chloride of lime is better and about as cheap.

This year I have had 23 applications for overtime permits. I have found very few children at work, below the legal age, much less so than in the previous year; and even fewer boys between twelve and fourteen years than formerly.

ACCIDENTS.

This year I have had reported to me 80 accidents, against 5 last year. This great increase I attribute wholly to the addition to the number of places coming under the Act, as amended; to the employers reporting them more generally than before, and to the amendment in the Act requiring accidents in all factories to be reported. Under our law it is not a reportable accident unless the injured person be unable to resume work within six days thereafter, but the British Factory law reduces this time two-thirds, that is, to 48 hours, or two days. Were our law the same in this respect it is safe to infer that there would happen in this province three reportable accidents to one now. Here I am reminded of having heard of an accident to a girl whereby, I was told by an outsider, she had lost a handful of hair by putting her head too near a small, slowly revolving shaft. I went to the factory to enquire why I had not been informed of this accident and was then told by the mechanical manager that the matter was a small one, as her physician had told him she might, if she had wished, have returned to work on the third day after. Why I mention this is that it was represented to me as a trivial affair, which I did not doubt, and not a reportable accident. Still, on suing under the "Compensation for Injuries Act," the woman was awarded two hundred dollars damages. This apparent anomaly of compensation under one law, for what by another law was not an accident, could hardly have arisen under the "48 hours" clause in the British Act.

I append a list of those reported to me, with such particulars as I received. It will be seen that many of these are serious and three fatal, one of which was caused by a board being thrown from a saw while it was being passed over to be run through again; one by the bursting of an emery wheel, and one by being caught on the shoulder by bevel gearing of 8 inches diameter and 2 inches face, and about 8 feet from the floor, which the young man had climbed up to dust. Gearing placed as this was, so far from the floor, is considered to be not dangerous, from its very position, being out of reach; but it depends altogether on the fact whether the attendant's duty required him to leave the floor, and to climb into danger, in the discharge of such duty. Investigating this case, I could not but think that while the young man was not told to put himself in the dangerous position in which he was found, yet he was not properly instructed as to where to place himself in a safe position while performing this particular duty. Employers and their foremen should be particular in giving to what is termed a green hand all necessary instructions in regard to the special work allotted to them, point out the dangers, giving them cautions, and in many occupations to put them in charge of some experienced person of the same occupation for sufficient time to enable them to be safely entrusted alone. Juries in such compensation cases give great importance to the fact as to whether or not the injured person was properly instructed. I made enquiry as to the cause of the accident to the unfortunate Henry Emory, killed at Brantford by the bursting of an emery wheel. The wheel was one of the "solid" make, 22½ inches diameter, by 2 inches thickness, and was a new one, having been running only two or three days and at the speed usual to others of the same kind in that part of the works. I examined the fragments of the broken wheel, but could see no flaw in the pieces collected. Still a flaw must have been the cause of the accident. Later on in the year I learned of two

other "solid" emery wheels flying to pieces in one establishment, and on enquiry was informed that each of these wheels was being run at a speed much less than is fixed as the maximum by the makers. One of these wheels had been originally 22 inches diameter and at the time of its breaking was worn down to about 15 inches. From this fracture, after having been so long in use, I would infer that, as in the case of some grindstones, there may have been a flaw near the centre which would be harmless till the circumference is worn down to it, when the wheel or stone would give way.

Among those accidents reported to me which I set down as very serious to the injured ones, is the loss of an eye each to three persons. One was caused by the flying of a piece of rivet in a boiler shop. The second man was struck just over the eye by the knife flying from a moulding machine, which he had just set in its place, and as he himself told me, he thought probably he had strained the bolt-head loose by too much pressure on the nut. The third person lost his eye by adjusting the saw-table while the saw was in motion. He was looking down along the table when a strip of wood caught the saw and was thrown, striking him in the eye. This accident might have been prevented either by stopping the saw, or by removing from the table any substance likely to come in contact with it. Factory laws and Inspectors cannot prevent such accidents.

Many of the other accidents are serious, such as the loss of a hand or one or more fingers, but it seems to me none so much as the loss of an eye, for the loss of the other eye means total blindness, which I look on as the greatest of all misfortunes. Out of the 80 accidents reported to me this year, no less than 38 happened from woodworking machinery, 19 of which were from circular saws, 18 from planers of different kinds and 1 from a dust carrier, as follows:—Saws, cross cut, rip, edging, cuts, 15; saws, boards and pieces thrown, 4; planers, ordinary, 7; shapers, 4; jointers, 1; stickers, 1; moulding, 1; sliver, 1; cogs, 1; belts, 2; dust carrier, 1. Among the other industries were reported 6 in machine shops, 3 in a brass factory, 2 in a bookbindery, 7 in rolling mills, 4 in tin can works, and the balance in various industries.

Out of the whole number of accidents only 11 can be considered as unforeseen, as follows:—No. 6, sliver from a planer went through a man's arm; No. 7, board thrown from saw smashed a finger; No. 24, planer pulley came off, causing injury to a boy; No. 30, eye lost from planer, knife flying; No. 39, drop-hammer fell from spring breaking; No. 40, eye lost from piece of rivet flying; No. 41, arm broken from a casting falling; No. 43, emery wheel burst, killing a man; No. 53, elevator platform fell, jamming a man; No. 60, hand hurt by piece of flying rail; No. 67, foot slipped, causing a man's arm to be scalded. Of the remaining 69, I am of the opinion that all could have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary caution on the part of the injured persons, and by the assistance of employers, so far as circular saws are concerned, by providing a suitable saw guard to prevent slivers flying, fingers from coming in contact with the saws, and boards being thrown while being passed forward for a recut, which latter has caused the death of one man this year. There is now a good saw guard in the market here highly recommended by some of the Factory Inspectors in the United States. At present I do not know of any device which will lessen the casualties from planers of different kinds, so the more caution needs to be exercised by the operators..

Some accidents happen to employees through neglect or want of care on the part of some of their mates removing and omitting to replace elevator guards and machinery fencing; want of care in assisting them in portions of their work, and in not doing their own work properly, as in accidents Nos. 63 and 64, in which cases the man whose duty it was to prepare the cupola for the blast did not put a sufficient coating of clay on its bottom, and, after the fire got well up, the iron, beginning to melt, ran down to the clay coating and the heat softened the cupola bottom, which gave way and allowed the charge inside to fall out, when the strong blast of wind used for assisting the fire forced the heat and flames out against the two men, severely burning them.

Of the accidents from elevators, three of them need not have occurred. One fault of elevators is that most of them are rather old fashioned, and many of them merely hand hoists converted to be worked by power, and while there was no danger in their

being worked by hand, not being used to carry people, such is not the case now; therefore one or two points in their conversion or construction should not be overlooked. This fall, in one warehouse in this city, two boys in one week on the same elevator each had one foot crushed. While going up on the platform they each stood near the front edge with one foot projecting over a little, the flooring of the storey above projected into the well, and as the platform came up the foot was jammed between it and the projecting flooring. From this it will be seen that the inside lining of the wells should be flush from top to bottom, with no projections inside. Another means of preventing accidents from this source is to put around the platform a box or fence about three feet high on three sides, and on the fourth, facing the well opening, half doors opening inwards. There are as many accidents from elevators in warehouses and other places not under legislation in this respect as happens in factories, and I believe such places should be under some restriction, if only municipal. Again, where openings into elevator wells are guarded by closely built doors (which must be self-closing), there is the danger of a person sometimes in a hurry, and thinking the platform to be where he left it but a moment before, but which has in the meantime been moved by someone, suddenly opening the doors and, stepping upon nothing, falling to the bottom. Now, to prevent mishaps of this kind, I would suggest the use of the safety lock which is now applied to many elevators. It locks the shitting cable which can only be released on the floor at which the platform is. Another suggestion is that there should be glass in the doors, so that any person approaching the elevator can see whether or not the platform is at that floor. Another plan is to put a bar across inside, in addition to the doors, as an additional check to his passage to the opening; but the bar while serviceable in some respects, is sometimes a source of danger as well. I know of several cases where people have been looking over the bar and the platform coming down caught their heads between it and the bar, fortunately so far without any serious results; but it is a most dangerous position to be placed in. I feel the importance of advising employers to take every precaution to prevent employes from falling down elevator wells, knowing such accidents to have occurred as well as many narrow escapes, one of which I myself experienced. In factories of various kinds elevators have to be constructed with regard to the particular industry carried on therein, and there are many devices applied with a view to preventing accidents. Many of the newly constructed factories have their elevators built in fire proof towers just outside the main building.

Another source of danger to people employed in factories, though there have been no casualties from this in my district, is the careless habit of allowing idle belts to hang down from the revolving shafting. I met with this in many places I visited, and requested it to be immediately remedied, which can be done in a very simple and inexpensive manner, merely by a light piece of iron bent at a right angle the shape of the letter L being fastened to the floor above by the longer arm with the other reaching under the rim of the pulley to catch the belt when taken off. Many a life has been lost and many a limb dismembered, in times gone by, through this most blameable neglect.

Projecting set screws or low shafting and on drill mandrills and other places are a continued menace to operatives. They should be made as short as possible, or counter sunk, or be round headed where practicable. In my visits to machine shops I have seen some set screws two and three inches longer than necessary, and have requested to have them shortened. Many shops are now using a chuck in the drill mandrill, doing away with the set screw. A proprietor of a machine shop in the west told me of a case he knew of where a machinist was stooping over his work at the drill when the set screw holding the drill in its socket caught the strong collar of his flannel shirt and he was choked to death before it was known. Another singular machine shop accident, which I have from the person himself though occurring some years ago, is that while he was turning iron which was revolving at a fair speed his long beard was caught on its rough surface and wound round, tearing out a considerable part of it along with the skin. Reflection on some of the accidents occurring will suggest an appropriateness of dress as well as of the style of wearing hair and beard at certain kinds of work.

In connection with the subject of accidents I wish to add that every factory, large or small, should be provided with convenient ladders, step ladders, belt shifters where practicable, and suitable appliances for putting on or taking off and hanging up belts. I believe the day is not distant when juries sitting on cases being tried under the "Workman's Compensation for Injuries Act, 1886," will consider the absence of any reasonable appliance for preventing accidents in factories to be negligence on the part of the employers. As in the instance of the woman before mentioned, who had some of her hair worn off by the friction of the small shaft around which it had wound, it was made apparent to the jury that if the employers had provided a hook or some other contrivance by which she could have drawn out from under the table her box, it would not have been necessary for her to put her head in danger, therefore the absence of such hook was construed as negligence.

I would like to see manufacturers more generally provide in their works some more speedy means of stopping their main shafting, in case of such accidents as where the injured person cannot be released from his position until the moving power is stopped, when in most cases it is too late to prevent most serious injury, and in others to save life; as in the case of the young man killed in a flouring mill in Norwich, last August. The boy who was with the one injured, in order to stop the machinery, had to run from the third story of the mill to the engine room, blow the whistle for the engineer (who was out of the room) to come and stop the engine, and in the meantime the cogs were grinding away at the flesh and bones of the unfortunate young man's shoulder. Now, without attaching any blame to the proprietors of this particular mill for the absence of signals to the engine room, I would recommend all manufacturers owning large establishments, not having otherwise provided for the same end, to apply to their works some means of signalling the engineer; and in these days of the universal application of electricity, I suggest that it is the best and most reliable system of signalling by bells or gongs.

The bell system, electrical or not, implies the presence of the engineer in his place when the signal is given, therefore it is not infallible; but I have seen one factory in Toronto in which the engine itself was stopped direct by the pressure of a button in any room. I have also seen another appliance for the same purpose, viz. that by pulling a cord or wire in any part of the works it lifts a small weight from the shelf on which it rests and allows it to fall off, when, by a suitable contrivance, it throws off the governor belt and stops the engine. Some other factories have arrangements by which the shafting of each room can at once be disconnected from the power. Fortunately it is not often that the occasion for these appliances is needed, but it is well to be prepared for an emergency.

As I remarked in my last report, I repeat in this, that makers of machinery for sale should properly guard the gearing and dangerous parts of these machines, before they leave their works to begin their career of usefulness. I have seen some new wood working machinery (American make) in operation in my district that had a covering over the gears to keep out shavings and chips, but which did not reach down to cover the bite of the gears, which to me is the important part. A very slight alteration in the pattern would make the machine complete in a factory inspector's estimation.

I have given out some of my thoughts relative to accidents and their prevention, based on my past observations and experience, in the hope that my doing so may be the means of influencing employers to adopt every means possible to that end, and that, by warning employes, by far the larger portion of accidents need not be if the operatives (and at times their mates) will exercise more caution.

I do not wish to be understood as inferring that all accidents which seem to be preventable can be avoided, for after all experience is the great teacher. As new conditions arise such as unaccustomed work, or the operating of a machine new to the employes of a factory, accidents may occur from that machine, which, after the fact, can be seen need not have happened but could scarcely have been foreseen. This experience will probably prevent the recurrence of similar ones in that establishment.

In order to corroborate some of my remarks on accidents I will give an extract from the report of H. M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1888. Speaking of accidents it reads: "The conclusion of the whole matter is, that carelessness, or want of knowledge, or both, enters very largely in the causes which contribute to swell our number of unenumerated accidents. I am anxious that our endeavours should be followed up by certain elementary but yet cardinal instructions to young persons who are set to work on complicated and swift moving machinery, so that they should not suffer from ignorance of the consequences of contact with the open parts of any machine, for it is evident that as far as the law could effect a decrease in the number of accidents from the check it placed upon occupiers, it is as good as said that official investigation shall follow every serious accident, with a view to enforce conformity, or to submit a suggestion for an extension of powers to machinery or parts thereof not hitherto recognised, but which upon the introduction of new adaptations might be advisable;" and again, "We have endeavoured to instil into overlookers and boys that whenever they are at work upon rapidly moving machinery now especially constructed for one special purpose, they should think before acting; that presence of mind should not be abandoned, and at every turn the thought should suggest itself that a false step or an imprudent act might be disastrous, although the mill-gearing and machinery were well guarded; that heedlessness and carelessness so often apparent should be discouraged."

In closing the subject of accidents I am glad to be able to add that none have been reported to me as having happened to females.

To the Inspector the Factories' Act is closely allied to the "Compensation for Injuries Act," and the subject of Accident Insurance. He sees in the course of his rounds so many people who have been maimed in the pursuit of their daily occupation, and coming personally in contact with them he is drawn more in sympathy with them, not only for the pain they have endured but also for the loss of their earnings, during the time they were laid off, which in many cases is a great hardship. But I must do some employers the justice of adding that they have, in such cases paid the doctor's bill, and continued the wages during the time the injured person was thus in enforced idleness. I have given the matter considerable thought, and feel that I should like to see some system of Accident Insurance, Government or private incorporation, for employes, which would be within their reach financially; either to insure them against all accidents met with while working or not during the term they are insured; or to insure them during working hours only, say from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or the period of their employment, night or day. This latter could be done at a less rate than the former which would be an advantage to operatives generally. And further I would like to see employers offer to pay one half of the premium, which would cost them very little, if any, more than they now pay in the present system of insurance themselves against the liability under the "Compensation for Injuries Act." The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co., of Toronto, have recently got out a plan of "Collective Accident insurance," which seems to me to be good as far as it goes, but it comes within the reach of only a small proportion of working people on account of its cost. I trust before long to see some plan developed that will enable any who wish to become insured. I have recorded the number of employes working in factories and workshops this year in the Western district as follows:—

Males between 12 and 14 years old	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
" over 14 years old	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,516
Total males	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,685
Females between 14 and 18 years old	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884
" 18 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,863
Total females	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,747
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,432

Notwithstanding the great increase in the number of employés over that of last year (25,952) it will be seen that there is a great decrease in the number of boys between 12 and 14 years old, employed this year, there being 169 against 249 in 1888. Some of this decrease can be accounted for by the fact that the canning factories were not as active as last year, and the passage of one years time since the last report, has brought many boys outside the classification "children."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BARBER.

Inspector of Factories, Western District.

Details of Accidents Reported during 1889.

Number.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Person Injured.	Age	Particulars.
1	February.	T. W. Holloway.	Toronto.	.....	.....	A boy had one finger cut slightly by circular saw.
2	"	A. R. Williams.	"	.....	.....	do do
3	"	William Kidd.	"	Jas. Gurnam.	.....	End of finger cut off by circular saw.
4	March.	Wm. Simpson.	"	.....	.....	A boy's thumb cut by saw.
5	"	J. Zingsheim.	Hamilton.	.....	.....	Sliver thrown from the planer went through a man's arm.
6	"	Arch. McCausland.	Galt.	Jos. Doonan.	.....	Finger smashed by board thrown by saw.
7	April.	D. Hibner & Co.	Berlin.	.....	.....	Man's hand cut by swing saw.
8	"	J. V. Shantz.	"	M. Moyer.	25	Man's hand cut by circular saw.
9	"	Ingleton & Co.	Brautford.	John Little.	23	Part of thumb cut off by circular saw. Idle 3 weeks.
10	"	Nelson Forsythe.	Berlin.	Wm. Schill.	18	Finger cut by buzz planer.
11	May 31.	Oakes Organ Co.	Clinton.	T. E. Edmunds.	18	Part of left thumb cut off by circular saw.
12	March 29.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adjusting saw table, while saw in motion, looking down along the table, a piece of wood 1x14x29 inches caught the saw and was thrown striking him in the eye, causing its removal.
13	June.	Sieman & Hill.	Warton.	Jacob Uwall.	.....	Finger off at first joint by shaper.
14	"	Wm. Young.	"	.....	.....	Man's thumb cut off by sawdust carrier.
15	July 22.	F. T. Brazill & Co.	"	Wm. Williams.	26	Lost finger of right hand by butting saw.
16	"	John Ashcroft.	.....	Robert Gamble.	.....	Two fingers cut by edging saw.
17	" 8.	Anderson & Co.	Walkerton.	B. Clark.	25	Finger cut off by shaper.
18	"	R. Truax & Co.	"	Mr. Ruhl.	35	Left hand cut across by jointer, leaving only thumb and first finger.
19	"	Heard & Kemplyside	London.	Geo. Jeffery.	52	Lost top joint of middle finger by circular saw.
20	" 23.	Bennett Furnishing Co.	"	Thompson.	16	Put his hand on circular saw, one finger off, others injured.
21	"	"	"	Young.	20	Thumb cut off by shaper.
22	Feb 23.	"	"	Jas. Miles.	19	Leg pinched by cogs of planer, standing against them while sweeping.
23	March.	J. H. Still.	St. Thomas.	Jos. Wood.	45	Killed by a board thrown off the rip saw while being passed over it for a recut.
24	August.	Burr Bros.	Guelph.	Herbert Snider.	16	Planer pulley became loose and came off shaft, the belt hit the boy and threw him against lumber. Idle two weeks.
25	July.	Buchanan & Robinson.	Goderich.	Jos. Brice.	17	Three fingers cut off by circular rip saw.
26	Aug. 14.	John Green & Co.	St. Thomas.	Angus McInyre.	23	Arm broken. Feed belt of planer came off when the board was partly run through, instead of going around to put on the belt he reached over, it caught his arm and broke it.
27	Oct. 9.	Wm. Bell & Co.	Guelph.	M. G. Harris.	.....	Three fingers cut off while running the shaper.
28	August.	S. Gibson.	Leam.	C. Gibson.	.....	Finger and arm bruised by sticker.
29	Oct. 26.	John Heard & Co.	St. Thomas.	Jas. Kelly.	17	Left hand too close to planer knives, four fingers cut off at the knuckles.
30	"	J. D. McDermot.	Aylmer.	John Ferguson.	.....	Eye lost by being struck by knife flying from the moulding machine.
31	Nov. 28.	John Heard & Co.	St. Thomas.	Jos. McKinnon.	16	Three outside fingers of right hand at the knuckles and index finger at the nail cut off in the planer.

Details of Accidents Reported during 1889—Continued.

Number. (I.F.)	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Person Injured.	Age.	Particulars.
29	Nov. 20	H. Krug	Berlin	Hy. Scharlach	43	Lost three fingers of left hand by planer knives.
32	Nov. 20	Wm. Grey & Sons	Chatham	Mr. Johns	22	Part of finger cut off by buzz planer.
33	Jan. 22	Colban Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Geo. Hancock	22	Two fingers cut by circular saw.
35	Mar. 5	J. M. Loose	"	Geo. Gauge	27	Cut in the hand by piece of wood thrown from saw.
36	" 16	"	"	Geo. Thompson	24	Thumb cut by buzz planer.
37	" 30	C. R. Peterkin	"	A. Saeger	55	Thumb cut by re-saw.
38	April 2	Watson Mfg. Co.	Ayr	Alfred Young	23	Two outside fingers of left hand cut off by buzz planer.
39	July 9	David Maxwell	Paris	Alex. Norris	28	Spring holding up drop-hammer broke letting it fall on the left hand, taking off half of five fingers.
40	July 15	Nelson Forsythe	Berlin	Adam Hitt	22	Piece of flying rivet caused the loss of left eye.
41	April	Cant Bros. & Co.	Galt	A man	24	Arm broken by casting falling on it.
42	Sept.	Elliott Bros.	London	Thos. Burk	24	Finger caught in between belt and pulley and skinned.
43	Aug. 20	A. Harris, Son & Co.	Brantford	Hy. Emory	35	Solid emery wheel burst, one piece striking him caused such injury he died half an hour after.
44	July	Gooderson & Co.	Sarnia	Whitworth	14	Fingers pinched between gear and frame of nut cutter underneath.
45	Nov. 4	Hamilton Brass Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	McCarthy	24	Knee cut by coming in contact with revolving emery wheel.
46	" 6	"	"	Geo. Marsh	17	Arm broken while taking off belt at emery wheel.
47	Dec. 19	"	"	John McInnis	23	Part of finger of right hand taken off in turning lathe.
48	March 9	Warwick & Sons	Toronto	Thos. Palethorpe	30	Fingers of both hands crushed in embossing machine.
49	February	J. W. Gage & Co.	"	Boy	15	Finger cut in the angling press.
50	"	Ontario Tin Printing Co.	"	Man	15	Fingers jammed in printing press, between travelling platten and frame.
51	Aug. 15	Reid Bros. & Co.	London	Edward Crawford	13	Left hand crushed in a cutting and creasing machine, had to be amputated.
52	Sept. 25	Brough & Caswell	Toronto	Wm. Jeffs	16	Flesh on the leg torn near the knee, caught in pinion.
53	Apr. 6	Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co.	"	B. Dushnan	27	Elevator platform fell one storey, feet injured by the jar.
54	June 10	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	A man	27	Man and boy on elevator with a truck; boy moved truck; it caught against side of well and held the platform fast; the man reversed the shipper, cable unwound and allowed the platform to fall to the bottom, the jar in stopping shaking up the man considerably.
55	Oct. 21	Brodie & Co.	Hespeler	Jos. Strambird	13	Riding on elevator, foot caught and bruised.
56	April 13	Ontario Rolling Mills Co.	Hamilton	A boy	15	Arm broken in nail factory.
57	March	"	"	Man	15	Arm broken, no particulars.
58	Aug. 9	"	"	R. Phillips	16	Hand jammed between gauge of shears and iron being cut.
59	Oct. 21	"	"	Hy. Dance	35	End of thumb off by punching machine.
60	Nov. 12	"	"	Michael Brady	35	Struck by a piece of rail while shearing it; hand bruised.
61	"	"	"	John Brydes	45	Got forefinger under piece of iron while shearing it; bone split, requiring amputation of finger.
62	Dec. 4	"	"	Geo. Daniel	16	Playing and running about the nail factory, broke his leg by running against a nail bin.

Details of Accidents Reported during 1889.—*Continued.*

Number.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Person Injured.	Age	Particulars.
63	May 31	E. & C. Gurney Co.	Toronto	Norman McPhie	27	{ Burned on arms and feet. The cupola bottom melted, allowing the flames
64	"	"	"	L. August	21	{ and heat to reach the men. Idle 16 days.
65	June 14	Craven Cotton Co.	Brantford	F. McDonald	13	{ Collar bone broken, being caught between mule carriage and frame.
66	Aug. 24	Jonathan Ellis	Port Dover	Robt. Leary	14	{ While picking waste off mule head got his hand mangled. Three fingers
67	Dec. 28	Ontario Cotton Co.	Hamilton	Andrew Martin	35	{ amputated.
68	Aug. 20	R. Forbes & Co.	Hespeler	Wm. Weaver	40	{ Foot slipped causing him to plunge his arm into a boiling dye vat.
69	"	"	"	"	"	{ Going with a light into a gasholder, supposed to be free from the dangerous
70	March	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	F. Huether	40	{ proportions of air and gas, an explosion ensued, severely burning them
71	"	"	"	A boy	"	{ about the face and hands.
72	April	"	"	"	"	{ One finger off by press.
73	"	"	"	"	"	{ do
74	July	Hynan & Co.	London	R. Stewart	24	{ do
75	Oct. 1	L. Breithaupt & Co.	Berlin	J. Stenke	16	{ do
76	Sept. 4	John McPherson & Co.	Hamilton	R. Barnett	17	{ Finger hurt by leather roller. Idle four weeks.
77	Aug. 5	Walker, Harper & Co.	Norwich	Melvin Stevenson	19	{ Hand severed from the wrist in gearing of a bark cutter, the father oiling
78	Aug. 9	Ontario Canning Co.	Hamilton	Mrs. Warnock	40	{ and son looking on.
79	Nov. 12	D. S. Perrin & Co.	London	Hy. Ferguson	18	{ Top of fingers of left hand cut off in moulding machine (boot and shoe factory).
80	" 30	Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.	Toronto	Jos. Campbell	35	{ Caught in the upper gears of bolting machine in a flour mill. Gear 8 feet
						{ from the floor; 8 inches diameter and 2 inches face. Was a new hand,
						{ dusting machinery, only having worked 1½ hours. Injured at the collar
						{ bone so as to cause death 24 hours after.
						{ Little finger of right hand mangled in small gearing of crumper (tin machin-
						{ ery). Cleaning while in motion.
						{ Got arm between rollers of dough brake; hand and arm bruised but not broken.
						{ Left arm broken while oiling the engine in motion.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on factories inspection for the year 1889.

The amended Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, bringing places where over five persons are employed under the operation of the Act, adds greatly to the number of places to be visited, and therefore factories have not been visited as often as during the previous year.

AGE OF CHILDREN.

A great improvement is noticeable in the lesser number of children of doubtful age to be seen in factories where children are employed. In only some four or five cases have children been found by me under age. In one case having found children under age on two previous visits, on the third visit having again found one under age, I lodged an information against the offender, who was fined in \$3.75 as costs.

The employment of children in factories would be excusable, were there a scarcity of adult labor, or if sufficient products could not be produced without the help of children; but when adult labor is unemployed, and a market is sought for surplus products, it is not easy to see the necessity for the employment of children.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Notices requiring compliance with the Act in providing separate closets for females have been served on 46 parties, and information laid against nine for non-compliance, one of whom having failed to comply within the time granted by the police magistrate, was fined in the sum of \$5.00.

In accordance with instructions from the deputy Attorney-General, I have where non-compliance with Act has resulted, lodged an information and left the matter in the hands of the local authorities.

There is still room for improvement in the matter of closets. Employers who are tenants deem it the duty of the landlord to provide separate closets, and some little time will be required to have the requirements of the Act complied with, employers being responsible, whether tenants or owners. I may here remark that having been appealed to in some cases in regard to the sanitary arrangements for females in stores, I have had to explain that the Act only provides for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing, not in distributing products.

ACCIDENTS.

The number of accidents reported and ascertained as having occurred in the district during the year are 97, of which 11 were fatal, nearly all of which might be classed as preventable. I append a list of the accidents.

Although as required by the amended Act of last session, accidents are required to be reported, many have neglected to do so, ignorance of the law having been given as the excuse for non-compliance. A more general observance of the law relating to accidents may reasonably be expected in the future, as parties have been notified of its requirements.

Nearly a third of the accidents have been caused by circular saws. A device to guard such saws is being introduced, which will, where it can be applied tend greatly to reduce the number of accidents from this cause.

The power press or stamping machine has been the cause of nine accidents. As it is claimed that nothing can be devised to wholly prevent accidents from such machines; it might be worthy of consideration as to whether children should be allowed to operate

them, and care should be taken to instruct carefully as to the management, those intended to operate any machinery.

It is cause for regret that so many have been injured so shortly after commencing to operate machines, showing that either the operator was not aware of, or had not been instructed as to the dangerous character of such machines.

HOISTS

Three accidents have occurred resulting in injury to six persons. In one case a boy while riding on hoist allowed his foot to project over platform, his foot in consequence being crushed between the shaft and hoist. A young lad fell down shaft owing to hoist having been moved during his temporary absence from same. A very serious accident resulting in injury to four persons, caused by the gear of hoist breaking and allowing hoist to fall a distance of 36 feet. Two of the parties are likely to be permanently injured.

I again, as in last report, desire to draw attention to the necessity of provision being made for the relief of those who suffer in consequence of accidents. When accidents are caused by the use of machinery, operated to provide cheap goods, it does not appear unreasonable, as all are benefited by cheap goods, to expect the people to provide for the wants of those who suffer by reason of such accidents. A general system of insurance might meet the requirements.

In some cases where accidents have occurred, employers have been prevented from offering pecuniary aid, fearing that the offer might be construed as an acknowledgment of liability on their part.

In my last report I suggested the inspection of boilers. In the case of the boiler explosion at Lindsay, in October, whereby the man in charge was killed, I cannot do better than quote the recommendation of the very intelligent coroner's jury with reference to boiler inspection. "That in view of the many steam boilers and engines throughout the country, whereby human life is exposed to danger, it is most desirable that the Government of the day provide by legislation for the proper inspection of the engine and boiler of all stationary and portable engines. And further, that engineers of all such engines and boilers should be required to pass an examination suitable to their work, and be duly licensed accordingly."

DUST.

Fans for the extraction of dust are being gradually introduced; and where the instructions of the makers as to their disposal have been properly carried out, satisfaction is expressed at their adoption. Milling rooms in older foundries require a more general introduction of appliances for the extraction of dust, than has heretofore existed.

Only in more recently erected factories has provision for ventilation been made.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Several complaints have been made that females in millinery and dressmaking establishments were employed more than ten hours a day; but so long as the limit of sixty hours per week is not exceeded by any one employé, the inspectors cannot interfere. According to the English Act, no female can be employed in such establishments after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. Some such legislation here would appear to be necessary in the interest of females. The very general payment of wages on Saturdays is given as the cause for keeping females late on Saturdays; but, as a change of the pay-day could be effected, that need not be a hindrance.

The productive power of labor having been so enormously increased, it might be worthy of consideration as to the advisability of shortening the hours of labor. To supply other nations with surplus products is a laudable desire; and an excuse is made, that to shorten the hours of labor would prevent us from competing with other countries. But, as the welfare of our own people is of the first importance, the supply of others might reasonably be an after consideration.

In one factory, Jacob Messinger's Woollen Mill, Hanover, I found females working 63 hours per week. He was notified to conform to the requirements of the Act.

As a means of aiding the workers to acquire the machinery, etc., necessarily required in manufacturing, I quote from the report of the Inspector of Factories, for Burnley England, on the self-help manufacturing societies in existence there :

"The object is, to give the workers employed in the weaving industry a larger interest in the result of their own labor, and by so doing to assist in their social advancement.

"The capital required to buy the looms and start the concerns, has been in some cases advanced by private, and in other cases, manufacturers wishing to give up business, have contracted with the societies to take over the machinery, etc., and to pay for it in a certain number of years.

"The capital is eventually to be taken up chiefly by those who work in the place, the shares being paid for in monthly instalments."

Those interested in the prevention of strikes, might find a solution in promoting the formation of such societies.

The importance of the disposal of the labor of prisoners may be considered sufficient excuse for referring to the subject. As the reformation of criminals is sought by inculcating principles of honesty and integrity to guide their future lives, it seems questionable justice to sell a prisoner's labor for say, forty cents a day, to a contractor, to be used in the manufacture of goods which will come in competition with goods manufactured by free labor. As example goes before precept, prisoners may well question the sincerity of those who profess to be so anxious for their reformation, yet advocate the retention of a system of injustice, in the hiring out of their labor. If having a trade would tend to prevent many remaining in the ranks of criminals, a trade might better be taught before criminal instincts have developed, prevention being better than cure. But what use to send criminals to prison for the purpose of learning a trade, when, after their discharge, neither employers nor workmen care to associate with them. And, if work cannot be had at the particular trade prisoners may have learned, they will be no better off than if it had not been learned. If criminals are to be favored with the opportunity to earn a living, why not those who cannot obtain work as well?

The state having the land, a certain proportion of prisoners might be engaged in raising food products, while others should be engaged in manufacturing other products. The basis on which the products should be exchanged, to be the labor value expended on the various products, labor for labor, an hour to be the unit of value. Then, the more diversified the useful occupation of the prisoners, the more comforts they would have. Those dependent on prisoners might be allowed to participate in the benefits. As an incentive to good conduct after their sentences had been served, discharged prisoners might be allowed to still work in the "exchange."

Any complaints which have been received, either verbally or otherwise have been attended to as soon as practicable, and action taken where necessary. Complaints have been made of matters which do not come within the province of the Factories' Act. Some complaints have been made regarding the hours of labor, where males only, over 14 years are employed, under the impression that the sixty hours limit, applies to males as well as females. Such, however, is not the case. Complaints have been made, which, on investigation have proved to be groundless. A few words of explanation would frequently prevent considerable friction, and clear away doubts as to the judiciousness or otherwise of certain actions on the part of employers in regard to matters affecting the health or safety of their employés. An application of the "golden rule" might be tried with advantage by employers as well as by employés, in their dealings one with the other.

I append list of factories permitted to run overtime.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. BROWN,

Inspector of Factories, Central District.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1889.

Accidents reported and ascertained as having occurred in Central District during 1889.

Name of Factory.	Nature of Accident.	Number injured.
The Polson Iron Works Co.....	Fatal. Crane falling owing to insecure foundation. Man crushed	1
Mosson M. Boyd's Saw Mill, Bobcaygeon	Fatal. Boy found dead in refuse carrier	1
Gilmour & Co.'s Saw Mill, Tren- ton	Fatal. Boy struck on temple by bolt of lathe thrown from cir- cular saw	1
Gilmour & Co.'s Sash and Door Factory, Trenton.....	Fatal. Young man taking hold of belt of planer, thrown against counter shaft	1
Globe File Manufacturing Co., Port Hope	Fatal. Grindstone bursting	1
Dovey's Shingle Mill, Lindsay...	Fatal. Boiler explosion	1
Jackson's Saw Mill, Kendal.....	Fatal. Slab caught on circular saw drawing man on saw.....	1
Central Bridge Works, Peterboro'	Fatal. Tube falling while loading it on cars.....	1
Briethaupt Bros. & Hall's Tan- nery, Penetanguishene.....	Fatal. Man had arm torn in conveyer of bark planer. Died second day after.....	1
Ontario Rolling Mills, Swansea..	Fatal. Weigh scale breaking and allowing iron to fall off car, crushing two men to death.....	2
Simpson's Knitting Mill, Toronto.....	Boy slipped, striking head on machine	1
Acme Silverware Company, Toronto	Power press, tip of little finger cut off	1
Sash and Door Factory, Deseronto	Rip saw, three fingers and part of thumb cut off.....	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Hammer falling on treadle of power press, three fingers and part of little finger cut off	1
Belleville Biscuit and Confection- ery Works, Belleville.....	Hand bruised on rocking arm of biscuit machine.....	1
Shingle Mill, Deseronto.....	End of second finger of right hand cut off.....	1
Spring and Axle Company, Gananoque.....	Foot crushed between elevator and frame	1
W. B. Hamilton, Son & Co., Boot and Shoe Factory, Toronto	Falling down shaft of hoist....	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, little finger and one next to it broken.....	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, two fingers of right hand cut off at first joint	1
The Hynes Terra Cotta and Brick Company, Toronto	Foot scalded in condensing tank.....	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, three fingers and thumb partly cut off.....	1
Sash and Door Factory, Deseronto	Band saw, bone severed on two fingers.....	1
Ontario Bolt Works, Windsor.....	Caught in belt, off work two weeks.....	1
Ontario Bolt Works, Windsor	Scalded in hot water tank.....	1
Sylvester Brothers, Agricultural Works, Lindsay	Grinding mower knife, first finger of left hand cut off	1
Harding & Sheriff's Factory, Brockville	Circular saw, first joint of finger cut off.....	1
The James Smart Manufacturing Company, Brockville	Molten iron, eye burned, off work ten weeks.....	1

Accidents reported—*Continued.*

Name of Factory.	Nature of Accident.	Number injured.
The James Smart Manufacturing Company, Brockville	Left hand caught in sad iron grinder, hand cut off	1
The James Smart Manufacturing Company, Brockville	Molten iron, foot burned, off work two weeks	1
Briggs & Son's Planing Factory, Brockville	Morticing machine, first joint of finger cut off	1
Ontario Wheel Company, Gananoque	Gear of pinion wheel of hoist machinery breaking	4
The Canadian Locomotive and Engine Works Co., Kingston.	Chipping iron, eye destroyed	1
The Canadian Locomotive and Engine Works Co., Kingston.	Arm hurt, tool caught on grind stone	1
McEwan & Son's Machine Works Kingston	Hand crushed in moving cylinder	1
McLeod's Planing Mill, Kingston	Circular saw, arm broken by wood thrown from saw	
McLeod's Planing Mill, Kingston	Hand coming in contact with knife of universal jointer, hand badly lacerated	1
Shingle Factory, Deseronto.....	Circular saw, third finger of right hand cut off	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, thumb cut off	1
Craig's Saw Mill, Kinmount	Circular saw, finger cut	1
Craig's Saw Mill, Kinmount	Hand caught in gear, thumb crushed badly	1
Dixon Estate Saw Mill, Ashburnham	Circular saw, knuckle joint of third finger badly cut	1
Parkin's Shingle Mill, Lindsay ..	Circular saw, first finger of left hand cut off	1
Rodd's Shingle Mill, Lindsay ...	Circular saw, finger cut	1
Green & Ellis' Saw Mill, Fenelon Falls	Circular saw, two fingers of right hand cut off at first joint	1
Stone Saw Mill, Deseronto	Thumb caught in bolter chain, thumb cut off at first joint	1
Sash and Door Factory, Deseronto	Wrist cut on beader shaft of planer	1
Craig & Payette's Machine Shop, Penetanguishene	Emery wheel bursting, nose cut	1
Beck's Shingle Mill, Penetanguishene	Circular saw, thumb cut	1
Campbell's Saw Mill, Midland ..	Fell on circular saw, arm cut off, left shoulder cut and first finger of left hand cut off	1
Kain & Peters' Saw Mill, Midland	Finger crushed in chain carrier	1
Shingle Factory, Deseronto.....	Circular saw, end of little finger cut off	1
Shingle Factory, Deseronto.....	Circular saw, finger cut off near second joint	1
Chew's Saw Mill, Gravenhurst..	Fell off refuse carrier (to burner)	1
McBurney & Laycock's Saw Mill, Gravenhurst	Set screw on shaft, little toe torn off	1
Stone Saw Mill, Deseronto	Circular saw, boy 13, lost three fingers of right hand	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, two fingers cut off	1
Auburn Woollen Co., Peterboro'. McNeil's Shingle Mill, Gravenhurst	Gear, woman had point of thumb cut off	1
Heath, Tait & Turnbull's Saw Mill, Huntsville	Circular saw, boy, thumb cut, off work two weeks	1
	Circular saw, hand cut, off work two weeks	1

Accidents reported—*Continued.*

Name of Factory.	Nature of Accident.	Number injured.
McConachie's Saw Mill, Huntsville	Circular saw, boy 13, four fingers of right hand cut off.....	1
McConachie's Saw Mill, Huntsville.....	Circular saw, while cleaning under saw in motion, head cut badly.	1
Leishman & Son's Saw Mill, Bracebridge	Putting on belt, side bruised, off work two weeks.	1
Christie's Shingle Mill, Severn Bridge	Circular saw, hand badly cut, off work two months.....	1
Tickell & Son's Furniture Fac- tory, Belleville	Shaper, hand cut slightly, one week off work.....	1
Harris & Walton's Planing Mill, Belleville.....	Shaper, little finger of right hand cut off.....	1
Frost's Furniture Factory, Belleville	Lever of shut gate of water wheel, hand crushed.....	1
Lumber Cutting Machine Co., Belleville	Shaper, knee cut.	1
Pearce's Saw Mill, Belleville....	Circular saw, boy 13, slipped against saw, arm cut off.....	1
Sash and Door Factory, Deseronto.....	Wrist cut on beading shaft of plane.....	1
Shingle Mill, Deseronto.....	Circular saw, first joint of little finger cut off.....	1
Shingle Mill, Deseronto.....	Circular saw, middle finger of right hand cut off.....	1
Fralick & Crouch's Furniture Factory, Belleville.....	Jointer or buzz planer, hand cut, off work seven weeks.....	1
Georgian Bay Consolidated Lum- ber Co., Eyang Inlet	Circular saw, thumb and finger of right hand cut.....	1
Conger Lumber Co.'s Mill, Parry Sound.....	Refuse carrier, foot caught and leg broken	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Belt, hand caught, wrist broken.....	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, two fingers cut off at first joint	1
Sash Factory, Deseronto.....	Jointer or buzz planer, point of finger cut off.....	1
Kingston Cotton Mill, Kingston.	Cards, two fingers cut off at first joint.....	1
Corbett & Son's Machine Shop, Owen Sound.....	Casting rolling off drilling machine, leg broken.....	1
Harriston's Planing Mill, Owen Sound.....	Circular saw, forefinger cut off at second joint.....	1
Polson Iron Works Co., Owen Sound.....	Gear on beam bender, right hand cut off.....	1
Polson Iron Works Co., Owen Sound.....	Gear of punching machine, three fingers of right hand cut off...	1
Chemical Works, Deseronto....	Explosion of alcoholic vapors, slightly burned and somewhat cut..	1
Car Works, Deseronto.....	Circular saw, two fingers of right hand cut off.....	1
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto	Power press, three fingers of left hand cut off.....	1
Tickell & Son's Furniture Fac- tory, Belleville	Jointer or buzz planer, two fingers of left hand cut off	1
Oshawa Malleable Iron Works Co., Oshawa.....	Molten iron, foot badly burned.....	1
J. W. Mann & Co.'s Factory, Brockville.....	Jointer or buzz planer, three fingers of left hand cut off at first joint	1
Sash Factory, Deseronto.....	Jointer or buzz planer, points of three fingers cut.....	1
Rolling Mills, Swansea	Weigh scales breaking, one man leg fractured, one man bruised and foot sprained.....	2
Corbett & Son's Machine Shop, Owen Sound.....	Explosion of vapor, man's face burned.....	1

Factories permitted to run overtime in Central District.

No.	Name of Factory.	Place.	Nature of Permit Granted.
1	R. H. Montgomery	Orillia	When exigency of trade requires.
"	Mrs. Jennie Curran.....	do	do do
"	Maynard Brothers.....	do	do do
"	Robert Fair	Peterboro'.....	do do
5	The Cobourg Woollen Co	Cobourg.....	To make up lost time owing to floods.
"	C. Richardson.....	Owen Sound.....	When exigency of trade requires.
8	W. Boulter.	Picton	When excessive quantities of fruit are delivered.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of factories in the Eastern District, made during the year 1889.

In making the inspection during last year, I have remarked with pleasure that in nearly all cases the suggestions I had made at a previous inspection, and all alterations and protection to machinery I had ordered, had been attended to, and in many instances the employers had not only carried out my instructions, but they had even placed guards around machinery where accidents could possibly occur through the neglect and carelessness of the employés ; and everywhere I have noticed a desire on the part of the employer to fully protect the employés from accidental injuries. The most important of these alterations I have noticed were at W. C. Edward & Co.'s saw mills, where all edging saws which had been the cause of several accidents (fatal) had been removed and replaced by others which are perfectly safe, and protected at a cost of a couple of thousand dollars. At Flat & Bradley's saw mill, at Casselman, an addition to the mill was built at some considerable expense, in order to provide more and ample room around various machinery, and to avoid the recurrence of such accidents as I have mentioned in my report of last year and which I have attributed to want of proper and sufficient space between circular saws and machinery ; and another case of alteration and protection I have observed was at the McLaughlin saw mills, at Arnprior, where all gearing wheels close to which the employés had occasion to pass whilst in motion, and all saws which I had declared at a previous visit to be insufficiently protected, had been made perfectly safe with proper guards, so as to avoid all possibilities of accidents if the employés were only the least careful and prudent.

Under the amended Act, I have visited this year several saw mills which had not been previously inspected, as they were not covered by the first Factory Act, and in almost every case I have found the machinery, as well as its arrangements, rather unsafe ; but, as these mills were only temporary, that is, built in a wood district merely for the purpose of cutting the logs in that district, and that they would not be used more than four or five years, and also that the persons employed in these mills were all adults, none being under eighteen or twenty years of age, I did not insist on the strict compliance with the Act, especially when the alterations required would entail an expenditure not justified by the revenues and circumstances, and when there was not serious danger of accidents. I have not yet, up to this time, heard of any accidents having occurred in these mills.

With regard to other factories, I have only to report what I have already reported last year—that they are properly ventilated during the summer season, and kept clean, provided with proper water closets, the machinery well protected, all elevators well supplied with safety catches, and hoistings with proper guards. I have, however, again to complain that in a large factory in Cornwall separate water closets for males and females had not been provided, and that my instructions in that respect had been ignored. The excuse given for the nonfulfilment of my orders was that there had been a change of manager, which I have accepted on the promise by the new manager that the matter would be attended to without delay.

I have also found another instance where in another large factory in Cornwall my instructions had not been carried out with reference to the opening of doors in towers leading to main stairs. The same reason, the change of manager, was given to me as an excuse for the neglect, but the new manager had, before I had left the premises, given orders to have all doors leading to stairways and main doors altered to open outwards.

I regret to have to report that in several instances I have found many children under the age required by the Act employed in factories where machinery was used, and in saw-mills. In one of these large saw-mills there were some twenty of these children employed,

some of them not being over nine or ten years of age. The employer in this case was under the impression that he was relieved of any responsibility for the violation of the Act, as these children were directly employed by persons doing portions of the mill work by contract, but in every one of those cases I have ordered their immediate dismissal, and I have also notified both the employer and owner that any such violation of the Act in future would be followed by prosecution of both parties.

Observing the imprudence of these children playing carelessly around machinery of a dangerous character—I saw some even riding on sawdust and refuse carriers—I must again repeat the suggestions I have made in my previous report that no children under the age of fourteen be employed in saw-mills, as none under that age can form a proper opinion as to the nature of the work they are asked to perform, and the dangerous character of the machinery with which they are surrounded. The parents of children employed in other factories who were under the age required by the Act, had furnished certificates of their age, exacted by their employer; but, in most instances, the children being pressed, would admit of being younger than stated in those certificates, and in several other instances Dr. Hamilton, who was well acquainted with them, and whom I have employed for that purpose, has ordered their removal.

All factories in my district have some manner of escape in case of fire, either from the construction of the building or otherwise, but in some instances these would not be sufficient, nor as efficient as regular fire escapes properly constructed for that purpose, as these are always known to the employees, and easy of access, whilst the former are not always known, and, in the absence of the overseer, are not thought of and reached. I have, in consequence, ordered the iron balcony and inclined ladders to be used on all large buildings. I must say, however, that most factories are so well supplied with fire extinguishers that the danger of conflagration is much lessened.

In my previous report I have mentioned the danger that exists by having the boilers placed in the basement of factories, underneath rooms where a large number of persons are employed; this state of things has been altered in some instances, but still exists in others.

Nine accidents have occurred since my previous report, of which seven were reported; three of these have been fatal. In every case I have investigated the circumstances and places of accidents, and found that none were due to want of protection of machinery, but that in every instance the victims had been guilty of carelessness. One of these fatal cases occurred in the Cornwall Manufacturing Co., where the man in charge of the extractor is supposed to have slipped, thus placing his arm in the extractor, which pulled it off from the shoulder, and being knocked with force against an iron support, was so hurt that he died in a few hours. A fatal accident occurred at Flat & Bradley's saw mill, at Casselman, where a young man, jumping on a loaded cart, caused the bolt of cart to break, and the cart dumping crushed him to death against one of the beams in the mill. The other fatal accident occurred in W. C. Edward's saw mill, at Rockland, where a young man, playing around machinery instead of minding his own work, got entangled and crushed to death.

Of the other accidents, one occurred in the Toronto Paper Mill Co., at Cornwall, where a man employed at a knotting saw had three fingers cut off; one at Rosamond Woollen Co. mill, in Almonte, where a young girl had her hand crushed in a carding machine; one in the Stormont Cotton Factory, where one person lost two fingers; one in the Almonte Knitting Co., where an employé got entangled around a shaft whilst putting a belt on a pulley, and had his arm pulled off. The other two accidents, which had not been reported to the Inspector, occurred, one in the saw mills of the Canada Lumber Company, at Carleton Place, and the other in Stafford's sash and door factory, at Arnprior, both cases being slight bruises.

During the last year two permits to work over time were given; two to the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co., one dated 9th March, 1889, asked on the grounds of lost time by strike of weavers, and for the purpose of enabling them to fill up pressing orders. The other permit was granted to Boyd, Caldwell & Co., tweed manufacturers, asked for on the 22nd day of November, 1889, on the ground of pressure of business.

Herewith is annexed the report of Dr. Hamilton, of Cornwall, already referred to. In conclusion, I may say that I have, whenever practicable, made my inspection privately and unknown to employer, and in justice to them I must say that I have observed a desire on their part, as well as on the part of employes to work harmoniously together for the best operation of the Act.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours most respectfully,

O. A. ROCQUE,

Inspector for Eastern District.

GLOUCESTER, ORLEANS P. O., January, 1890.

O. A. ROCQUE, Esq., *Inspector of Factories, Ottawa, Ont.:*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the instructions received from you on the 23rd inst., I herewith submit report of the inspection of the several factories in Cornwall.

Yours truly,

CORNWALL, 28th September, 1889.

J. A. HAMILTON.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN CORNWALL.

Toronto Paper Co. Mill.—I inspected this mill carefully, and found everything in good sanitary condition. The dust in the rag rooms is being removed by means of a shaft and fans. During Mr. O. A. Rocque's late inspection, there was more than a usual amount of dust accumulating in the room, owing to the fact that they were then cleansing some damaged rags. They have now arranged things so that the rooms are as free from dust as they can possibly be kept. None of the operatives employed are below the ages required by statute.

Canada Cotton Mill.—On inspection of this mill, I found everything in a sanitary and healthy condition. In the "mule room" I found three boys to whom exception might be made. Two of them, Louis Dubuc and Joseph Labree, are below the age required by statute. One, Wm. Lapearl, claiming to be twelve years old, and producing a parents' certificate to that effect, is I consider, under the age, and too delicate to be employed. In the spinning room I found two boys, John Lefebvre and Martin Charlebois, both producing certificates of the required age, but whom I consider too small to be employed in the mill. I found no females below the required age of the statute.

Cornwall Woollen Manufacturing Co.—After a thorough inspection of this mill I found no operatives either male or female, below the statutory age. I found every sanitary arrangement as perfect as possible.

Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co.—This mill, on inspection, was found in a thorough sanitary condition in every respect. There were several operatives who appeared below the age given, but as they were healthy and robust children, and produced parent's certificates, I passed them. One boy, Edwin Montgomery, being under the age required, was paid off and allowed to go home as a result of an inspection by O. A. Rocque. All the females in every department, were up to the required age.

I cannot complete this report without commenting very severely on the apparently loose manner in which the certificates of ages are obtained. Many of the parents are French, and do not thoroughly understand what they are signing as a certificate. It was quite evident to me when questioning the children, that they had been coached as to their ages, as they seemed to know how old they were required to be in order to obtain employment in the mill. This coaching, most likely, was done by the parents. Now all deception might be avoided either by making it necessary to obtain a statutory certificate from some competent examiner, by compelling the parents to make affidavit to the truth of the certificates they give, or by getting a copy of the birth entry, in the registry, from a clergyman.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. HAMILTON.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES

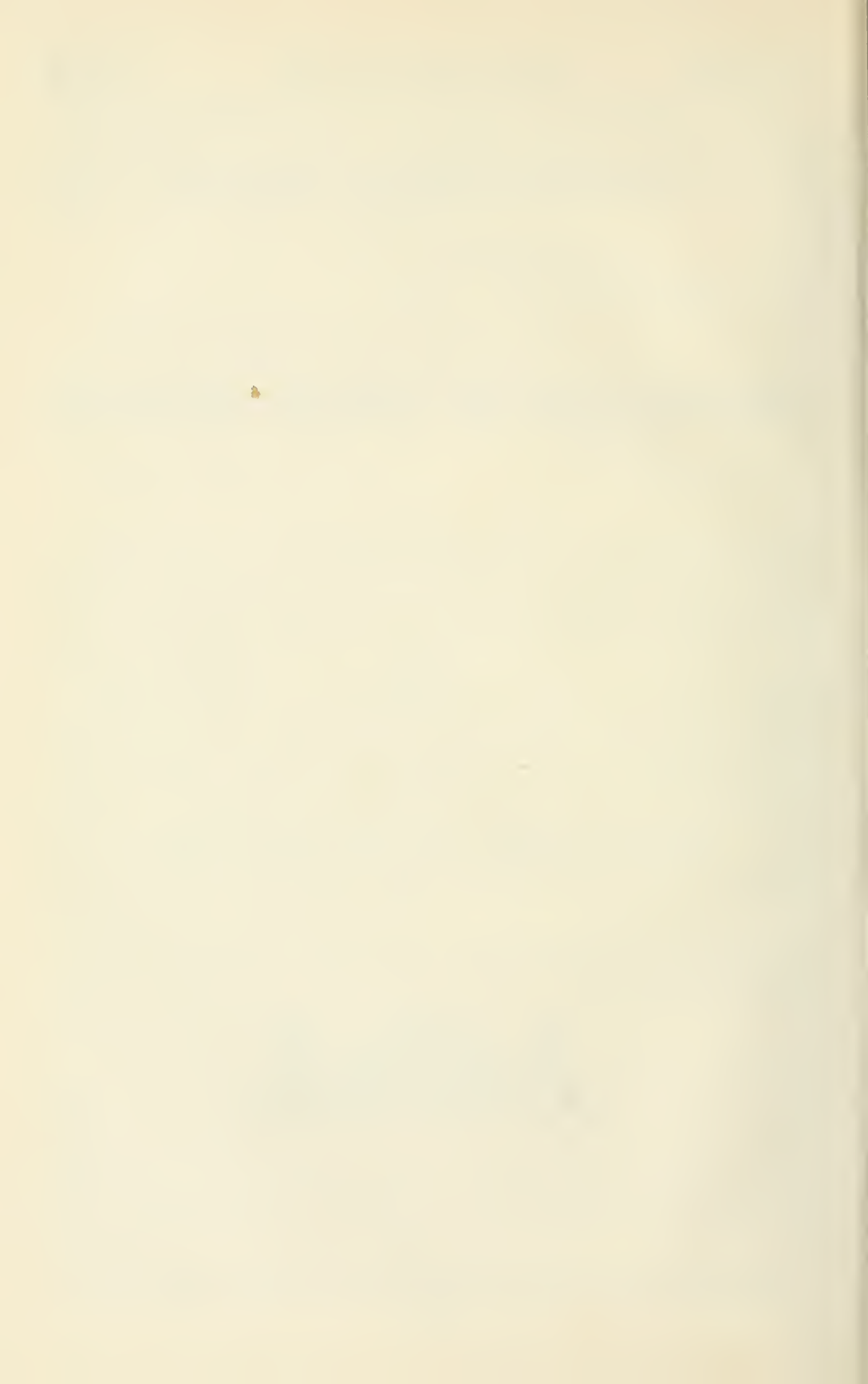
FOR THE YEAR

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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1890.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES.

The Honourable OLIVER MOWAT,
Attorney-General of Ontario, etc., etc., etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Seventh Annual Report on the inspection of the County Judicial Offices throughout the Province for the year, ending the 31st December 1889.

During the year I inspected all the offices under my supervision with the exception of the Local Master's offices at Lindsay and at Port Arthur, which were closed at the time of my visiting those places in the month of July. The number of offices thus inspected by me was 265, that is to say, the offices of 44 Sheriffs; 39 Local Masters; 14 Deputy Registrars; 29 Local Registrars; 30 Surrogate Registrars; 29 County and District Court Clerks; 40 County Crown Attorneys; and 40 Clerks of the Peace.

The following officers were appointed during the year, namely:—

Sheriff.—James Smith Esq., appointed on the 23rd January 1889, as successor of the late George I. Duncan Esq., Sheriff of the County of Welland.

Local Masters.—N. Gilbert Esq., appointed on the 28th September in the place of the late Judge Jellett as Local Master at Picton. His Honour Judge O'Brian appointed on the 28th October 1889, in the place of F. W. Thistlethwaite Esq., as Local Master at L'Original, resigned. And S. Malcomson Esq., became sole Local Master and Deputy Registrar at Goderich, by reason of the death of H. McDermott Esq. on the 8th day of March 1889.

Deputy Clerk of the Crown, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar.—Archibald McGill Esq., appointed on the 2nd day of February 1889, as successor of the late John Fraser Esq., as Deputy Clerk of the Crown, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar of the County of Frontenac.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES.

Notwithstanding my frequent instructions to these officers not to charge for affidavit of service of County Court writs of summons, or for return of subpoenas, I found, during my inspections this year, that such charges were made and collected in ten offices. I also discovered in two offices that poundage had been charged on the full amount collected, instead of on the amount paid over, and that the practice was continued in two offices of charging possession money for the day on which the Bailiff made the seizure, when no one was in possession and nothing was paid for possession money. I also ascertained that too many letters were unnecessarily written and charged for in several of the offices. These are the only instances of overcharging that came to my knowledge or under my observation during the year.

In seven offices moneys made under *Fi. Fas.* had not been entered in the execution books, and in three offices it was found that the Sheriffs had mixed up their private moneys with execution moneys in the cash book.

In five offices process were not numbered in the process book, and in one of these offices *Fi. Fas.* were not numbered in the execution books. In two or three instances I found that execution moneys had not been promptly paid over.

In four offices I found that the fees and disbursements were entered in bulk instead of being entered in detail.

In the several offices where I discovered the above overcharges made and carelessness shown in making proper entries in their books of office, I instructed the officers as to their duty concerning the particular matters referred to, and pointed out that all process should be numbered in the process book from 1st January to 31st December in each year, and also *Fi. Fas.* numbered in the execution books in the same way, instead of consecutively for several years or until the book is filled up. I also instructed them that full entries of every proceeding had under a writ of *Fi. Fa.* should be entered in the execution book, and when any money was received it should be first entered in that book and then in the cash book; and in the same way when paid out, giving the dates of payment and persons by and to whom paid, each book referring to the folio of the other, and that all fees and disbursements should be set out in detail in the execution book.

During the year, and also at the times of my inspection, I have answered many questions as to points of practice and as to fees, I have also carefully inquired into the sufficiency of the security given, and when necessary, required new covenants with satisfactory sureties to be entered into.

I have in Appendix A set forth in tabulated form statistical returns made to me by these officers for 1889.

LOCAL MASTERS.

Notwithstanding that I have, on two or three occasions, set out in my reports charges made by some of these officers, which the Tariff did not justify them in collecting, I have again to call attention to several cases of overcharging.

(1) Charging a commission on the sale of lands instead of the Tariff fee of \$1.50 per hour, or if more than two miles from his office \$2.00 per hour and 20 cents per mile travelled.

(2) Charging \$1.50 per hour on a taxation of costs between solicitor and client, instead of \$1.00 per hour as per decision of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot in *re Totten*, 8 Practice Reports, page 305.

(3) Charging \$1.50 for adjourning an examination as Special Examiner. The Tariff only allowing \$1.00 for such adjournment.

(4) Charging fee of \$2.00 on report on sale, and also a similar fee on final report. The Tariff only permits one such fee to be charged in a suit.

(5) Charging \$1.50 fee for hearing and determining, and \$1.50 for settling and signing report, both of which did not occupy more than one hour. Only \$1.50 should have been charged, and that for settling report.

(6) Charging \$1.50 for an application in Chambers, instead of \$1.00 as allowed by the Tariff.

(7) \$2.60 for proving claim, instead of \$1.60 for hearing and filing affidavit proving claim. Nothing should be charged for taxing costs, as no taxation takes place.

(8) A Master had charged for considering judgment, when certificates and abstracts required, \$1.50, and on a subsequent date he charged for ordering that subsequent mortgagees be made parties and served with No. T., one hour, \$1.50, instead of \$1.50 for both attendances. The Master should never consider a judgment for foreclosure or sale until certificate and abstract produced, and if he does he is not entitled to make any additional charge.

(9) Entering judgment or order of reference, and filing copy 30 cents, only 20 cents is allowed by Tariff.

(10) Filing accounts of committee of lunatic \$7.50, instead of merely initialing them and delivering them up.

(11) Comparing each engrossment of deed or mortgage \$1, instead of \$1.50 per hour for all engrossments.

(12) Charging advertisement for creditors \$1, instead of 40 cents, as the advertisement is only two folios long.

I also found, during my inspections, that some Masters gave much larger *fiats* for motions made before them than those given in Toronto for similar motions. As instances I would mention :

(1) *Fiat* for a fee of \$5 on motion for the issue of a concurrent writ, if any fee allowed at all in Toronto it would be only \$1.

(2) *Fiat* for a fee of \$4 on motion for order allowing service of writ, only \$2 allowed in Toronto.

(3) *Fiat* for a fee of \$5 on motion for order to examine the opposite party for discovery, in Toronto only \$1 fee is allowed.

(4) Fee of \$10 on motion for attaching order, only \$5 allowed in Toronto.

In this connection I would point out that Local Masters and Local Judges have no authority under the Tariff to give any *fiat* on motions before them. In two or three offices, where the fees of the Master had been commuted, I found that no charge had been made for hearing applications in Chambers, notwithstanding the Tariff requires them to collect \$1 for hearing each application. Several Local Masters, who are also County Court Judges, collect \$1 for each application in Chambers in all three divisions of the High Court. In order to make the practice uniform this fee should be collected in all divisions by all Local Masters. Considering judgment or order of reference \$1.50 per hour, 20 cents for each oath and marking each exhibit, and 50 cents for forwarding costs for revision have not always been collected by Masters who have commuted their fees. In several of these offices stamps had not been collected for the proceedings taken. All stamps should be collected from day to day and put upon the order of reference and cancelled with date opposite, and papers carefully put away. The Law Stamp Act, R. S. O., Chapter 22, requires Local Masters, who have commuted their fees, to collect and cancel stamps for these fees at the time they are earned.

I have, in Appendix B, set forth the Statistical Returns of the business done by Local Masters during the year.

LOCAL REGISTRARS, DEPUTY REGISTRARS, DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

In my last annual report I referred to the Rules of 1st September 1888, as follows :—"Formerly under Rule 265 of the Judicature Act, where the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Deputy Registrar in a County were not the same person, all actions for trial at the Assizes required to be entered with the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, but the Deputy Registrar was required to attend the trial of such actions as were brought in the Chancery Division, and entitled to the same fees as if the cause had been set down with him for hearing. Under this Rule a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense were occasioned, in consequence of two officers being in attendance at the Assizes at the same time, and two sets of fees being sometimes demanded and paid. This Rule having been abolished the actions are now entered with the officer presiding at the trial, and but one fee paid, thus simplifying the practice in this respect and making this part of litigation less expensive."

Notwithstanding this statement I found that a number of the Deputy Registrars insisted upon attending the Assizes in actions brought in the Chancery Division, and also in collecting the fee of \$7 for entering the action, although it had been entered with the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and his fee of \$2 paid him. As a result of considerable correspondence upon the subject with several Deputy Registrars, I am pleased to report that my instructions in the matter will hereafter be carried out. I also had some correspondence with reference to the fee payable in an action entered with a Deputy Clerk of

the Crown for the Assizes, and who received the fee for entering it, but by reason of the trial not proceeding at the Assizes it was adjourned to the Chancery sittings. The question then arose as to whether the Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division was not also entitled to a fee for entering the action with him. The decision arrived at was that under the Rules only one fee could be demanded under such circumstances.

In my inspections I found in three offices very great carelessness, no entries in the books of office namely, Process, Procedure and Judgment books, having been made from the time of my inspection in the previous year; and in two offices the books were found in a very dirty condition.

The taxations in the greater number of offices had been conducted very satisfactorily, but in two or three offices great carelessness was shown as will be seen from the items erroneously allowed in the following instances :

(1) Instructions for suit where judgment was entered for default of appearance \$4.00 allowed instead of \$3.00.

(2) Instructions for writ where plaintiff is the solicitor himself, \$3.00; no instructions should be allowed to a solicitor where he instructs himself, or where he employs another solicitor.

(3) Special endorsement, \$1.20, only \$1.00 allowed by tariff.

(4) Instructions for *lis pendens*, 50c., no instructions should have been allowed as the instructions for the action cover this.

(5) Affidavit of service, of writ \$1.00, no affidavit of service of writ should be allowed to solicitor where service is made within the jurisdiction.

(6) Affidavit of mileage, \$1.00, where no mileage travelled by sheriff inserving writ, no affidavit necessary in such cases, none should have been allowed.

(7) In a mortgage action the following items were allowed, namely, attending to bespeak and for *lis pendens*, \$1.00, paid \$1.10; attending registrar with, 50c., paid registrar 50c., these items should not have been allowed nor should a *lis pendens* in such an action have been issued.

(8) Affidavit proving claim under mortgage, attending to swear and paid \$2.10. Drawing account, 80c., in an action where judgment is entered, by default, for the amount endorsed on the writ of summons; these items should not have been allowed.

(9) Judgment roll on default, allowed at \$2.00 instead of \$1.00.

(10) Attending take account under specially endorsed writ \$1.00, paid, \$1.00 where computation made by registrar, nothing should be allowed solicitor for his attendance, except in mortgage actions.

(11) Attending enter judgment, \$1.00 allowed instead of 50c.

(12) Term fee after writ, default judgment, \$1.00; term fees are only allowed in defended actions.

(13) Attending for certificate of taxation, 50c. allowed, when amount of costs is entered in judgment; in such cases no certificate is necessary and none should have been charged for.

(14) Deputy registrar charging \$1.00, his own fee and 20c. stamp for taxing a bill of costs instead of 70c. for taxation, 10c. filing and 20c. fee fund.

(15) Solicitors fee on referee's report, \$1.00 allowed; the tariff allows no fee to solicitor.

(16) Allowing two counsel fees of \$40.00 and \$10.00 in an action on a promissory note, where one counsel fee of \$30.00 would have been quite ample.

(17) Drawing affidavit of plaintiff's solicitor for fiats, \$1.70 allowed, no affidavit necessary and should not have been allowed.

(18) Instructions for affidavit of the solicitor making the charge, \$1.00; no instructions allowed to a solicitor for his own affidavit.

(19) Allowing counsel fee on motion before Local Master or Local Judge greater than \$2.00, without fiat of Master in Chambers at Toronto; no counsel fee greater than \$2.00 should be allowed upon any fiat, other than that of the Master in Chambers at Toronto, or the Master in Ordinary.

(20) Common notices in County Court cases, 25c.; should not be allowed under any circumstances.

There were, on the other hand, a number of items disallowed which should have been allowed :

(1) Attending for subpoena, 50c.

(2) Drawing order for examination of party, two folios, 40c.

(3) Attending bespeak and for *lis pendens* in a proper case, \$1.00.

(4) Instructions for examination of defendant, (client) \$2.00.

(5) Defendant out of the jurisdiction instructions to move to shorten time for appearance, \$1.00.

(6) Instructions for motion for order to examine plaintiff, \$1.00.

(7) Attending return of writ from sheriff where sheriff unable to serve it, 50c.

All of the above items should have been allowed.

I ascertained in my inspections, that in four of these offices the jury fees received from the two previous Assizes and County Court sittings had not been paid over to the County Treasurer.

Only two of these officers had complied fully with Rule 1207, in forwarding the bills of costs in actions and matters therein mentioned to the taxing officer at Toronto for revision; this Rule is as follows :

" All bills of costs or disbursements in actions brought for the administration of an estate, or for partition, or for the foreclosure, redemption or sale of mortgaged premises,

and all bills in other actions where the amount is to be paid out of an estate or out of a fund in Court, or in which any infant, lunatic, or person of unsound mind is interested, (or which shall be payable out of any estate in which any infant, lunatic, or person of unsound mind is interested) are to be revised by one of the taxing officers of the Supreme Court at Toronto, before the amount thereof is inserted in any certificate, report, order, or judgment."

In several offices I found that some of the papers and judgments in actions had not sufficient stamps on them amounting to upwards of \$60.00, these I required to be put on and cancelled.

I found in one office the Deputy Registrar charged \$1.00 for hearing application in Chambers made before the Local Judge ; all that the Deputy Registrar is entitled to receive in actions in the Chancery Division in which motions are made before the Local Judge, are the fees for fying papers on the motion and the fee on the order issued.

I also found that in some County Court Clerks offices that chattel mortgages and bills of sale were not properly numbered or indexed, and that discharges of these mortgages were in some cases not fully entered as required by section 18, chapter 125, R. S. O., which is as follows :

"The officer with whom the chattel mortgage is fyled, upon receiving such certificate, duly proved by the affidavit of a subscribing witness, shall, at each place where the number of the mortgage has been entered, with the names of the parties thereto, in the book kept under section 9 of this Act, or wherever otherwise in the said book the said mortgage has been entered, write the words "Discharged by certificate number (stating the number of the certificate)," and to the said entry the officer shall affix his name, and he shall also endorse the fact of the discharge upon the instrument discharged, and shall affix his name to the endorsement."

Early in the year I approved of a book for the use of the County Court Clerks in entering hire receipts under Sec. 7, Chap. 20, 51 Vict.

Appendices C. and D. contain statistical returns of business transacted by these officers during the past year.

SURROGATE REGISTRARS.

In four offices there was great carelessness in the manner of keeping the books and papers. In three of them no entries had been made in their books since my inspection in 1888. The amount of stamps omitted from Probates and Letters of administration issued was \$476.50. I required these to be affixed and cancelled.

The fees collected were found, with two exceptions, to have been correct ; the exceptions were (1) in not collecting The Judge's fee of 50c. for order approving bond in cases of administration ; this fee should be collected in all such cases, (2) the other exception was, in charging full fees on a supplementary probate ; there should have been no fee collected on the value of the property.

In the above matters I gave full and definite instructions to the officers and intimated that in case they continued in neglecting their duties in the particular manner

complained of further action must be taken. I trust, however, that no further action will be found necessary.

I have also enquired into the sufficiency of the bonds given by these officers for the performance of their duties, and, where necessary, required new ones to be entered into by them.

In Appendix E. I have set forth statistical return of business transacted by these officers during the year.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

During my inspection of these officers, I found that in four counties the returns of convictions by Justices of The Peace had not been entered in a book of record as required by the Statute, but that a printed copy had been fyled away, and in two cases I found that the returns copied were not true copies of the returns made to the Clerk of The Peace.

In two or three offices I ascertained that the juror's books had not been fyled with the Local Registrar or Deputy Clerk of the Crown as required by Section 33, Chapter 52, R. S. O., which is as follows :

"The Clerk of the Peace shall, on or before the 31st day of December, cause a correct copy of such Juror's book, certified by him to be a true copy of the original, to be made and deposited in the office of the Registrar of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, in the County of York, and in other counties, in the office of the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, or of the Local Registrar of the High Court in the county, as the case may be, and from it, in the event of the loss or destruction of the original by fire or other accident, a duplicate original of such Juror's Book shall be made, and being certified by the said Registrar, Deputy Clerk or Local Registrar, to be truly copied from the copy deposited in this office, shall, upon such loss or destruction being established upon oath or affirmation before two or more Justices of The Peace in the county, be received and used on all occasions and for all purposes, as the original so lost or destroyed."

During the year I have had correspondence with several Clerks of The Peace as to the fees they were entitled to receive under Sections 50 and 158, Chapter 52, R. S. O. They contending that they were entitled to charge \$4.00 per day for attending adjourned Sessions under the tariff and Section 50, Chapter 52, R. S. O., and also \$4.00 for the same time for selecting Jurors under the 158th Section of the same Act. I decided that they were not entitled to both these fees, but to the latter fee only.

In two or three offices I found that a proper record of the work performed in the County Judges Criminal Court had not been kept; that the names of Grand Jurors serving at the General Sessions, and of Petit Jurors serving in the cases tried were not entered in the Sessions book. I also found that fines received by the County Attorney were not paid over to the Provincial Treasurer promptly, as required by the Order in Council, dated 9th October 1885.

I gave directions in all the above matters to have the requirements of the Statutes and Orders carried out, and proper entries made.

I have enquired into the security given by these officers in the due performance of their duties, and, where insufficient, required additional and sufficient security to be given.

In Appendix F, I have set forth a schedule containing a return of all fees and emoluments earned and received, and disbursements made, by all the above-named officers for the past year; and have also set forth the average gross earnings and net income of each officer for the past five years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. WINCHESTER,

Inspector.

OSGOODE HALL,

TORONTO, March, 1890.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in Tabulated Form Statistics as Returned

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SERVICES OF WRITS OF—						MISCELLANEOUS PROCESS SERVED	
	Summons.		Subpoena.		Ca Re & Ca Sa.			
	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.
Algoma	34	22	8	19	.....	.....	25	9
Brant	40	25	7	2	.....	.....	20	13
Bruce	53	35	24	68	.....	.....	27	17
Carleton	134	63	63	22	1	.....	67	12
Dufferin	34	14	4	.....	.....	2	20	1
Elgin	50	33	22	19	1	.....	22	6
Essex	45	36	86	138	.....	.....	10	5
Frontenac	34	16	2	1	.....	1	6	1
Grey	39	39	11	10	2	1	7	4
Haldimand	16	18	11	13	1	1	14	3
Halton	24	23	5	25	.....	1	14	5
Hastings	72	31	26	26	1	1	19	1
Huron	60	31	9	17	4	8	9	8
Kent	78	52	28	24	.....	1	17	9
Lambton	38	35	18	50	1	.....	9	11
Lanark	31	14	1	3	.....	.....	3	5
Leeds and Grenville	49	51	32	13	3	1	9	18
Lennox and Addington	27	26	6	2	.....	.....	22	.....
Lincoln	74	30	23	18	.....	.....	25	3
Middlesex	59	42	33	93	4	10	17	14
Muskoka	33	16	.....	59	.....	.....	4	.....
Norfolk	29	22	37	124	.....	1	8	4
Northumberland and Durham	66	30	36	27	.....	1	32	14
Ontario	33	29	14	18	.....	1	10	7
Oxford	48	36	41	94	.....	.....	18	6
Parry Sound	8	6	.....	53	.....	.....	1	3
Peel	23	21	7	14	.....	.....	14	4
Perth	52	24	19	8	4	2	20	4
Peterborough	74	37	8	2	.....	.....	27	6
Prescott and Russell	26	26	8	10	.....	.....	15	13
Prince Edward	27	19	5	5	.....	.....	12	1
Rainy River	4	9	8	5	.....	.....	10	3
Renfrew	29	26	2	1	.....	.....	5	1
Simcoe	87	51	10	37	.....	2	19	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	58	63	7	20	.....	.....	11	2
Toronto	472	324	160	30	8	20	125	13
Thunder Bay	13	20	2	5	.....	.....	13	1
Victoria	46	22	5	1	.....	.....	13	1
Waterloo	49	25	8	2	.....	.....	28	9
Welland	44	24	28	18	.....	3	.....	19
Wellington	62	34	23	39	.....	4	14	15
Wentworth	94	62	16	1	1	2	23	8
York	72	56	19	108	.....	.....	34	20
Totals	2440	1618	882	1244	31	63	818	311

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December 1889.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SERVICES.	NUMBER OF ESTREATS RECEIVED.		NUMBER OF WRITS OF EXECUTION RECEIVED.				NUMBER OF WRITS OF RENEWAL RECEIVED.			
			(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.		(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.	
	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.
117			39	44	38	36	5	12	7	21
107			26	50	14	30	9	10	11	20
224		1	53	82	43	71	6	10	32	56
362	1		78	92	58	51	56	39	54	39
75			17	27	17	26	8	11	15	17
153	1		29	61	24	54	12	6	14	19
304			41	70	33	65	3	6	8	41
61		1	44	34	41	24	1	3	12	3
113			27	68	25	65	10	17	25	81
789			12	25	10	25	2	3	1	5
97			12	25	8	23	4	5	8	7
177			60	74	40	57	49	42	61	58
146			54	104	45	100	18	36	21	63
209	1		57	86	47	75	17	15	42	44
102	1	1	24	72	18	61	23	38	38	69
57			21	20	13	27	2	5	6	6
176			31	104	25	95	8	25	11	20
83			20	32	13	28	12	12	10	16
173			47	26	29	23	18	10	17	14
272			47	92	35	87	26	29	28	48
112			20	21	17	24	1	6	1	6
225			20	39	11	37	5	5	9	20
206			59	105	42	90	31	39	43	68
112			26	45	20	40	7	12	28	38
243			42	56	34	54	14	9	22	18
671			16	31	14	26			2	2
93		1	13	28	12	26	8	7	16	14
133			30	67	25	61	8	10	11	19
154			22	57	13	42	5	12	5	19
98			17	41	13	35	5	17	9	32
69			12	30	12	30	9	10	8	11
39			4	3	4	3		10	2	9
64		1	27	38	16	27	4	1	3	1
218		1	57	102	47	96	40	45	66	119
161			47	134	29	119	18	49	27	58
1152			344	392	270	322	35	22	111	113
54			11	23	13	19	8	17	14	18
88			5	46	3	42	9	35	12	55
121			37	46	30	40	6	7	9	12
136			31	38	19	27	11	12	14	18
191			46	70	37	56	22	21	29	47
207	1		51	77	38	64	31	30	42	37
309		4	81	131	68	132	21	12	160	143
7407	5	10	1757	2808	1363	2435	587	722	1064	1524

APPENDIX A.—Containing in Tabulated Form Statistics as Returned by the

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SALES UNDER WRITS OF EXECUTION.				Number of Cases entered under the Creditors' Relief Act.	Number of Certificates received under this Act.	Assignments to Sheriffs under R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 124.
	(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.				
	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.			
Algoma		3		1	2	1	4
Brant	2	4	1	1	14	13	.....
Bruce	7	6		2	9	13	4
Carleton	4	4		3	6	2	5
Dufferin	1	1			1	2	.....
Elgin	1	3			3	24	1
Essex	2	1	1	2	3		5
Frontenac	2		3	1	2		3
Grey	3	2	1	2	7	1	3
Haldimand	1	1			1		1
Halton		3	1		1		1
Hastings	2	2	1		1	2	9
Huron	2	1		1	4		10
Kent	15	23	1	2	9	20	2
Lambton	1	3		1	5	26	6
Lanark	1		2	1			.....
Leeds and Grenville	4	6		1	10	15	13
Lennox and Addington	1				1	2	2
Lincoln	4				4	3	3
Middlesex		1		1	1	2	.....
Muskoka	1			1	1		1
Norfolk	1	4			5	24	6
Northumberland and Durham	8	5	1		11	4	2
Ontario	2	3	2	1	8		1
Oxford	2	1	1		3	10	2
Parry Sound	1	2					2
Peel	1	1		2	4	2	.....
Perth	2	8		2	12	8	9
Peterborough	1				1	8	6
Prescott and Russell	1	3	1	5	10	2	1
Prince Edward		1			1		3
Rainy River		1	1				2
Renfrew	1	2			1	1	3
Simcoe	2	4	1	3	6	12	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	6	1	3	13	13	11
Toronto	5	2			8	11	.....
Thunder Bay	1	2	1		4		1
Victoria	1			1			.....
Waterloo	4	2	1	1	8	10	10
Welland	4	5		1	4	12	10
Wellington	3	3		3	1	10	.....
Wentworth	3			2	3	2	1
York	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	103	122	24	44	189	256	144

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December 1889,—Continued.

AMOUNT ENDORSED ON WRITS OF EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS (NOT RENEWALS).				AMOUNT REALIZED BY ACTUAL SALES UNDER WRITS OF EXECUTION.			
(1) For Debt or Damages.		(2) For Solicitors' Costs Taxed.		(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.	
H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
25079 95	11371 50	2350 68	743 96	.....	783 61	.....	20 00
22422 02	7446 86	1167 16	765 35	1085 00	1459 00	1 00	40 00
117906 10	13217 60	3768 71	1548 54	42 43	446 86	.....	535 86
228773 61	20549 07	2651 31	2099 43	2302 09	476 25	.....	335 00
14835 86	4843 37	984 02	417 07	52 78	65 50	.....	.....
68547 47	11127 79	1663 89	598 30	142 75	552 87	.....	.....
32319 78	9082 32	2755 08	857 53	2328 00	35 84	.....	405 00
39921 97	4805 73	1411 18	515 47	766 44	282 05	1715 00	35 00
31793 76	12723 65	2166 26	978 69	341 82	281 28	575 45	75 52
29052 31	3410 62	494 91	211 00	61 00	15 00	.....	.....
10078 50	4537 14	264 74	387 90	.....	219 94	120 00	.....
31613 98	14796 84	3487 99	1380 95	238 50	105 67	75 00	.....
66150 12	15999 87	3282 88	1090 78	709 25	224 00	.....	96 00
76723 61	18490 27	4641 27	1824 16	7293 69	3132 48	290 00	550 00
28963 71	14409 52	1234 08	1120 76	134 79	350 35	889 99	112 72
10597 79	4129 15	1746 40	631 66	84 51	22 02	642 54	106 61
29224 09	19323 98	2097 75	1516 13	1179 73	1912 81	.....	94 27
15885 99	5970 06	893 57	434 35	2404 85	.....	.....	.....
28311 85	4756 82	3054 01	541 91	1835 88	.....	.....	.....
165845 88	15058 03	2431 07	1051 61	.....	83 25	.....	227 00
13452 99	3811 94	785 96	242 34	87 85	.....	.....	116 13
9844 87	9204 30	1001 44	1034 50	66 17	1647 51	.....	.....
58383 95	19396 17	4197 47	2112 46	3241 75	361 23	458 80	.....
21220 78	7029 21	1669 45	548 75	300 10	115 00	196 00	215 00
77204 90	10959 41	1529 69	585 93	433 60	736 39	100 00	.....
13509 72	6347 76	621 95	494 32	.....	165 87	.....	.....
46744 82	6831 67	591 92	518 62	163 00	186 00	.....	239 45
18843 08	10254 52	3555 60	805 39	47 35	977 25	.....	626 00
12058 27	13324 54	844 00	404 82	528 35	.....	.....	.....
24747 47	6294 40	1411 66	892 23	1226 28	365 08	3700 00	1231 00
6976 26	4285 74	1037 00	227 87	.....	112 00	.....	.....
1853 30	1581 55	110 58	142 53	.....	775 00	150 00	.....
37335 07	7694 44	932 67	565 74	.....	182 97	162 59	.....
51260 74	14544 81	2491 45	1290 80	6186 89	353 97	30 00	611 00
51884 78	23750 81	1657 02	3019 40	2176 16	1584 70	7300 00	490 00
362162 03	80830 81	20707 47	7270 08	3440 81	787 09	.....	.....
10161 44	5132 54	425 79	473 54	288 60	534 05	98 00	.....
18044 37	7165 78	187 41	545 48	809 43	.....	.....	43 48
33032 77	6634 00	168 06	206 46	2951 79	105 47	141 50	112 00
19816 17	4832 48	1139 57	447 64	1162 50	1455 08	.....	90 00
60914 27	12202 88	2276 14	1158 93	307 70	762 40	.....	132 00
79153 62	11759 23	2242 00	2105 62	147 34	.....	.....	331 21
246084 47	25483 60	3598 31	1402 28	324 10	411 35	510 00	102 00
2356687 49	515402 78	94730 57	45218 38	45076 20	22045 81	16985 28	6972 25

APPENDIX A.—Containing in Tabulated Form Statistics as Returned by the

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR FINES, PENAL- TIES, ETC.		AMOUNT RECEIVED UNDER WRITS OF <i>Ca Re</i> AND <i>Ca Sa</i> .		AMOUNT REALIZED UNDER WRITS OF EXECUTION WITHOUT ACTUAL SALE.	
	H.C.J.	C.C.	H.C.J.	C.C.	H.C.J.	C.C.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma					1470 76	136 67
Brant					698 87	615 42
Bruce					2128 92	974 89
Carleton	100 00				2048 25	2391 66
Dufferin						481 29
Elgin	250 00				2989 92	1347 99
Essex		65 00			1591 45	3553 63
Frontenac	3000 00	25 00			102 75	548 55
Grey		10 00			40 80	1608 85
Haldimand			14 57	12 60		653 33
Halton					3000 19	414 77
Hastings					3829 18	2031 82
Huron					2659 89	3458 08
Kent		50 00				
Lambton	1000 00				614 04	3192 93
Lanark					454 19	285 23
Leeds and Grenville					4509 19	2598 88
Lennox and Addington						732 30
Lincoln						
Middlesex					951 98	2593 19
Muskoka					2076 84	1054 26
Norfolk					445 82	1127 71
Northumberland and Durham					733 76	2682 35
Ontario		110 00			312 90	1543 99
Oxford	400 00				593 22	2506 76
Parry Sound					535 84	1844 47
Peel					2570 27	1946 32
Perth		7 00			2834 24	538 37
Peterborough	40 00				486 93	1223 33
Prescott and Russell						757 62
Prince Edward					430 15	343 84
Rainy River					150 00	31 00
Renfrew		270 00			796 30	1843 80
Simcoe		105 00			1807 29	1234 79
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		20 00			619 08	3463 35
Toronto	500 00				8167 71	5038 54
Thunder Bay					254 00	322 00
Victoria					535 10	234 63
Waterloo					1854 18	200 00
Welland	250 00				687 38	1739 00
Wellington					1013 00	831 01
Wentworth					1435 28	1051 22
York		398 75			111 40	1682 16
Totals.....	5540 00	1060 75	14 57	12 60	55541 00	61460 00

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December 1889.—*Continued.*

Amount of Fees earned for the Administration of Justice payable by the Province.	Amount of Fees so earned payable by the County.	Amount of Fees otherwise earned.	Amount paid by the Province as salary.	Total amount of Fees earned.	Total amount of Disbursements.	Net amount of Income.	REMARKS.
£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	
1025 45	.....	1352 08	1000 00	3377 53	1637 75	1739 78	
1540 60	428 80	1117 00	.....	3086 40	1200 00	1886 40	
1338 50	562 31	2769 38	.....	4670 19	1322 92	3346 27	
267 70	2108 31	3706 27	.....	6082 28	3381 68	2700 60	
682 19	401 03	1195 03	.....	2278 25	700 45	1577 80	
1872 16	375 87	2374 15	.....	4622 18	1781 25	2840 93	
1441 92	462 25	2440 29	.....	4344 46	1461 40	2883 06	
988 74	473 76	844 55	.....	2307 05	356 31	1950 74	
663 70	1539 09	1815 80	.....	4018 59	2034 09	1984 50	
923 54	384 90	672 15	100 00	2080 59	514 67	1565 92	
709 01	350 67	519 99	.....	1579 67	507 30	1072 57	
1273 40	635 14	2300 73	.....	4209 27	1775 81	2433 46	
865 30	415 49	2785 87	.....	4066 66	1703 88	2362 78	
859 40	786 77	2775 36	.....	4421 53	1475 70	2945 83	
1542 60	466 73	1697 60	.....	3706 93	1175 29	2531 64	
687 77	427 81	568 28	.....	1683 86	525 46	1158 40	
1387 41	798 67	2313 96	.....	4500 04	1279 48	3220 56	
609 85	386 22	1006 62	.....	2002 69	1179 13	823 56	
636 08	645 68	1291 13	.....	2572 89	927 50	1645 39	
1500 97	1846 20	1743 99	.....	5091 16	2506 25	2584 91	
602 61	.....	747 98	500 00	1852 59	551 77	1300 82	
831 48	586 05	1550 56	.....	2968 09	1154 41	1813 68	
1459 25	692 42	2863 46	.....	5015 13	2423 27	2591 86	
999 38	499 00	907 35	.....	2405 73	1407 51	998 22	
848 45	414 45	1623 47	.....	2886 37	1290 88	1595 49	
873 77	.....	402 02	500 00	1775 79	607 90	1167 89	
903 09	381 68	1066 01	.....	2350 78	1282 10	1068 68	
83 00	1170 83	2086 95	.....	3340 78	1243 28	2097 50	
846 57	462 67	1041 44	.....	2350 70	487 28	1863 42	
413 59	462 85	1556 94	500 00	2933 38	795 22	2138 16	
602 96	432 44	329 79	200 00	1565 19	942 57	622 62	
466 50	.....	261 09	1000 00	1727 59	118 16	1609 43	
860 10	469 03	1187 54	.....	2516 67	1135 62	1381 05	
1429 71	655 32	3928 99	.....	6014 02	3803 52	2210 50	
1021 91	715 67	2281 37	.....	4018 95	904 40	3114 55	
503 22	4584 56	13407 24	.....	18445 02	9639 32	8805 70	
653 59	.....	1055 11	1000 00	2708 70	907 81	1800 99	
761 20	839 68	1213 94	.....	2814 82	484 56	2330 26	
724 62	480 42	1473 31	100 00	2778 35	1298 36	1479 99	
598 60	433 52	1322 12	.....	2354 24	1025 50	1328 74	
825 58	390 30	2027 35	.....	3243 23	1829 18	1414 05	
3274 25	548 28	1879 04	.....	5701 57	2957 92	2743 65	
710 00	3216 54	4443 23	.....	8369 77	3492 11	4877 66	
41109 72	30881 41	83546 53	4900 00	160437 66	68229 97	92207 69	From 23rd Jany., 1889.

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local Masters throughout the

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ORDERS MADE FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES :					Number of examiners taken as special ex- aminers or otherwise before trial.
	(1) For the administration of estates.	(2) For the partition or sale of property.	(3) Relative to infants under R. S. O. chap. 40, s. 76 (Examin- ation only).	(4) Under the Winding-up Acts.	(5) Other orders made in Chambers.	
Algoma					14	
Brant	1	7			13	1
Bruce					26	5
Carleton	1	2		1	90	19
Dufferin	1				1	3
Elgin		2			1	16
Essex	4	2			12	9
Frontenac		2				22
Grey	1					2
Haldimand		1				
Halton						7
Hastings		1			104	54
Huron		1			9	11
Kent	2	6	1		8	37
Lambton		1		6		
Lanark		2			3	
Leeds and Grenville		2			18	7
Lennox and Addington	1				7	5
Lincoln	3	1			6	25
Middlesex	4	7				19
Muskoka and Parry Sound					4	
Norfolk		1			10	8
Northumberland and Durham	1	3			28	10
Ontario		3	1		12	5
Oxford	1	4				
Peel	1	2				
Perth	1	2			42	9
Peterborough	2				58	6
Prescott and Russell		1				
Prince Edward	2				4	1
Renfrew					6	5
Simcoe	2	4	1		70	27
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	2			37	7
Thunder Bay						1
Victoria					10	
Waterloo	1				60	
Welland		1			16	
Wellington		2			65	56
Wentworth	1			1	54	7
Totals	33	62	3	8	788	384

Province of Ontario, other than Toronto during the year ending 31st December 1889.

NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS OR ORDERS BROUGHT INTO THE MASTER'S OFFICE FOR TAKING
THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, ETC. :

Administration of estates.	Executors, trustees or committees accounts and compensation.	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond.	Redemption of mortgage or bond.	Sale under mortgage or agreement.	Account on any charge or lien on land, other than under Mechanics' Lien Act.	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act.	Specific performance.	Partnership accounts.	Alimony.	Partition or sale.	Damages for breach of contract or covenant.	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.
2		1			1				1	9				1
1	3	13		2		1		1	1	3		4		2
1		2		2										2
3	3			7				1		2			2	1
3	1	12	1							1				
	1	3		5	1					1				
				2						1	1			
1	1			4						1				
3	1	7		7				4		3	2	3		
5	4	4		3	2					1		1		
2	12	1									6			
	1	8		12						1				
	2			2						1				
4		1		1						4				
3		2	1	1				1		1	1			
5	2	3		1			1			2	1			
		3				1								
2	1	1									1			
		1		13										
		1			1			1		3		1		
2	2	1			2	2				5				
1		2		2						2				
		3		5	4				1					
		1		4	1							2		
	1	1								1				
2	1	1		3										
		2		3										
3	2	11		1	2	1				1	2			
4		11		9						3		2	3	2
		1												
1	3	13						1		2	1			
1		4								1				
3		6		4	2				1	2	1			1
6	2	3		3	3		2	2	1			6		1
57	29	116	2	98	19	5	3	11	5	53	16	19	5	10

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS OR TENDERS, ETC.—Continued.						Number of advertisements of sale issued.	Number of reports issued.
	Promissory notes, bills of exchange.	Infant's estates.	Quieting Title matter.	Linnacy.	Winding up Act.	Miscellaneous.		
Algoma							1	1
Brant							6	12
Bruce	1	1				2	2	8
Carleton	1	1			1	1	16	57
Dufferin							2	6
Elgin					1	2	9	18
Essex							2	15
Frontenac							7	11
Grey							3	7
Haldimand							1	2
Halton							3	
Hastings						5	6	25
Huron		1	1				7	14
Kent		1					5	8
Lambton							1	3
Lanark							5	19
Leeds and Grenville							5	10
Lennox and Addington						3	3	13
Lincoln		3		1			5	8
Middlesex	1		2	1			8	20
Muskoka and Parry Sound								4
Norfolk							2	4
Northumberland and Durham							6	26
Ontario				1			6	12
Oxford							9	14
Peel						1	5	19
Perth			1				8	15
Peterborough						2	4	12
Prescott and Russell								1
Prince Edward								3
Renfrew							1	4
Simcoe							6	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							12	38
Thunder Bay								1
Victoria							2	8
Waterloo							11	13
Welland							3	5
Wellington				2	1		10	33
Wentworth						1	5	27
Totals	3	7	3	5	3	17	193	511

Masters throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of references pending at date of return.	Number of bills of costs taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under the direction of Master.	Amount of costs of references, etc., taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters.	REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1		3020 00			52 90	
8	11	15450 00	667 07	996 48	219 20	
4	7		1343 87		368 10	
19	56	9071 00	7931 80	267 95	2128 67	
3	7	5850 00	858 01	125 00	175 07	
13	23	31041 00	2832 63	291 56	1339 68	
9	24	6955 00	912 01	1061 07	668 90	
3	15	3706 50	1455 40	283 45	674 68	
4	7	2345 00	532 02	233 40	179 40	
.....	3	4900 00	440 10	247 50	74 10	
.....	4	5400 00	471 85	375 00	137 65	
19	48	10300 00	7076 90	517 50	1454 80	
6	10	18900 00	770 70	153 17	451 40	
3	37	10935 00	250 91	510 00	970 00	
					84 80	
10	22	6655 00	1576 45	155 00	421 36	
3	11	31830 00	955 64	1678 77	303 56	
2	16	3090 00	1928 64	530 25	371 00	
4	12	7860 00	777 36	464 55	917 00	
16	18	17695 00	1334 65	218 70	962 76	
1	2		241 38		160 00	
2	4		288 13		446 35	
13	17	14990 00	2686 72	465 85	924 44	
6	9	11071 50	786 24	50 00	359 90	
4	8	26974 00	1293 96	1239 75	389 72	
4	19	10800 00	1431 03	345 92	244 30	
13	20	9160 00	2946 61	307 25	845 72	
2	6	6355 00	574 24		463 50	
2	2		130 05	12 97	27 40	Appointed 28th Oct., 1889.*
3	4		451 16		123 50	Appointed 26th Sept. 1889.*
1	2	1010 00	187 95		102 35	
7	23	16596 00	2994 39	886 48	1173 40	
24	67	20154 00	4023 42	966 68	1124 45	
2					154 30	
3	5	17020 00	563 75	255 50	144 40	
5	13	29165 00	1572 24	240 00	454 00	
5	2	975 00	339 00	249 00	80 02	
15	20	26695 00	2303 14	181 44	1401 17	
16	33	5325 00	5124 51	255 00	891 90	
255	587	390974 00	60653 93	13525 19	21454 86	

*Returns only from date of appointment.

APPENDIX C.—Being a Return of Business Transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy the year ending

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF WRITS ISSUED IN THE		NUMBER OF WRITS CA RE OR CA SA ISSUED.		TOTAL AMOUNT ENDORSED ON SUCH WRITS.		NUMBER OF ACTIONS ENTERED IN PROCEDURE BOOK.	
	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.
					\$.	c.	\$	c.
Algoma	21	11			59641	76	50768	40
Brant	65	33			38351	07	21507	67
Bruce	82	42	3		34648	00	34262	62
Carleton	204	102			424650	36	475078	48
Dufferin	41	20			28898	58	4358	88
Elgin	102	52			81561	68	43521	74
Essex	88	44			33151	00	39857	56
Frontenac	113	57			162340	63	78114	40
Grey	54	27		1	24212	62	11856	32
Haldimand	17	9			7831	29	5975	00
Halton	25	12			19560	43	5935	09
Hastings	149	75			173701	47	57835	77
Huron	117	56	2		17536	10	78964	70
Kent	100	49			53889	79	3680	46
Lambton	60	30			16062	08	5680	20
Lanark	80	39			46652	79	20227	72
Leeds and Grenville	58	29			57835	97	67691	42
Lennox and Addington	35	17			25736	67	12166	97
Lincoln	82	42			71349	43	48269	57
Middlesex	286	142	1		251956	51	142288	44
Muskoka	13	6			8869	54	2634	00
Norfolk	21	11			7905	58	1547	13
Northumberland and Durham	86	44			105014	49	54353	20
Ontario	66	33			88107	19	44023	71
Oxford	80	41			198349	58	45443	36
Parry Sound	6	2			5584	55	1457	23
Peel	30	16			26792	39	8395	30
Perth	99	49		1	111155	53	70423	31
Peterboro'	97	49			117167	68	55430	68
Prescott and Russell	16	7			2816	53	7162	80
Prince Edward	31	16	1		20693	00	14185	00
Renfrew	41	21			39912	73	9888	96
Simcoe	143	71			136112	77	79015	15
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	169	82			138310	59	731914	06
Thunder Bay	24	12			60358	75	19580	20
Victoria	41	22			49462	74	21857	28
Waterloo	69	35			37422	00	24960	00
Welland	40	21			34986	78	17254	03
Wellington	99	49			141612	32	50288	27
Wentworth	240	120	1		381260	48	267008	41
York	1521	761	5	6	2201343	04	1272449	18
Totals	4711	2356	13	8	3543162	49	4007259	58
							3342	1783

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown throughout the Province of Ontario during 31st December 1889.

NUMBER OF LISPENDENS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PRECIPE OR- DERS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF ORDERS IS- SUED AND SIGNED BY LOCAL JUDGE		NUMBER OF EXAMINA- TION OF PARTIES.		NUMBER OF ACTIONS EN- TERED FOR TRIAL.				NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS ENTERED WITHOUT TRIAL.	
								(1) By Jury.		(2) Without Jury.			
Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.
6	2	21	12	36	14	29	11	12	3	6	1	4	2
24	4	20	10	39	.....	25	11	10	12	9	4	15	10
8	8	93	44	59	.....	46	.....	25	5	36	24	68	36
5	11	17	9	21	7	9	7	4	1	7	6	4	6
11	.....	28	13	26	10	27	7	10	2	13	9	25	7
8	10	26	17	14	11	18	.....	6	3	12	8	14	12
5	8	42	22	38	19	24	2	11	3	21	10	24	13
15	2	27	14	14	4	14	9	11	4	8	2	7	7
1	3	2	.....	2	5	6	3	5	.....	2	.....	1	1
2	.....	11	10	20	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	3	7	1
9	3	54	51	23	.....	20	.....	22	9	28	23	35	16
11	4	49	22	44	.....	26	11	22	4	12	12	23	6
7	1	25	30	13	.....	8	35	17	0	8	21	18	13
6	4	18	10	5	6	12	3	8	2	6	1	7	4
6	5	19	5	29	7	21	5	14	2	2	3	13	8
3	4	10	8	17	9	13	8	11	6	4	9	19	9
1	.....	17	4	14	10	15	3	9	2	1	1	9	11
6	5	37	20	31	24	28	.....	15	6	9	21	30	8
21	21	93	25	101	6	54	.....	44	19	28	26	93	34
1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1
3	1	6	2	5	1	7	.....	4	1	1	.....	10	5
3	6	29	12	29	9	27	13	15	5	17	6	29	10
6	2	10	10	8	8	6	5	6	3	6	4	10	6
11	10	44	15	19	5	41	10	16	6	11	10	12	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	11	6	12	10	9	6	5	2	2	1	7	5
11	11	31	9	23	14	30	14	9	4	9	7	25	14
11	4	28	11	18	7	11	3	11	5	5	3	26	13
2	.....	6	3	4	.....	7	3	5	2	2	.....	4	4
1	.....	18	7	8	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	2	6	3
5	1	4	.....	6	3	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	7	5
11	9	78	31	31	70	65	26	34	14	15	16	36	11
5	2	38	19	35	9	2	.....	6	4	9	5	56	33
8	5	3	6	4	17	18	8	1	4	2	.....	8	2
4	1	14	10	35	.....	16	7	5	4	4	.....	7	2
5	3	2	2	5	1	27	16	4	2	11	4	23	11
1	3	17	11	7	10	22	14	4	1	2	3	15	12
8	8	43	8	33	2	14	22	9	1	8	8	31	12
24	15	101	42	79	10	43	36	30	17	18	15	55	27
252	141	602	366	.....	.....	431	300	164	52	172	119	460	272
529	321	1708	896	891	308	1184	591	597	218	509	473	1263	559

APPENDIX C.—Being a Return of Business Transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy
the year ending

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH JUDGMENTS WITH- OUT COSTS.		TOTAL AMOUNT OF COSTS TAXED THERE- UNDER.		TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS AL- LOWED THEREUNDER.	
	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma	2860 79	921 10	237 59	40 06	74 65	14 17
Brant	35972 70	8107 67	401 20	242 48	114 80	87 43
Bruce	10786 29	11773 62	1025 30	194 88	429 18	44 30
Carleton	73559 29	41575 82	2449 81	1031 00	635 03	333 09
Dufferin	3256 44	6641 93	80 70	120 06	26 88	39 25
Elgin	31853 32	5016 79	998 80	147 06	258 40	37 75
Essex	8449 00	917 90	433 00	43 53	148 00	15 58
Frontenac	64479 37	26641 26	398 85	396 57	127 09	117 49
Grey	3368 02	5254 17	150 03	133 08	51 33	41 84
Haldimand	834 00		18 25		9 31	
Halton	1094 12	751 36	34 30	15 43	17 23	5 25
Hastings	21514 76	5278 59	993 81	264 41	247 50	80 67
Huron	14406 45	4541 66	1289 10	173 52	295 59	68 58
Kent	45115 28	20704 00	558 14	232 00	154 90	53 60
Lambton	4832 46	2341 22	186 88	97 73	51 24	27 02
Lanark	9792 18	5709 73	410 05	284 80	103 67	87 52
Leeds and Grenville	6553 70	8383 57	1733 66	384 83	1164 61	89 10
Lennox and Addington	4388 45	8260 77	209 50	371 10	64 74	112 38
Lincoln	20326 47	2913 89	1128 49	190 57	343 35	54 38
Middlesex	88172 41	134515 81	2762 25	675 09	849 01	317 67
Muskoka	455 33	437 13	92 64	31 67	39 99	10 67
Norfolk	3915 42	1274 87	1081 09	188 94	162 24	19 29
Northumberland and Durham	19090 25	4805 15	882 12	201 33	304 30	63 82
Ontario	9512 34	536 97	250 59	58 05	104 50	16 26
Oxford	6914 99	9032 16	374 86	371 42	91 34	97 72
Parry Sound						
Peel	1921 56	1576 35	110 62	96 93	34 93	38 63
Perth	58621 05	49225 41	579 35	243 57	176 73	71 01
Peterboro'	16730 19	13163 92	594 33	321 81	174 64	92 08
Prescott and Russell	2088 81	3338 94	100 47	31 40	27 72	12 40
Prince Edward	4295 00	2689 00	534 00	76 00	180 00	22 00
Renfrew	5239 01	3360 26	172 25	141 20	55 98	49 50
Simcoe	48555 75	4053 64	1108 73	646 15	406 33	236 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	62098 27	27642 27	2943 83	894 63	492 39	273 21
Thunder Bay	8746 97	4592 62	382 28	23 58	112 45	22 72
Victoria	2367 04		194 45	34 80	61 02	7 00
Waterloo	15759 00	8290 00	544 77	389 79	148 42	114 76
Welland	16666 10	3342 24	281 78	222 28	152 76	98 57
Wellington	29251 95	14120 49	799 42	287 31	236 85	92 93
Wentworth	102710 86	36076 64	1745 59	688 88	565 02	179 58
York	465261 09	333035 94	12276 92*	5048 45		
Totals	1231822 53	710744 86	37639 24	15072 37	8684 12	3145 22

* Including disbursements.

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown throughout the Province of Ontario during 31st December 1889.—Continued.

NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS ENTERED AFTER TRIAL.		TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH JUDGMENTS WITHOUT COSTS.		AMOUNT OF COSTS TAXED THEREUNDER.		AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS ALLOWED THEREUNDER.		NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS FOR					
								Over \$10,000.	\$10,000 and above \$5,000.	\$5,000 and above \$2,000.	\$2,000 and above \$1,000.	\$1,000 and above \$500.	\$500 and under.
Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.						
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.						
4	2	5227 42	521 35	843 53	389 15	249 15	223 72			2		3	4
6	1	1227 34	803 80	1166 43	77 51	715 41	34 02		1			5	12
5	7	2280 06	1117 88	1062 99	995 75	633 14	683 60		1	2		6	2
26	15	66401 73	5909 52	6816 75	2614 81	3446 32	1393 86	2	5	11	17	36	55
5	1	1404 18	457 09	624 60	253 50	309 93	203 59					4	9
15	5	5251 96	734 99	1529 09		544 53			1			5	10
12	7	5310 02	2053 52	2481 00	1118 03	1154 00	528 84			7		7	11
12	3	7114 54	2555 99	1721 19	308 56	896 70	187 45	2	3	6	4	11	19
10	3	996 64	878 00	2311 16	379 01	1033 15	118 45			2		5	15
4		897 00		515 00		323 00						1	4
4		1091 50		530 07		671 06						4	8
32	8	8031 25	1338 34	4570 52	466 59	2684 28	243 58			3		18	65
16	3	4001 15	1252 75	1495 20		1155 02				1	3	12	28
5	9	3064 00	1342 78	417 65	400 14	291 44	273 25	2	1	8	5	10	10
3	2	150 00		1263 60	484 00	904 04	229 21					2	7
6		3206 35		2370 70		1276 89						6	7
5	2	1171 21	25	1130 54	787 36	721 74	423 34			1		13	14
3	1	103 00		710 38	294 38	279 16	83 50			1	2	3	18
11	11	3296 35	2663 00	2145 91	1434 61	277 41	623 97			2	5	17	21
25	14	13378 36	4030 01	3518 35	749 54	870 76	1324 81	4	2	10	15	35	83
1		300 00		213 58		107 57							3
4	1	425 47	200 00	991 06	252 13	303 79	14 63			1	3	7	8
12	3	4541 90	351 00	2097 89	337 95	1101 79	200 00		1	1	7	12	17
6	1	1750 09								2	2	4	3
10		3166 61		1596 33		692 08				2	6	7	17
												1	2
10	4	1685 57	1138 57	290 17	144 14	126 17	110 64	2	2	1	5	11	5
6	2	1527 50		355 62		186 65				3	11	9	26
1	1		275 05		240 60		131 32			1			9
2				427 00		180 00						4	3
	1		1082 72		459 34		328 64			1	7	2	4
12	7	5164 03	5847 00	2846 25	1201 50	1307 01	752 67	1	2		9	17	17
5		2321 67		906 72		200 01		3	1	3	7	19	61
1	1		500 00	113 91	725 00	63 76	453 28			3	1	4	3
2	2	840 00		135 67	354 62	31 37	236 92					6	2
8	3	2153 00	352 00	1290 60	354 00	426 01	173 85			3	4	11	16
1	2		40 00		75 00					2	2	10	11
11	4	500 00		350 29	418 16	211 80	181 32		2	2	6	10	11
19	13	1879 20	4723 88	4030 16	2085 72	1762 57	1085 28		1	9	7	17	28
121	42	350209 30	10379 37	18655 19	1244 25			15	16	56	87	192	529
441	182	448268 09	50548 86	71507 60	18646 00	26137 71	10178 74	32	46	144	167	564	1118

APPENDIX C.—Being a Return of Business Transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy
the year ending

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF DAYS OF SITTING OF JUDGE AT TRIALS.		AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT WITH DEFENCE.		AMOUNT OF SAME PAID OUT OF COURT.		BALANCE OF MONEY REMAIN- ING IN COURT.	
	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma	7							
Brant	12	1	806 24				806 24	
Bruce	12	3	10 00		10 00			
Carleton	17	17						
Dufferin	12							
Elgin	13	7						
Essex	7	3		100 00		100 00		
Frontenac	14	7						
Grey	10	1						
Haldimand	4							
Halton	6							
Hastings	24	9						
Huron	12	2						
Kent	15	6						
Lambton	11	2						
Lanark	5							
Leeds and Grenville	18	4						
Lennox and Addington	6		51 00				51 00	
Lincoln	9	3	243 65				243 65	
Middlesex	30	5						
Muskoka	2							
Norfolk	4	2						
Northumberland and Durham	64	2						
Ontario	6	2						
Oxford	13	2						
Parry Sound			22 86				22 86	
Peel	6							
Perth	8	15	6 00				6 00	
Peterboro'	8	2	620 00		620 00			
Prescott and Russell	8			50 00		50 00		
Prince Edward	6		2457 09	2632 50			2457 09	2632 50
Renfrew	9		80 00		80 00			
Simcoe	21	8						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	2						
Thunder Bay	4							
Victoria	6	3	52 61				52 61	
Waterloo	5							
Welland	3							
Wellington	9	4		100 00				100 00
Wentworth	32	4						
York	183	67						
Totals	644	179	4349 45	2882 50	710 00	150 00	3639 45	2732 50

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown throughout the Province of Ontario during 31st December 1889.—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF WRITS OF EXECUTION ISSUED AGAINST GOODS.		NUMBER OF WRITS OF EXECUTION AGAINST LANDS.		Amount of Fees collected in law Stamps by Deputy Clerks.	Amount of Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.	Amount of salary paid Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	Amount of salary paid Local Registrar as Deputy Registrar in Chancery.	Amount of Fees Earned by Deputy-Clerks or Local Registrars and payable in cash.	Amount of Fees Earned by Deputy-Registrars.	Total amount of Salaries Paid and Fees Earned by Deputy-Clerks and Deputy-Registrars.
Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Div.							
				£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.
3	1	3	1	117 60	.....	200 00	150 00	28 00	.....	378 00
20	14	25	13	495 00	.....	450 00	225 00	605 00	.....	1280 00
8	7	6	5	450 35	310 20	450 00	.....	283 10	310 20	1043 30
64	30	49	24	1945 95	.....	450 00	.....	654 00	1060 85	2164 85
8	4	7	3	298 70	.....	450 00	225 00	255 40	.....	930 40
25	4	17	4	719 60	.....	450 00	225 00	572 65	.....	1247 65
13	5	7	8	631 00	.....	450 00	.....	171 00	294 70	915 70
38	11	26	4	634 20	.....	450 00	.....	263 00	316 76	1029 76
15	11	13	11	453 40	.....	500 00	250 00	176 40	.....	926 40
3	2	1	1	126 30	.....	400 00	200 00	93 30	.....	693 30
3	2	1	1	176 10	.....	400 00	200 00	33 00	.....	633 00
31	15	26	11	742 70	453 90	450 00	.....	750 00	453 90	1653 90
17	5	15	3	642 45	185 50	500 00	.....	674 10	185 50	1359 60
18	8	17	6	420 70	289 30	450 00	.....	123 00	289 30	862 30
5	2	4	2	366 30	.....	450 00	225 00	253 25	.....	958 25
19	7	14	5	565 30	.....	450 00	225 00	218 50	.....	893 50
6	5	6	4	281 20	.....	500 00	.....	251 60	120 20	871 80
9	6	4	5	335 10	.....	400 00	200 00	315 10	.....	915 10
30	9	19	3	525 05	.....	450 00	.....	290 00	419 60	1159 60
72	27	59	20	1706 10	.....	500 00	.....	658 90	589 61	1748 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	75 35	.....	300 00	.....	34 95	.....	334 95*
10	3	6	2	228 50	.....	450 00	225 00	41 00	.....	716 00
18	9	16	7	622 05	.....	500 00	250 00	594 80	.....	1344 80
9	.....	18	4	325 05	.....	450 00	225 00	183 00	.....	853 00
21	11	15	9	486 50	.....	450 00	.....	665 60	260 56	1376 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	600 00	.....	11 30	.....	611 30*
3	4	2	1	230 20	.....	400 00	200 00	185 59	.....	785 59
12	9	10	8	681 30	.....	450 00	225 00	514 70	.....	1189 70
14	9	6	6	635 90	.....	450 00	225 00	248 80	.....	923 80
3	3	3	3	132 40	.....	450 00	225 00	196 75	.....	871 75
7	3	6	2	258 00	.....	400 00	200 00	92 00	.....	692 00
7	2	1	1	583 80	.....	400 00	200 00	47 00	.....	647 00
28	25	27	61	617 30	.....	500 00	.....	655 00	672 60	1827 60
28	19	20	14	976 10	.....	500 00	250 00	140 00	.....	890 00
8	3	8	3	247 30	.....	400 00	200 00	392 85	.....	992 85
10	1	4	2	232 80	.....	450 00	225 00	245 70	.....	920 70
20	10	17	8	488 00	.....	850 00	225 00	425 00	.....	1500 00
14	8	16	4	477 30	.....	800 00	200 00	231 80	.....	1231 80
14	14	13	10	553 30	.....	500 00	.....	90 80	280 00	870 80
57	29	41	19	1347 60	598 40	500 00	.....	499 89	598 40	1598 29
415	217	320	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
605	554	868	429	20862 15	1837 30	18600 00	5200 60	12195 83	5852 18	41848 01

* Including salary as District Court Clerk.

APPENDIX D.—Being a Return of Business Transacted by County Court Clerks

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Number of Writs of Summons issued.	Number of Writs of <i>Ca. Re.</i> issued.	Total amounts indorsed on Writs of Summons and <i>Ca. Re.</i>	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book.	Number of dispendens issued.	Number of precepe orders issued.	Number of orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Number of Examinations of Parties.	NUMBER OF ACTIONS ENTERED FOR TRIAL.		Number of Judgments entered without trial.
									(a) By Jury.	(b) Without Jury.	
			<i>£</i> <i>c.</i>								
Algoma.....	55	1	37742 79	49	1	8	52	....	4	9	16
Brant.....	53		10708 15	52		7	26	7	4	2	20
Bruce.....	51		8253 00	37		8	47	13	3	3	23
Carleton.....	137		29718 22	103		24	51	5	8	7	56
Dufferin.....	31		4252 92	19		6	21	9	4	1	11
Elgin.....	74		14474 73	53	1	4	28	10	3	2	41
Essex.....	71		11846 60	52		9	15	20	5	6	28
Frontenac.....	62		12299 08	48		19	20	12	5	6	23
Grey.....	48	3	10826 59	33	1	6	4	5	2	2	21
Haldimand.....	26		3074 69	26		7	7	4	3		4
Halton.....	16		3510 00	12		5	23				9
Hastings.....	114		25060 35	79		29	7	11	6	1	40
Huron.....	89		3485 20	81	5	23	47	13	7	7	42
Kent.....	52		14601 31	51		10	12	4	3	1	27
Lambton.....	48		8986 39	43	1	8	5	4	5	1	24
Lanark.....	52		8006 00	34	2	6	28	10	5		13
Leeds and Grenville.....	60		11214 96	36	1	5	17	8	4	1	29
Lennox and Addington.....	37		7807 03	25	1	15	27	6	2	1	11
Lincoln.....	56		12253 71	35		13	28	10	5	4	19
Manitoulin.....											
Middlesex.....	348	3	80922 93	243		46	103	37	16	13	174
Muskoka.....	14		2792 67	11	1	1	3			1	6
Norfolk.....	19		2830 29	24	1	2	34	1	7	1	12
Northumberland and Durham.....	55		11349 88	11		10	32	22	9		24
Ontario.....	54		11481 32	37		5	23	10	3	2	19
Oxford.....	58		13983 46	39	2	13	49	16	5	3	21
Parry Sound.....	2		399 63	2							
Peel.....	49		10496 07	34		10	24	9	7	1	17
Perth.....	56		11488 00	71		11	29	15	3	1	51
Peterboro'.....	70		14129 13	51		17	32	24	10	1	25
Prescott and Russell.....	35		4801 86	27		3	15	6	5	2	19
Prince Edward.....	23	1	4121 00	14		8	9	4	5		9
Rainy River.....	4		1555 43								1
Renfrew.....	44		8922 69	32		3	19	3	5		24
Simcoe.....	98		19929 00	88		15	26	27	8	3	55
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	200		14613 85	62		23	86	2	7	3	121
Thunder Bay.....	43		21070 04	39	1	9	20	6	6	2	20
Victoria.....	29		7590 57	29	1	14	17	6	2	3	17
Waterloo.....	56		10977 40	37	4	4	5	3		3	30
Welland.....	31		7752 20	25		6	20	9	3	3	16
Wellington.....	87		17338 60	61	1	21	64	23	12	3	27
Wentworth.....	229		49513 31	175	3	40	99	24	18	3	105
York.....	1064		225777 98	799	44	144	522	120	77	59	469
Totals.....	3800	8	791858 43	2779	71	617	1685	518	186	161	1719

throughout the Province of Ontario, during the year ending 31st December 1889.

(a) Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of costs taxed thereunder.	(c) Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments entered after Trial.	(a) Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder.	(c) Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	No. of Transcripts of Judgments received from Division Courts.	NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS.			Number of days of sitting of Judge at trials.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.
								\$200 and over.	\$200 and over \$100.	\$100 and under.		
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.						\$ c.
6821 67	690 19	171 03	15	3007 26	1272 49	520 42	3	15	3	7	3	561 41
4536 47	299 78	98 54	3	315 00	366 29	189 17	18	14	9	...	4	80 00
4292 97	527 85	214 27	2	91 00	256 80	164 69	40	14	3	5	4	...
13706 77	904 89	269 34	10	680 75	689 04	374 93	12	34	21	1	11	95 00
1996 72	170 60	85 01	...	...	...	...	11	5	4	2	3	...
6731 85	596 64	153 57	3	642 61	324 34	148 89	14	25	15	5	5	...
5034 00	517 00	171 00	6	466 00	431 00	291 00	35	17	11	6	...	75 00
4954 27	340 98	96 86	7	1107 78	462 53	282 58	20	17	13	...	11	...
4261 39	319 94	107 17	5	311 65	539 56	271 44	17	14	4	4	3	...
1119 61	59 49	12 39	1	118 50	90 05	44 58	13	4	1	...	3	...
1743 43	280 35	192 73	1	...	...	...	6	3	5	1	3	330 07
10583 91	789 08	255 95	7	312 29	977 83	544 73	24	27	14	6	12	5 00
7799 35	1041 19	338 98	9	274 56	776 72	218 39	48	22	14	15	7	...
6442 52	550 90	193 45	1	...	79 66	46 00	27	20	6	2	3	...
5724 83	407 65	140 82	2	175 00	327 52	141 17	25	22	3	1	6	60 00
3212 39	213 39	53 91	2	46 00	336 73	199 29	8	9	4	3	3	...
6409 17	522 12	152 47	3	310 11	417 00	283 60	25	20	10	2	6	...
2753 70	222 96	74 06	2	...	116 95	31 55	7	8	3	2	4	131 50
4246 42	424 44	149 58	4	50 00	695 11	488 16	14	14	5	4	8	52 00
30873 10	2829 75	1073 58	13	2072 62	1066 61	242 30	39	111	65	11	25	72 75
1323 91	133 73	44 98	...	417 92	176 41	166 12	...	4	5	...	2	...
3035 53	485 67	151 53	2	291 18	221 07	94 18	12	9	4	1	19	...
5057 00	2053 19	246 03	6	458 51	714 09	248 16	25	21	5	4	11	10 19
4829 33	243 66	145 07	2	...	111 75	133 45	20	15	3	3	2	235 90
5186 99	447 99	126 88	2	366 00	261 00	117 80	18	18	5	...	8	319 00
3847 29	284 64	83 70	1	250 00	94 70	58 08	9	10	6	2	8	474 33
7922 92	600 36	195 31	1	1 00	177 56	117 16	27	15	19	18	4	29 00
5860 10	519 02	170 81	3	100 00	204 64	160 47	32	17	21	22	8	200 00
2906 72	463 61	142 00	2	615 52	204 37	121 85	8	6	7	8	4	...
1987 00	161 00	56 00	1	...	173 00	93 00	16	5	3	1	10	...
435 14	22 09	5 99	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
5631 99	483 53	133 45	1	225 00	66 34	28 94	...	19	6	...	5	150 00
12161 14	1224 48	424 01	4	734 10	503 19	255 27	45	41	11	4	7	...
19507 85	2511 95	669 13	5	1159 38	646 14	348 37	55	11	50	15	7	70 00
8011 54	366 05	91 65	7	2929 59	771 80	376 86	3	17	8	2	6	465 00
3805 71	233 23	147 06	2	...	61 46	90 67	11	11	10	9	5	...
7142 88	542 93	190 68	3	527 00	308 48	102 02	17	22	9	2	2	124 50
4323 90	212 14	79 74	2	338 75	115 75	171 76	13	12	4	2	10	...
61963 29	538 52	181 13	2	185 26	215 00	145 72	26	23	4	2	10	...
22816 98	2382 74	799 84	13	1657 65	1606 96	703 94	33	79	37	1	24	50 00
108478 29	7569 30	2178 99	73	6170 54	5666 22	2009 40	148	325	156	61	85	1664 80
428980 04	33389 02	9269 69	228	24408 53	21526 16	9876 11	931	1146	586	244	362	5254 95

APPENDIX D.—Being a Return of Business Transacted by County Court Clerks through

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Amount paid out.	Balance in Court.	Number of Writs of Execution issued against goods.	Number of Writs of Execution issued against Lands.	Number of Writs of <i>Ca.Sa.</i> issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without Costs.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder.
	£ c.	£ c.					£ c.	£ c.
Algoma	135 25	426 16	9	8	1			
Brant		80 00	60	59		1	125 32	7 60
Bruce			53	48	1	3	321 17	25 10
Carleton	146 97		71	53				
Dufferin			17	17				
Elgin			49	45				
Essex	75 00		55	49				
Frontenac		12 72	67	71				
Grey			24	22		1	122 86	4 50
Haldimand			18	15				
Halton	330 07		10	6				
Hastings		5 00	53	49		2	1305 62	51 29
Huron			98	96				
Kent			54	52		2	279 55	25 19
Lambton		60 00	21	21		1	30 00	4 30
Lanark			26	24				
Leeds and Grenville			50	45		13	5259 76	108 48
Lennox and Addington	131 50		22	18				
Lincoln	27 00	25 00	28	25				
Manitoulin								
Middlesex	13 50	59 25	235	201		2	214 90	15 86
Muskoka								
Norfolk			26	22		12	1657 57	63 03
Northumberland and Durham		10 19	46	41		5	1948 71	92 72
Ontario	235 90		47	65	1			
Oxford	320 61		47	42		8	679 31	69 45
Parry Sound			5	5				
Peel	474 33		20	18		1	2085 60	10 70
Perth	29 00		47	41		8	853 88	58 15
Peterboro'	900 00		44	38		4	4109 50	33 00
Prescott and Russell			33	28		1	2510 00	10 39
Prince Edward			24	23				
Rainy River			2	2				
Renfrew	150 00		20	18				
Simcoe			84	76		1	14 19	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	70 00		156	152		1	193 00	10 31
Thunder Bay	400 00	65 00	21	19				
Victoria			47	51				
Waterloo	124 50		42	47		8	466 49	51 28
Welland	25 00		31	26		10	6071 77	153 99
Wellington			49	42		1	88 73	8 36
Wentworth	125 00		145	116				
York	1108 16	556 14	495	431	5	13	4810 76	117 59
Totals	4121 79	1299 46	1451	2227	8	98	33148 69	901 29

out the Province of Ontario, during the year ending 31st December 1889—Continued.

Number of Partition Matters.	Amount of money paid there-under.	Amount paid out.	Amount at the joint credit of Judge and Clerk, including interest allowed.	Number of Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale filed.	Total amount secured by such Mortgages.	Number of Mortgages renewed.	Number of Discharges filed.	Number of assignments filed under 48 Vic., chap. 26 (Ont).	Amount of fees earned by the Clerk of Court not including salary paid.	REMARKS.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.				\$ c.	
1	2209 67	1339 82	1362 33	179	125670 98	13	11	11	286 33	
			10194 10	327	190628 77	130	10	11	709 33	
				710	195101 00	147	7	46	1090 51	
				446	336715 10	253	56	32	1049 55	
				178	56082 80	32	4	19	387 00	
			672 64	343	135008 05	99	8	28	677 44	
				455	232248 03	68	5	12	614 00	
			264 16	324	121141 31	79	4	12	557 21	
				975	270687 56	243	6	34	840 30	
				134	31453 97	36	2	4	270 45	
				148	48027 49	35	9	9	286 20	
			1333 39	940	322760 67	237	18	12	1169 21	
2	250 70	2121 70	6888 82	445	142176 73	124	5	38	1045 55	
				781	176709 00	189	25	11	625 40	
				353	95543 17	109	24	14	512 45	
				191	115754 15	53	8	15	399 49	
			152 89	282	128615 73	72	20	33	670 07	
				154	68054 03	88	10	3	375 15	
				218	75271 96	93	9	16	522 41	
				43	11817 09	12	...	6	282 50	
1	2400 00	1665 08	737 57	572	202093 34	248	16	33	1967 65	
									53 25	
	1723 23	1932 76	2288 86	185	36327 53	64	5	12	503 05	
				551	231711 77	258	17	22	825 60	
				303	98181 35	158	7	15	647 50	
1	4726 00	5081 00	2239 93	295	132542 61	64	24	26	811 82	
				103	294855 03	11	3	8	14 54	
			54 21	105	83655 59	35	1	5	395 86	
				355	162415 68	67	10	22	712 80	
				239	176483 32	70	5	15	644 65	
				163	47628 76	39	4	1	344 38	
	61 64	61 64		247	71234 00	56	8	6	412 00	
				6	7839 72	1	...	...	45 71	
				180	51002 82	90	11	16	394 58	
				610	377689 05	240	7	25	1269 88	
				388	95358 25	65	18	25	1106 91	
				47	22475 26	21	3	3	319 45	
				375	282776 42	122	10	17	400 00	
11	4318 26	1928 92	2389 84	111	58056 61	48	8	29	288 00	
1	954 73	886 17	1596 95	325	180595 62	57	14	11	427 55	
8	7140 60	2255 79	4884 81	450	258855 18	108	14	18	933 35	
				419	182157 02	200	20	5	1640 70	
		160 00	2420 58	1443	1058220 54	408	121	170	5658 40	
25	23784 83	17433 38	37480 58	15098	6991223 06	4542	567	897	32188 08	

APPENDIX E.—Being a Return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Number of Probates issued.	Number of Letters of Administration issued.	Number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. 1887, c. 50, Sec. 67, and included in the previous numbers.	Number of Wills proved Guardianship issued where			
					Above \$100,000.	From \$50,000 to \$100,000.	From \$25,000 to \$50,000.	From \$10,000 to \$25,000.
Algoma.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brant.....	48	29	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Bruce ...	70	32	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	98	37	2	7	2	1	3	8
Dufferin	23	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Elgin	56	28	9	4	.....	.....	1	5
Essex ...	40	30	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	49	32	2	4	1	.....	1	.....
Grey.....	76	28	1	5	.....	.....	3	2
Haldimand.....	36	12	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton	58	18	2	1	.....	.....	1	3
Hastings.....	47	31	6	4	.....	.....	1	2
Huron	111	44	4	5	.....	1	2	5
Kent.....	66	30	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Lambton.....	70	45	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
Lanark.....	59	24	1	2	.....	1	.....	2
Leeds and Grenville	74	33	3	1	.....	1	2	5
Lennox and Addington.....	33	10	2	2	.....	.....	2	3
Lincoln	38	31	2	4	.....	.....	1	5
Manitoulin .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	142	68	5	11	1	1	2	7
Muskoka	5	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	39	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Northumberland and Durham	110	46	3	8	.....	.....	6	9
Ontario	58	30	6	4	.....	.....	1	7
Oxford	86	49	3	5	.....	1	3	7
Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending December 1889.

and Letters of Administration or personalty valued as follows :					Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be admin- istered under R.S.O. 1887, c. 108, s. 4.	Amount of Fees collected by Surrogate Registrar for—			
From \$5,000 to \$10,000.	From \$1,000 to \$5,000.	From \$500 to \$1,000.	From \$200 to \$500.	\$200 and under.			Registrar's Fees.	Judge's Fees.	Fee Fund.	Total.
					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	3	2	1	.....	18795 00	3840 00	63 86	30 00	21 00	114 86
11	31	15	6	17	175070 28	233145 00	703 40	314 50	217 00	1234 90
7	37	28	6	16	147019 00	26387 00	1021 09	399 30	250 00	1670 39
6	41	24	20	30	947269 93	288898 00	1159 95	1164 50	.....	3026 45
1	9	10	6	7	51946 31	13300 00	308 85	123 50	82 50	514 85
7	37	12	15	16	226463 01	54700 00	915 05	446 40	287 90	1649 35
5	16	6	14	19	95214 08	43402 00	614 00	342 00	161 00	1117 00
8	29	12	15	16	746108 42	234736 00	782 82	1012 70	522 50	2318 02
4	30	31	15	20	230416 23	85120 00	814 25	397 50	278 50	1490 25
.....	16	15	6	11	75441 90	152650 00	504 50	181 10	116 50	802 10
7	15	11	38	3	152896 94	28300 00	786 80	418 60	254 80	1460 20
1	27	15	16	22	133649 00	14250 00	709 38	313 19	203 50	1226 07
11	68	28	21	23	462138 98	53730 00	1358 55	990 00	485 00	2833 55
2	23	18	15	39	230906 74	91727 00	737 93	465 35	288 00	1491 28
4	35	27	17	20	279071 38	323249 00	820 10	486 00	343 00	1649 10
4	38	21	10	8	234638 71	143019 27	736 70	399 00	269 00	1404 70
4	31	18	25	21	350186 41	65552 00	1057 59	567 90	377 00	2002 49
1	19	11	6	3	143036 48	8695 40	441 70	277 50	158 50	877 70
6	24	7	9	15	225128 58	34390 00	610 80	397 50	237 50	1245 80
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	250 00	.....	12 15	2 50	2 00	16 65
12	68	43	35	46	683696 79	117398 32	1812 10	1204 50	701 50	3718 10
.....	10	.....	3	.....	19300 45	.....	104 20	45 50	32 00	181 70
8	23	9	9	7	117699 33	35900 00	556 80	236 00	162 50	955 30
9	59	35	19	22	526746 71	432695 00	1358 33	800 00	547 50	2705 83
8	30	22	8	12	272376 03	57270 00	873 30	473 70	292 00	1639 00
11	44	30	19	22	459285 81	82580 00	1348 85	808 40	465 00	2622 25
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	750 00	.....	14 54	6 00	3 50	24 04

APPENDIX E.—Being a Return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Number of Probates issued.	Number of Letters of Administration issued.	Number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Number of Probates and Letters issued under R. S. O. 1887, c. 50, Sec. 67, and included in the previous numbers.	Number of Wills proved Guardianship issued where			
					Above \$100,000.	From \$50,000 to \$100,000.	From \$25,000 to \$50,000.	From \$10,000 to \$25,000.
Peel	46	21	4	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Perth	81	26	2	2	.....	1	1	7
Peterboro'	37	24	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Prescott and Russell	15	15	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Prince Edward	31	13	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Rainy River . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew	28	15	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	77	37	8	2	.....	.....	2	3
Storionont, Dundas and Glengarry	47	28	4	9	.....	.....	1	2
Thunder Bay	2	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	36	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Waterloo	100	21	2	.....	.....	2	6	2
Welland	38	22	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Wellington	91	41	5	7	.....	.....	.....	2
Wentworth	95	76	6	13	1	.....	.....	6
York	263	206	12	47	4	4	9	35
Total	2482	1297	127	218	9	16	50	145

throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

and Letters of Administration or personalty valued as follows:					Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be admin- istered under R.S.O. 1887, c. 108, s. 4.	Amount of Fees collected by Surrogate Registrar for—			
From \$5,000 to \$10,000.	From \$1,000 to \$5,000.	From \$500 to \$1 000.	From \$200 to \$500.	\$200 and under.			Registrar's Fees.	Judge's Fees.	Fee Fund.	Total.
					£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
5	30	12	6	15	171737 07	26490 00	665 16	303 06	207 50	1175 72
4	40	23	10	23	333243 36	74925 00	1000 05	661 70	361 00	2022 75
6	20	8	8	16	120102 18	24846 00	479 50	252 00	168 00	899 50
2	8	6	9	4	54017 44	67806 00	225 46	108 00	75 00	408 46
2	12	10	8	12	89150 29	4100 00	427 00	173 00	115 00	715 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14804 38	.....	14 90	14 50	9 50	38 90
2	15	17	.....	10	53927 54	45379 00	317 21	136 50	99 50	683 21
3	58	20	11	15	287157 02	58089 48	1075 65	499 00	349 00	1923 65
3	18	25	21	10	150436 94	23300 00	613 25	291 00	212 50	1116 75
.....	3	2	.....	1	6050 00	13150 00	69 25	22 50	18 00	109 75
4	20	12	18	2	91432 76	62940 00	434 49	188 50	141 00	763 99
8	55	13	24	14	565576 29	433403 00	1087 74	783 00	508 50	2379 24
4	24	8	16	6	156811 38	168475 00	758 18	392 80	201 00	1351 98
14	51	26	20	24	224507 00	277301 00	1248 47	477 55	340 50	2066 52
16	36	42	24	51	439060 00	59619 00	1542 55	834 50	519 00	2896 05
35	121	71	85	117	1996046 00	199182 00	4091 00	2392 50	1721 50	8205 00
245	1274	746	615	735	12299582 15	3773939 47	30276 95	19832 75	11508 70	61618 40

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the different year ending 31st

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICERS.	Amount Earned.		Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				\$	c.	\$ c.
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie.	Sheriff	W. H. Carney.....	2377	53	1000 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge McCrea.....	30	00	.....
		Local Master.....	“	52	90	.....
		District Attorney.....	J. J. Kehoe	340	00	400 00
		Clerk of the Peace.....	“	297	65	400 00
		Local Registrar.....	T. A. P. Towers.....	28	00	350 00
		District Court Clerk ...	“	286	33	600 00
		Surrogate Registrar...	“	63	86	.....
Brant	Brantford	Sheriff	W. J. Scarfe	3086	40	.....
		Surrogate Judga.....	Judge Jones.....	Commuted at		
		Local Master.....	“	Commuted at		
		County Attorney	G. R. VanNorman, Q.C.	1188	51	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	“ ..	1160	04	.....
		Local Registrar.....	W. B. Rubidge.....	605	00	675 00
		County Court Clerk....	“	709	33	.....
		Surrogate Registror...	“	703	40	.....
Bruce	Walkerton	Sheriff	W. Sutton	4670	19	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Kingsmill.....	Commuted at		
		Local Master & Deputy Registrar.....	W. A. McLean.....	Commuted at		
		County Attorney	Thos. Dixon.....	1081	35	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	“	1688	88	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Wm. Gunn.....	283	10	450 00
		County Court Clerk ...	“	1090	55	.....
		Surrogate Registrar...	“	1021	09	.....
Carleton	Ottawa.....	Sheriff	John Sweetland	6082	28	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Ross.....	Commuted at		
		Local Master.....	W. M. Matheson	2128	67	.....
		Deputy Registrar....	“	1060	85	.....
		County Attorney	Robert Lees, Q.C.....	757	50	.....

County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, earned and received during the December 1889.

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross Earnings for years 1885 to 1889 both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	3377 53	2827 07	519 72	.....	3346 79	1637 75	1709 04	1739 78	3049 12	1661 61
30 00	.....	30 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	22 70	22 70
52 90	.....	46 70	.....	46 70	76 70	.....	46 70	76 70	28 11	28 11
740 00	.....	651 00	10 00	661 00	.....	.....	661 00	.....	523 81	520 36
697 65	1437 65	727 96	108 29	836 25	1497 25	4 56	831 69	1433 09	694 79	688 93
378 00	.....	378 00	.....	378 00	.....	5 00	373 00	.....	207 50	205 50
886 33	.....	886 33	.....	886 33	.....	5 00	881 33	.....	830 44	824 40
63 86	1328 19	63 86	.....	63 86	1328 19	2 00	61 86	1316 19	39 11	37 31
.....	3086 40	2593 00	54 06	.....	2647 06	1200 00	1447 06	1886 40	*2892 78	*1801 67
.....	.....	360 00	.....	360 00	.....	.....	360 00	.....	425 00	425 00
.....	.....	577 00	.....	577 00	937 00	25 00	552 00	912 00	266 48	250 10
1188 51	.....	1188 51	.....	1188 51	.....	.....	1188 51	.....	833 92	833 92
1160 04	2348 55	1160 04	.....	1160 04	2348 55	.....	1160 04	2348 55	970 02	970 02
1280 00	.....	1280 00	.....	1280 00	.....	195 09	1084 91	.....	1260 48	1096 66
709 32	.....	709 33	.....	709 33	.....	153 44	555 89	.....	833 55	734 85
703 40	2692 73	703 40	.....	703 40	2692 73	86 44	616 96	2257 76	635 12	536 66
.....	4670 19	4266 86	1149 21	.....	5416 07	1323 92	4092 15	3346 27	4599 14	3316 60
.....	408 00	408 00	.....	.....	408 00	.....	.....	408 00	383 58	383 58
850 00	.....	.....	850 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	840 00	892 80	845 80
1081 35	.....	690 20	322 30	1012 50	.....	60 50	952 00	.....	744 88	694 38
1688 88	2770 23	1091 26	797 82	1889 08	2901 58	62 49	1826 59	2647 24	1610 51	1508 11
733 10	.....	733 10	.....	733 10	.....	.....	733 10	.....	683 17	683 17
1090 55	.....	871 44	221 10	1092 54	.....	540 00	552 54	.....	1091 76	560 08
1021 09	2844 74	871 09	52 00	924 09	2749 73	270 00	654 00	2034 74	678 54	408 92
.....	6082 28	5733 21	904 45	.....	6637 66	3381 68	3255 98	2700 60	6522 61	3313 25
.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	693 40	693 40
2128 67	.....	2128 67	18 70	2147 37	.....	101 98	2045 39	.....	2441 06	2326 29
1060 85	3189 52	1051 05	2 00	1053 05	3200 42	85 04	968 01	3002 50	758 01	706 58
757 50	.....	574 20	232 60	806 80	.....	8 00	798 80	.....	636 14	605 14

*Not five years in office.

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount Earned.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				£ c.	£ c.
Carleton—Con..	Ottawa	Clerk of the Peace. ...	Robt. Lees, Q.C.	1087 53	.....
		Deputy Cl'k of the Crown	J. P. Featherston.....	654 00	450 00
		County Court Clerk....	“	1049 55	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	“	1159 95	.....
Dufferin.....	Orangeville.....	Sheriff	Thos. Bowles.....	2278 25	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge McCarthy	Commuted at	
		Local Master.....	“	175 07	.....
		County Attorney	J. P. McMillan.....	199 46	.....
		Clerk of the Peace....	“	490 47	.....
		Local Registrar.....	John McLaren	255 40	675 00
		County Court Clerk....	“	387 00	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	“	308 85	.....
Elgin	St. Thomas.. ...	Sheriff	Dugald Brown.....	4622 18	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Hughes.....	446 40	.....
		Local Master.....	Robert Miller	1339 68	.....
		County Attorney	D. J. Donahue	1501 84	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	“	1038 33	.....
		Local Registrar.....	D. McLaws	572 65	675 00
		County Court Clerk....	“	677 44	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	“	915 05	.....
Essex	Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler.....	4344 46	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Horne	342 00	.....
		Local Master.....	S. S. Macdonell, Q.C. .	668 90	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	“ ..	294 70	.....
		County Attorney	“ ..	487 65	.....
		Clerk of the Peace....	“ ..	935 68	.....
		Deputy Cl'k of the Crown	F. E. Marcon	171 00	450 00
		County Court Clerk....	“	614 00	.....
Frontenac	Kingston.	Surrogate Registrar ...	“	614 00	.....
		Sheriff	Wm. Ferguson	2307 05	.....

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1087 53	1845 03	960 53	175 56	1136 09	1942 89	18 00	1118 09	1819 03	1049 34	1022 73
1104 00	....	1013 60	82 40	1096 00	.....	198 00	898 00	....	1009 93	814 83
1049 55	.....	961 25	68 70	1029 95	..	198 00	831 95	.....	1082 57	1041 47
1159 95	3313 50	1090 65	65 70	1156 35	3282 30	396 00	760 35	2521 50	856 47	531 08
.....	2278 25	1502 00	520 44	.....	2112 44	700 45	1411 99	1577 80	2432 38	1609 24
168 00	.....	168 08	.....	168 00	.....	.....	168 00	.....	110 80	110 80
175 07	343 07	101 98	100 40	202 38	370 38	10 96	191 42	352 11	122 91	118 01
199 46	.....	162 56	2 00	164 56	.....	50 00	114 56	.....	137 14	113 14
490 47	689 93	353 17	270 34	623 51	788 07	100 00	523 51	539 93	628 14	508 14
930 40	.....	894 40	1 00	895 40	.....	16 75	878 65	.....	886 60	873 83
387 00	.....	384 25	17 40	401 65	.....	18 50	382 15	....	348 84	334 94
308 85	1626 25	293 05	.....	293 05	1590 10	25 60	267 45	1565 40	251 43	231 53
.....	4622 18	3786 16	940 52	.....	4726 68	1781 25	2945 43	2840 93	4906 39	3005 21
.....	446 40	446 40	.....	.....	446 40	.....	446 40	446 40	367 68	367 68
.....	1339 68	831 02	143 40	.....	974 42	71 30	903 12	1268 38	864 94	840 08
1501 84	.....	1313 84	201 00	1514 84	.....	100 00	1414 84	....	1051 31	1003 47
1038 33	2540 17	693 29	426 36	1119 65	2634 49	20 00	1099 65	2440 17	882 44	850 87
1247 65	.....	1175 00	37 00	1212 00	.....	60 00	1152 00	.....	1219 22	1150 33
677 44	.....	600 00	20 00	620 00	.....	65 00	555 00	....	859 99	782 30
916 05	2841 14	875 00	33 00	908 00	2740 00	175 00	733 00	2541 14	731 92	591 92
..	4344 46	3844 46	500 00	.....	4344 46	1461 40	2883 06	2883 06	4437 93	2766 33
.....	342 00	342 00	.....	.....	342 00	.....	.....	342 00	335 90	335 90
668 90	.....	528 19	138 30	666 49	.....	.....	666 49	.....	524 43	524 43
294 70	.....	294 70	.....	294 70	..	.....	294 70	.....	285 05	277 95
487 65	.....	487 65	46 62	534 27	.....	9 52	524 75	....	404 93	397 93
935 68	2386 93	879 28	77 40	956 68	2452 14	12 50	944 18	2364 91	968 07	948 38
621 00	.....	621 00	.....	621 00	.....	.....	621 00	.....	739 03	715 51
614 00	.....	614 00	.....	614 00	.....	75 00	539 00	.....	661 09	638 95
614 00	1849 00	614 00	.....	614 00	1849 00	.....	614 00	1774 00	595 10	552 67
.....	2307 05	2307 05	.....	.....	2307 05	356 31	1950 74	1950 74	2027 01	1645 62

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount earned. \$ c.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment. \$ c.
Frontenac— <i>Con</i> ..	Kingston.....	Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Price	commuted at	
		Local Master.....	J. A. Henderson, Q.C.	674 68	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	316 76	.....
		County Attorney	B. M. Britton, Q.C.	494 65	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1100 33	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Archibald McGill....	263 00	450 00
		County Court Clerk	"	557 21	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	782 82	.....
Grey	Owen Sound...	Sheriff	C. H. Moore.....	4018 59	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Lane	397 50	.....
		Local Master.....	Alfred Frost	179 40	.....
		County Attorney	"	308 80	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	Wm. Armstrong....	1847 67	.....
		Local Registrar.....	George Inglis.....	176 40	750 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	840 30	.....
		Surrogate Registrar..	"	814 25	.....
Haldimand	Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis.....	2080 59	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Upper.....	181 10	.....
		Local Master	"	74 10	.....
		County Attorney.....	J. R. Martin	603 25	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1260 48	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Jas. Mitchell	93 50	600 00
		County Court Clerk	"	270 45	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	504 50	.....
Halton	Milton	Sheriff	M. Clements	1579 67	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Miller	commuted at	
		Local Master.....	"	137 65	.....
		County Attorney	T. G. Matheson....	602 74	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1092 46	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Walter A. Lawrence.	33 00	600 00

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous year.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889 both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	752 00	529 28	529 28
674 68	.....	502 58	206 55	709 13	.....	85 50	623 63	.....	759 33	630 68
316 76	991 44	161 76	66 30	228 06	937 19	82 50	145 56	825 44	381 69	255 22
494 65	.....	321 40	147 50	468 90	.....	116 50	352 40	.....	337 15	277 20
1100 33	1594 98	693 09	447 00	1140 09	1608 99	325 30	814 79	1153 18	1052 18	792 54
713 00	.....	673 00	14 34	687 34	.....	200 00	487 34	.....	622 19	442 46
557 21	.....	438 52	94 27	532 79	.....	224 00	308 79	.....	626 89	437 36
782 82	2053 03	693 38	90 23	783 61	2003 74	222 00	561 61	1407 03	553 84	360 48
.....	4018 59	3298 38	696 96	.....	3995 34	2034 09	1961 25	1984 50	4354 54	2337 48
.....	397 50	397 50	.....	.....	397 50	.....	.....	397 50	351 00	351 00
179 40	.....	145 10	74 00	219 10	.....	.....	219 10	.....	319 80	319 80
308 80	488 20	255 70	73 25	328 95	548 05	23 50	305 45	464 70	306 26	280 76
.....	1847 67	1220 09	493 09	.....	1713 18	134 49	1578 69	1713 18	1567 73	1442 09
926 40	.....	894 20	22 85	917 05	.....	38 60	878 45	.....	868 25	849 80
840 30	.....	840 30	.....	840 30	.....	56 75	783 55	.....	828 39	786 19
814 25	2580 95	718 25	103 50	821 75	2579 10	213 65	608 10	2271 95	701 68	552 20
.....	2080 59	1987 57	109 81	.....	2097 38	514 67	1582 71	1565 92	2121 34	1641 12
181 10	.....	181 10	.....	181 10	.....	.....	181 10	.....	206 80	206 80
74 10	255 20	34 10	.....	34 10	215 20	.....	34 10	255 20	81 45	77 49
603 25	.....	487 81	70 58	558 39	.....	25 00	523 39	.....	433 44	406 84
1260 48	1863 73	873 98	459 11	1333 09	1891 48	250 00	1083 09	1388 73	1051 37	803 37
692 50	.....	693 50	.....	693 50	.....	15 00	678 50	.....	694 85	680 85
270 45	.....	270 45	.....	270 45	.....	15 00	255 45	.....	279 78	265 58
504 50	1468 45	504 50	.....	504 50	1468 45	65 00	439 50	1373 45	525 58	463 38
.....	1579 67	1359 85	124 90	.....	1484 75	507 30	977 45	1072 37	1671 16	1166 09
417 00	.....	.....	.....	417 00	.....	.....	417 00	.....	286 06	286 06
137 65	554 65	97 95	25 00	122 95	539 95	10 00	112 95	544 65	129 51	106 71
602 74	.....	396 41	122 45	518 86	.....	18 47	500 39	.....	*	.....
1092 46	1695 20	687 16	444 49	1131 65	1650 51	11 41	1120 24	1665 32	*	.....
633 00	.....	633 00	.....	633 00	.....	200 00	433 00	.....	641 02	496 02

*Not five years in office.

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount Earned.		Salary paid by the Govern- ment
				\$	c.	
Halton—Con	Milton	County Court Clerk	Walter A. Lawrence.	286	00	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	786	80	.....
Hastings	Belleville	Sheriff	Wm. Hope.....	4209	27	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Lazier.....	commuted at		
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar.....	S. S. Lazier	commuted at		
		County Attorney	G. E. Henderson, Q.C.	519	39	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1667	92	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	A. G. Northrup	751	00	450 00
		County Court Clerk	"	1169	21	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	709	38	.....
Huron	Goderich	Sheriff	R. Gibbons.....	4066	66	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Toms.....	990	00	.....
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar.....	S. Malcomson	commuted at		
		County Attorney	Ira Lewis	419	45	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1350	30	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	D. Macdonald.....	674	10	500 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	1045	55	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	1358	55	.....
Kent.....	Chatham	Sheriff	John Mercer	4421	53	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Bell	465	35	.....
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar.....	R. O'Hara	commuted at		
		County Attorney	Wm. Douglas, Q.C. .	890	84	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1406	03	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	W. A. Campbell.....	123	00	450 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	625	40	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	"	737	93	.....
Lambton	Sarnia	Sheriff	Jas. Flintoft	3706	93	.....

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
286 00	.....	286 00	.....	286 00	.....	110 00	176 00	.....	295 53	168 53
786 80	1706 00	786 80	.....	786 80	1706 00	200 00	586 80	1196 00	508 31	363 31
.....	4209 27	3298 77	656 06	.....	3954 83	1775 81	2179 02	2433 46	4617 91	2896 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 80	.....	348 80	348 80	448 01	448 01
.....										
.....	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	3000 00	.....	.....	3000 00	2989 03	2492 75
519 39	.....	519 39	.....	519 39	.....	100 00	419 39	.....	647 39	565 39
1667 92	2187 31	1667 92	.....	1667 92	2187 31	300 00	1367 92	1787 31	1586 33	1244 33
1201 00	.....	900 00	.....	930 00	.....	50 00	880 00	.....	1109 93	1047 43
1169 21	.....	930 00	.....	900 00	.....	270 00	630 00	.....	1396 35	1184 35
709 38	3079 59	449 00	.....	449 00	2279 00	200 00	249 00	2559 59	647 68	441 08
.....	4066 66	3389 75	806 12	.....	4195 87	1703 88	2491 99	2362 78	4506 50	2428 02
.....	990 00	990 00	.....	.....	990 00	.....	990 00	990 00	755 80	755 80
.....	1250 00	1250 00	.....	.....	1250 00	.....	.....	1250 00	428 44	428 44
419 45	.....	312 80	375 53	688 33	.....	30 00	658 33	.....	526 14	473 40
1350 30	1769 75	1290 35	112 15	1402 50	2090 83	615 00	787 50	1124 75	1434 79	869 79
1174 10	.....	1174 10	.....	1174 10	.....	200 00	974 10	.....	1086 84	955 61
1045 55	.....	1045 55	.....	1045 55	.....	200 00	845 55	.....	1091 54	968 18
1358 55	3578 20	1358 55	.....	1358 55	3578 20	300 00	1058 55	2878 20	1075 40	876 95
.....	4421 53	3276 81	1139 49	.....	4416 30	1475 70	2940 60	2945 83	4379 74	2693 50
.....	465 35	465 35	.....	.....	465 35	.....	465 35	465 35	373 47	373 47
.....										
.....	1600 00	1600 00	.....	.....	1600 00	.....	.....	1600 00	1446 72	1431 12
890 84	.....	890 84	.....	890 84	.....	.....	890 84	.....	1222 52	1032 53
1406 03	2296 87	1406 03	.....	1406 03	2296 87	30 00	1376 03	2266 87	1352 86	1204 86
573 00	.....	573 00	.....	573 00	.....	18 00	555 00	.....	573 90	565 04
625 40	.....	562 40	.....	562 40	.....	475 00	87 40	.....	763 56	350 56
737 93	1936 33	737 93	.....	737 93	1873 33	16 00	721 93	1427 33	540 24	517 34
.....	3706 93	2741 52	988 92	.....	3730 44	1175 29	2555 15	2531 64	3498 77	2121 61

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				§ c.	§ c.
Lambton.— <i>Con...</i>	Sarnia	Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Robinson	486 00	.....
		Local Master	"	84 80	.....
		County Attorney.....	J. P. Bucke	1091 79	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1421 50	.....
		Local Registrar.....	W. R. Gemmill.....	283 25	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	512 45	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	"	820 10	.....
Lanark	Perth	Sheriff	Jas. Thompson	1683 86	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Senkler	399 00	.....
		Local Master.....	"	421 36	.....
		County Attorney.....	E. G. Malloch	582 30	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	565 52	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Charles Rice	218 50	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	399 49	.....
Leeds and Grenville....	Brockville....	Surrogate Registrar	"	736 70	.....
		Sheriff	James Smart.....	4500 04	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	Judge Macdonald....	Commuted at	
		Local Master.....	J. D. Buell.....	303 56	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	120 20	.....
		County Attorney.....	"	315 90	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	754 58	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	S. Reynolds	251 60	500 00
Lennox and Ad- dington.....	Napanea	County Court Clerk	"	670 07	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	"	1057 59	.....
		Sheriff	O. T. Pruyn	2002 69	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Wilkinson	Commuted at	
		Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier	371 00	.....
		County Attorney.....	A. L. Morden.....	124 36	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	623 69	.....
		Local Registrar	W. P. Deroche	315 10	600 00

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous year.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
486 00		486 00		486 00			486 00		331 60	331 60
84 80	570 80	84 80		84 80	570 80		84 80	570 80	163 75	163 75
1091 79		777 29	439 57	1216 86		6 20	1210 66		742 97	735 79
1421 50	2513 29	1259 75	184 57	1344 32	2561 18	13 99	1330 33	2493 10	1310 27	1300 36
958 25		958 25		958 25		10 00	948 25		935 18	921 58
512 45		512 45		512 45		15 00	497 45		619 53	603 93
820 10	2290 80	820 10		820 10	2290 80	20 00	800 10	2245 80	582 17	569 37
	1683 86	1321 71	569 92		1891 63	525 46	1366 17	1158 40	1571 06	1109 37
399 00		399 00		399 00			399 00		427 00	427 00
421 36	820 36	168 30	6 00	174 30	573 30		174 30	820 36	256 25	253 87
582 30		456 20	419 92	876 12		35 00	841 12		540 41	502 68
565 52	1147 82	316 76	261 14	577 90	1454 02	45 00	532 90	1067 82	527 75	492 67
893 50		885 50	61 20	946 70		11 00	935 70		833 69	825 48
399 49		316 36	136 65	453 01		10 64	442 37		338 61	331 44
736 70	2029 69	599 15	107 90	707 05	2106 76	15 00	682 05	1993 05	455 62	443 95
	4500 04	3956 89	715 76		4672 65	1279 48	3393 17	3220 56	3627 90	2468 57
	480 00	480 00			480 00			480 00	583 64	583 64
303 56		171 23		171 23		39 54	131 69		307 74	298 83
120 20		79 70		79 70			79 70		134 27	134 27
315 90	1494 24	194 02	218 16	412 18			412 18		294 42	292 52
754 58		462 14	315 73	777 87	1440 98	87 00	690 87	1367 70	757 85	662 13
751 60		751 60		751 60		5 00	746 60		691 35	685 85
670 07		601 34		601 34		19 07	582 27		626 17	610 85
1057 59	2479 26	992 44		992 44	2345 38	46 34	946 10	2408 85	791 04	752 25
	2002 69	1505 87	781 78		2287 65	1179 13	1108 52	823 56	2280 51	1035 05
	400 00				400 00			400 00	287 48	287 48
371 00		349 00	75 00	424 00		75 00	349 00	296 00	616 90	522 72
124 36		110 03	79 00	189 03		8 00	181 03		110 43	102 03
623 69	748 05	367 07	282 60	649 67	838 70	65 50	581 17	671 55	618 50	548 26
915 10		896 20	14 30	910 50		25 10	885 40		744 56	738 70

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				£ c.	£ c.
Lennox and Ad- dington—Con...	Napanee	County Court Clerk.....	W. P. Deroche	375 15	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	441 70	.....
Lincoln	St. Catharines.	Sheriff	Thomas C. Dawson..	2572 89	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Senkler	Committed at	
		Local Master.....	F. W. McDonald....	917 01	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	419 60	.....
		County Attorney.....	John McKeown	339 50	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.. ..	"	1206 50	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. Clench.....	290 00	450 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	522 41	.....
Manitoulin.....	Gore Bay	Surrogate Registrar.....	"	610 80	.....
		District Court Clerk.....	William S. Francis ..	32 52	250 00
Middlesex.....	London	Surrogate Registrar.	"	12 15	.....
		Sheriff.	William Glass.....	5091 16	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Elliott.....	Committed at	
		Local Master.....	James Shanly	962 76	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	589 61	.....
		County Attorney.	Chas. Hutchison....	2311 36	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1969 85	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	John Macbeth.....	658 90	500 00
Muskoka.....	Bracebridge ...	County Court Clerk	"	1967 65	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	1812 10	.....
		Sheriff	James W. Bettles ...	1352 59	500 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Mahaffy.....	45 50	.....
		Local Master.....	"	160 00	.....
		District Attorney... .	A. A. Adair	315 79	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	442 14	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Isaac Huber.....	34 95	} 300 00
		District Court Clerk.....	"	53 25	
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	104 20	

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario.—Continued.

Total earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous year.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
375 15	.....	273 29	81 59	335 88	.....	9 40	346 48	.....	420 73	416 45
441 70	1731 95	411 70	.....	411 70	1707 08	5 15	405 55	1692 30	323 73	316 49
.....	2572 89	1681 71	864 77	.....	2546 48	927 50	1618 98	1645 39	2712 67	1550 11
.....	566 00	566 00	.....	.....	566 00	.....	.....	566 00	335 64	335 64
917 01	.....	638 51	258 43	896 94	.....	32 90	864 04	.....	846 56	815 98
419 60	1336 61	334 66	218 82	553 48	1450 42	.....	553 48	1303 71	355 78	347 38
339 50	.....	339 50	.....	339 50	.....	50 89	288 61	.....	402 47	352 99
1206 50	1546 00	1206 50	.....	1206 50	.....	173 07	1033 43	1322 04	1160 63	985 29
740 00	.....	679 30	22 00	701 30	.....	9 45	691 85	.....	756 36	749 1
522 41	.....	329 96	14 40	344 36	.....	15 58	328 78	.....	534 23	527 51
610 50	1872 91	602 45	4 60	607 05	1652 71	10 11	596 94	1837 77	570 26	511 58
282 52	294 67	282 52	.....	282 52	.....	2 50	280 02	289 67	*.....	*.....
12 15	.....	12 15	.....	12 15	294 67	2 50	9 65	.....	*.....	*.....
.....	5091 16	4824 48	166 72	.....	4991 20	2506 25	2484 95	2584 91	5305 32	2442 77
.....	1000 00	1000 00	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	1000 00	1103 46	1103 46
962 76	.....	119 11	195 00	314 11	.....	202 44	111 67	.....	1395 76	1285 23
589 61	1552 37	581 61	.....	581 61	895 72	.....	581 61	1349 93	745 32	539 33
2311 36	.....	1344 75	803 40	2148 15	.....	359 00	1789 15	.....	2170 98	1916 47
1969 85	4281 21	1163 86	713 27	1877 13	4025 28	390 51	1486 62	3531 70	2028 27	1463 61
1158 90	.....	1037 10	64 95	1102 05	.....	328 00	774 05	.....	1278 27	891 09
1967 65	.....	1917 75	15 20	1932 95	.....	328 00	1604 95	.....	2189 83	1802 65
1812 10	4938 65	1812 10	.....	1812 10	4847 10	328 00	1484 10	3954 65	1531 49	1144 31
.....	1852 59	1541 17	3 35	.....	1544 52	551 77	992 75	1300 82	*.....	*.....
45 50	.....	45 50	.....	45 50	.....	.....	45 50	.....	.....	.....
160 00	205 50	119 50	.....	119 50	165 00	2 00	117 50	203 50	*.....	*.....
315 79	.....	206 50	.....	206 50	.....	.....	206 50	.....	.....	.....
462 14	757 93	438 40	.....	438 40	644 90	209 25	229 15	548 68	*.....	*.....
334 95	.....	334 95	.....	334 95	644 90	.....	334 45	.....	.....	.....
53 25	.....	53 25	.....	53 25	.....	.....	53 25	.....	.....	.....
104 20	492 40	104 20	.....	104 20	492 40	14 50	89 70	477 90	*.....	*.....

* Not five years in office.

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount Earned \$ c.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment. \$ c.
Norfolk	Simcoe	Sheriff	E. Deedes.	2968 09	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Livingston....	236 00	.....
		County Attorney	J. H. Ansley.....	466 20	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1077 84	.....
		Local Master	C. C. Rapelje.....	446 35	.....
		Local Registrar	"	41 00	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	503 05	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	"	556 80	.....
Northumberland & Durham	Cobourg	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	5015 13	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson .....	.....	commuted at
		Local Master	J. H. Dumble.....	924 44	.....
		County Attorney	J. W. Kerr.	1079 68	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1097 39	.....
		Local Registrar	John Fisher	596 80	750 00
		County Court Clerk	"	825 60	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	"	1358 33	.....
Ontario	Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	2405 73	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Burnham .....	.....	commuted at
		Local Master	Judge Dartnell.....	859 90	.....
		County Attorney	J. E. Farewell.....	777 93	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1515 63	.....
		Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay.....	183 00	.....
		County Court Clerk	"	647 50	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	"	873 30	.....
Oxford	Woodstock	Sheriff	George Perry.....	2386 37	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle.....	808 40	.....
		Local Master	H. B. Beard, Q.C....	389 72	.....
		Deputy Registrar	"	260 56	.....
		County Attorney	F. R. Ball, Q.C	380 20	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	792 17	.....

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889 both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	2968 09	2249 87	797 57	.....	3047 44	1154 41	1893 03	1813 68	2715 01	1615 8
.....	236 00	236 00	.....	.....	236 00	.....	236 00	236 00	220 02	220 02
446 20	.....	446 20	.....	446 20	.....	16 25	429 95	.....	385 02	362 39
1077 84	1524 04	1072 84	.....	1072 84	1519 04	9 72	1083 12	1498 07	870 82	848 42
446 35	.....	420 02	58 00	478 02	.....	12 25	465 77	.....	358 30	350 89
716 00	.....	709 00	7 00	716 00	.....	.....	716 00	.....	858 20	857 85
503 05	.. ....	422 25	106 49	528 74	.....	8 50	520 24	.....	515 14	508 12
556 80	2222 20	456 00	44 92	500 92	2223 68	4 00	496 92	2197 45	462 60	455 75
.....	5015 13	3488 92	1093 04	.....	4581 96	2423 27	2158 69	2591 86	5759 46	3346 37
.....	600 00	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....	603 60	603 60
.....	924 44	621 27	.....	.....	621 27	.....	621 27	924 44	1161 54	979 92
1079 68	.....	839 19	526 28	1365 47	.....	200 00	1165 47	.....	928 86	768 86
1097 39	2177 07	545 34	493 37	1038 71	2404 18	200 00	838 71	1777 07	1218 38	823 38
1344 80	.....	1196 80	161 13	1357 93	.....	197 00	1160 93	.....	1104 88	965 28
825 60	.....	492 35	278 52	770 87	.....	328 50	442 57	.....	866 80	515 92
1358 33	5528 73	762 60	466 10	1228 70	3357 50	103 75	1124 95	2899 68	922 07	815 25
.....	2405 73	1850 36	633 36	.....	2483 72	1407 51	1076 21	998 22	3194 23	1365 41
.....	510 00	540 00	.....	.....	540 00	.....	.....	540 00	534 10	534 10
.....	359 90	359 90	.....	359 90	.....	10 00	349 90	349 90	669 57	650 27
777 93	.....	588 93	314 62	903 55	.....	145 98	757 57	.....	745 31	573 06
1515 63	2293 56	869 71	533 15	1402 86	2306 41	262 85	1140 01	1884 73	1336 22	1040 88
858 00	.....	858 00	.....	858 00	.....	10 00	848 00	.....	876 60	850 00
647 50	.....	599 70	12 00	611 70	.....	2 45	609 25	.....	714 08	685 39
873 39	2378 80	862 75	.....	862 75	2332 45	86 50	776 25	2279 85	837 44	762 94
.....	2886 37	1869 78	853 43	.....	2723 21	1290 88	1432 33	1595 49	2770 45	1556 43
.....	808 40	808 40	.....	.....	808 40	.....	808 40	808 40	573 50	573 50
339 72	.....	339 72	.....	339 72	.....	.....	339 72	.....	419 89	410 89
260 56	650 28	260 56	.....	260 56	650 28	.....	260 56	650 28	287 53	287 53
380 20	.....	321 20	87 70	408 90	.....	18 00	390 90	.....	322 20	299 80
792 17	1172 37	435 24	457 82	913 06	1321 96	5 63	907 43	1148 74	891 91	878 37
	‡ (L. O.)				49					

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount Earned	Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				\$ c.	\$ c.
Oxford— <i>Con.</i>	Woodstock ...	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	James Canfield.....	665 60	450 00
		County Court Clerk	“	811 82	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	“	1348 85	.....
Parry Sound	Parry Sound ..	Sheriff	Henry Armstrong ...	1775 79	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	} See under Muskoka.	6 00	.....
		Local Master.....			
		District Attorney.....	} See under Muskoka.		
		Clerk of the Peace			
		Local Registrar.....	R. H. Stewart.....	11 30	} 600 00
		District Court Clerk.....	“	10 85	
		Surrogate Registrar	“	14 54	
Peel	Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	2350 78	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Scott	commuted at	
		Local Master.....	“	244 30	.....
		County Attorney	W. H. McFadden ...	234 70	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	“	1023 29	.....
		Local Registrar.....	J. A. Austin	185 59	600 00
		County Court Clerk	“	395 86	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	“	665 16	.....
Perth	Stratford.....	Sheriff	John Hossie	3340 78	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Woods.....	661 70	.....
		Local Master.....	Judge Lizars	845 72	.....
		County Attorney	John Idington, Q.C..	561 70	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	“	698 60	.....
		Local Registrar	Jas. McFadden.. ...	514 70	675 00
		County Court Clerk ...	“	712 80	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	“	1000 05	.....
Peterborough.....	Peterborough..	Sheriff	Jas. A. Hall.....	2350 70	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Weller.....	252 00	.....

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
1115 60	.....	880 60	184 80	1065 40	.....	54 00	1011 40	.....	920 15	898 02
811 82	... ..	516 82	235 50	752 32	.....	32 85	719 47	.....	863 41	846 88
1348 85	3276 27	886 20	327 00	1213 20	3080 92	28 00.	1185 20	3161 42	1066 83	1043 89
.....	1775 79	1197 86	206 84	.....	1404 70	607 90	796 80	1167 89	.....	.....
.....	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	6 00	6 00 *	.....	.....
611 30	.....	611 30	.....	611 30	.....	.....	611 30	.....	*	.....
10 85	.....	10 85	.....	10 85	.....	.....	10 85	.....	.....	.....
14 54	636 69	14 54	.....	14 54	636 69	.....	14 54	636 69	.....	.....
.....	2350 78	1898 66	484 51	.....	2383 17	1282 10	1101 07	1068 68	2112 58	1329 75
240 00	.....	240 00	.....	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	.....	325 11	325 11
244 30	484 30	.....	111 40	335 20	575 20	10 00	325 20	474 30	310 92	302 92
234 70	.....	223 80	83 90	286 40	.....	10 00	276 40	.....	194 52	179 52
1023 29	1257 99	678 39	316 44	994 83	1281 23	15 00	979 83	1232 99	785 60	755 60
785 59	.....	780 49	4 30	784 79	.....	44 35	740 44	.....	718 62	704 79
395 86	.....	391 66	8 65	400 31	.....	15 60	384 71	.....	356 56	337 65
665 16	1846 61	663 56	9 67	673 23	1858 33	33 20	640 03	1753 46	592 96	572 16
.....	3340 78	2308 96	746 77	.....	3055 73	1243 28	1812 45	2097 50	3818 56	2487 14
661 70	.....	661 70	.....	661 70	.....	.....	661 70	661 70	556 40	556 40
845 72	.....	240 20	477 84	718 04	.....	190 68	527 36	655 04	694 72	616 78
561 70	.....	442 70	96 80	539 50	.....	20 00	519 50	.....	597 59	569 12
698 60	1260 30	380 18	311 74	691 92	1231 42	252 75	439 17	987 55	715 62	458 95
1189 70	.....	1189 70	49 75	1239 45	.....	150 00	1089 45	.....	1142 85	1002 85
712 80	.....	704 40	.....	704 40	.....	150 00	554 40	.....	722 14	592 14
1000 05	2902 55	984 10	12 95	997 05	2940 90	100 00	897 05	2502 55	840 35	730 35
.....	2350 70	2100 32	113 83	.....	2214 15	487 28	1726 87	1863 42	2134 56	1733 99
252 00	.....	252 00	.....	252 00	.....	.....	252 00	.....	258 30	258 30

* Not five years in office.

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICERS.	Amount Earned. \$ c.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment. \$ c.
Peterboro' <i>Con.</i>	Peterboro	Local Master	Judge Weller.....	463 50	.....
		County Attorney	Robert E. Wood....	321 60	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	848 38	.....
		Local Registrar.....	John Maloney	248 80	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	644 65	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	479 50	.....
Prescott & Russell	L'Orignal	Sheriff	Albert Hagar.....	2433 38	500 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	*Judge O'Brian	108 00	.....
		Local Master.....	* "	27 40	.....
		County Attorney	John Maxwell.....	184 43	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	706 54	.....
		Local Registrar.....	John Fraser	196 25	675 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	344 38	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	225 46	.....
Prince Edward ...	Picton	Sheriff	Jas. Gillespie.....	1565 19	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	†Judge Merrill	173 00	.....
		Local Master.....	†Nehemiah Gilbert....	123 50	.....
		County Attorney	Philip Low, Q.C....	82 10	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	542 55	.....
		Local Registrar	John Twigg	92 00	600 00
		County Court Clerk	"	412 00	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	427 35	.....
Rainy River.....	Rat Portage...	Sheriff	Wm. H. Carpenter ..	727 59	1000 00
		Surrogate Judge	} See under Thunder Bay.		
		Local Master.....			
		District Attorney.....			
		Clerk of the Peace.....			
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Frank J. Apjohn ..	<i>nil.</i>	
		District Court Clerk .	"	45 71	650 00
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	14 90	.....

* Appointed 28th October, 1889. † Appointed September, 1889.

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount receiv- ed for present year.	Amount receiv- ed for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount dis- bursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both in- clusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
463 50	715 50	463 50	.....	463 50	715 50	.....	463 50	715 50	647 82	647 82
321 60	.....	236 10	84 00	320 10	.....	8 00	312 10	.....	175 38	171 19
848 38	1169 98	467 85	439 39	907 24	1227 34	21 00	886 24	1140 98	762 08	748 34
923 80	.....	923 80	.....	923 80	.....	80 00	843 80	.....	768 36	713 36
644 65	.....	638 70	.....	638 70	.....	90 00	548 70	.....	694 85	651 85
479 50	2047 95	479 50	.....	479 50	2042 00	80 00	399 50	1797 95	373 39	349 39
.....	2933 38	2173 32	758 79	.....	2932 11	795 22	2136 89	2138 16	*	*
108 00	.....	108 00	.....	108 00	.....	.....	108 00	.....	212 90	212 90
27 40	135 40	8 10	.....	8 10	116 10	.....	8 10	135 40	*	*
184 43	.....	184 43	.....	184 43	.....	35 00	149 43	.....	146 69	113 33
706 54	890 97	652 54	.....	652 54	836 97	21 00	631 54	834 97	851 19	869 78
871 25	.....	785 85	.....	785 85	.....	25 75	760 10	.....	777 18	752 85
344 38	.....	291 87	.....	291 87	.....	36 50	255 37	.....	274 25	249 95
225 46	1441 09	208 21	.....	208 21	1285 93	30 00	178 21	1338 84	172 52	113 52
.....	1565 19	1187 76	407 74	.....	1595 50	942 57	652 93	622 62	1904 72	776 67
173 00	.....	173 00	.....	173 00	.....	.....	173 00	.....	181 42	181 42
.....	123 50	46 30	.....	.....	46 30	2 75	43 55	120 75	.....	.....
82 10	.....	82 10	28 22	110 32	.....	2 00	108 32	.....	48 54	46 44
542 55	624 65	542 55	206 97	749 52	859 84	10 85	738 67	611 80	544 74	527 37
692 00	.....	692 00	20 00	712 00	.....	.....	712 00	.....	721 22	721 22
412 00	.....	348 00	110 00	458 00	.....	.....	458 00	.....	405 81	405 81
427 35	1531 35	413 55	31 00	444 55	1614 55	.....	444 55	1531 35	363 86	363 86
.....	1727 59	1453 64	140 47	.....	1594 11	118 16	1475 95	1609 43	*	.....
.....	710 61	710 61	.....	.....	710 61	.....	710 61	710 61	*	.....
.....										

* Not five years in office.

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICERS.	Amount Earned.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				\$ c.	\$ c.
Renfrew	Pembroke	Sheriff	James Morris	2516 67	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Deacon	commuted at	
		Local Master.....	"	102 35	.....
		County Attorney	J. H. Metcalf... ..	234 88	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	829 09	.....
		Local Registrar	A. Thomson	47 00	600 00
		County Court Clerk	"	394 58	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	317 21	.....
Simcoe	Barrie.....	Sheriff	T. D. McConkey ...	6014 02	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Ardagh.....	commuted at	
		Local Master.....	J. R. Cotter.....	1173 40	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	622 60	.....
		County Attorney	"	810 70	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1268 30	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson ..	655 10	500 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	1269 88	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..	Cornwall.....	Surrogate Registrar.....	"	1075 65	.....
		Sheriff	D. E. McIntyre	4018 95	.....
		Surrogate Judge....	Judge Pringle	291 00	.....
		Local Master	"	1124 45	.....
		County Attorney	James Dingwall	429 90	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	755 73	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Alex. E. McDonald..	140 00	750 00
		County Court Clerk.....	"	1106 91	.....
Thunder Bay.....	Port Arthur...	Surrogate Registrar	"	613 25	.....
		Sheriff	(Vacant).....	1708 70	1000 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Hamilton.....	22 50	.....
		Local Master	"	154 30	.....
		District Attorney	A. R. Lewis, Q.C....	227 20	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	352 55	.....

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, Etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his officers.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
.....	2516 67	2296 00	323 23	.....	2619 23	1135 62	1483 61	1381 05	2647 15	1354 51
264 00	.....	264 00	.....	264 00	.....	.....	264 00	.....	97 02	97 02
702 35	366 35	102 35	21 40	123 75	357 75	4 10	119 65	362 25	107 49	106 64
234 88	.....	234 88	19 00	253 88	.....	21 88	232 00	.....	198 82	181 87
829 09	1063 97	540 62	373 36	913 98	1167 86	64 04	849 94	978 05	762 68	726 49
647 00	.....	647 00	.....	647 00	.....	3 00	644 00	.....	728 03	723 98
394 58	.....	394 58	.....	394 58	.....	5 00	389 58	.....	512 69	508 49
317 21	1358 79	317 21	.....	317 21	1358 79	14 50	302 71	1336 29	183 57	178 97
.....	6014 02	5612 54	1393 70	.....	7006 24	3803 52	3202 72	2210 50	7371 96	2720 60
.....	479 00	.....	.....	.....	479 00	.....	479 00	479 00	585 36	585 36
1173 40	.....	1173 40	.....	1173 40	.....	50 00	1123 40	.....	941 33	906 33
672 60	.....	672 60	.....	672 60	.....	65 00	607 60	.....	590 11	542 11
810 70	.....	810 70	.....	810 70	.....	14 00	796 70	.....	874 39	805 29
1268 30	3925 00	1268 30	.....	1268 30	3925 00	60 00	1208 30	3736 00	1788 06	1648 35
1155 10	.....	1150 60	.....	1150 60	.....	187 00	963 60	.....	1017 03	930 38
1269 88	.....	1257 68	.....	1257 68	.....	184 00	1073 68	2946 63	1288 04	1154 79
1075 65	3500 63	1070 90	.....	1070 90	3479 18	183 00	887 90	.....	988 28	814 27
.....	4018 95	3163 09	301 68	.....	3464 77	904 40	2560 37	3114 55	3565 13	2567 10
291 00	.....	291 00	.....	291 00	.....	.....	291 00	.....	306 90	306 90
1124 45	1415 45	1009 15	.....	1009 15	1300 15	.....	1009 15	1415 45	876 88	876 88
429 90	.....	308 10	49 40	357 50	.....	13 00	344 50	.....	387 68	349 32
755 73	1185 63	736 84	299 59	1036 43	1393 93	34 09	1002 34	1138 54	706 85	675 40
890 00	.....	890 00	.....	890 00	.....	26 00	864 00	.....	900 30	880 45
1106 91	.....	1103 91	3 00	1106 91	.....	.....	1106 91	.....	917 78	837 04
613 25	2610 16	613 25	.....	613 25	2610 76	275 00	338 25	2306 16	497 34	389 45
.....	2708 70	1853 08	855 62	.....	2917 81	907 81	2010 00	1800 89	3133 18	1889 63
22 50	.....	22 50	.....	22 50	.....	.....	22 50	.....	22 90	22 90
154 30	176 80	11 70	.....	11 70	34 20	2 00	9 70	174 80	164 81	155 85
227 20	.....	162 40	58 20	220 60	.....	.....	220 60	.....	410 03	410 03
352 55	579 75	183 98	123 98	307 96	528 56	.....	307 96	579 75	400 06	368 95

APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICERS.	Amount Earned.	Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				\$ c.	\$ c.
Thunder Bay--Con	Port Arthur...	Local Registrar.....	C. Kreissmann	392 85	600 00
		District Court Clerk	"	319 45	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	"	69 25	.....
Victoria.....	Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan.....	2814 82	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Dean.....	commuted at	.....
		Local Master.....	"	commuted at	.....
		County Attorney	A. P. Devlin.....	445 30	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1099 21	.....
		Local Registrar.....	William Grace	245 70	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	400 00	.....
Waterloo.....	Berlin	Surrogate Registrar.....	"	434 49	.....
		Sheriff	Moses Springer.....	2678 35	100 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Lacourse	commuted at	.....
		Local Master.....	"	commuted at	.....
		County Attorney	W. H. Bowlby	471 30	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1142 10	.....
		Local Registrar.....	John McDougall	425 00	1075 00
Welland	Welland	County Court Clerk	"	288 00	.....
		Surrogate Registrar. ...	A. J. Peterson	1087 74	.....
		Sheriff	*James Smith	2354 24	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Baxter.....	392 80	.....
		Local Master.....	"	80 02	.....
		County Attorney	L. D. Raymond	305 85	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	737 63	.....
Wellington...	Guelph.....	Local Registrar	I. P. Wilson	231 80	1000 00
		County Court Clerk	"	427 55	.....
		Surrogate Registrar.....	D. D'Everado	758 18	.....
		Sheriff	R. McKim	3243 23	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Drew.....	commuted at	.....

* Appointed 23rd May, 1889.

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—Continued.

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
992 85		809 45		809 45		400 00	409 45		878 00	619 89
319 45		319 45	27 25	347 70			347 70		557 23	412 58
69 25	1381 55	69 25		69 25	1226 40		69 25	981 55	41 71	41 21
	2814 82	2200 47	391 88		2592 35	484 56	2107 79	2330 26	*	
500 00		500 00		500 00			500 00		148 10	148 10
900 00	1400 00	900 00		900 00	1400 00		900 00	1400 00	366 76	366 76
445 30		437 30		437 30		2 31	434 99		236 64	234 98
1099 21	1544 51	1087 86		1087 86	1525 16	14 00	1073 86	1528 29	886 52	868 72
920 70		920 70		920 70		90 00	830 70		891 84	865 04
400 00		400 00		400 00			400 00		535 95	513 25
434 49	1755 19	434 49		434 49	1755 19		434 49	1665 19	293 65	275 19
	2778 35	2497 83	226 70		2724 53	1298 36	1426 17	1479 99	2908 17	1700 07
	704 00				704 00			704 00	628 90	628 90
	591 00				591 00			591 00	490 39	488 19
471 30		471 30		471 30		100 00	371 30		518 95	456 55
1142 10	1613 40	1142 10		1142 10	1613 40	300 00	842 10	1313 40	1218 69	878 69
1500 00		1500 00		1500 00		50 00	1450 00		1319 14	1278 14
288 00	1788 00	288 00		288 00	1788 00	50 00	238 00	1688 00	367 70	279 70
	1087 74	1087 74			1087 74	139 50	948 24	948 24	898 49	750 51
	2354 24	1931 57			1981 57	1025 50	956 07	1328 74	2547 51	1318 11
392 80		392 80		392 80			392 80		460 46	460 46
380 02	472 82	15 50	258 00	373 50	666 30	3 00	270 50	469 82	183 24	177 34
305 85		182 85	26 00	208 85		14 00	194 85		323 12	303 17
737 63	1043 48	449 67	357 32	806 99	1015 84	18 00	788 99	1011 48	804 42	778 56
1231 80		1195 50	15 30	1210 80		24 06	1186 74		1242 16	1208 13
427 55	1659 35	380 50	13 25	393 75	1604 55	15 50	378 25	1619 79	350 40	336 75
	758 18	703 98	57 05		761 03	436 00	325 03	322 18	745 80	391 96
	3243 23	2134 91	718 37		2853 28	1829 18	1024 10	1414 05	*	
	505 00	505 00			505 00			505 00	515 27	515 27

*Not five years in office.

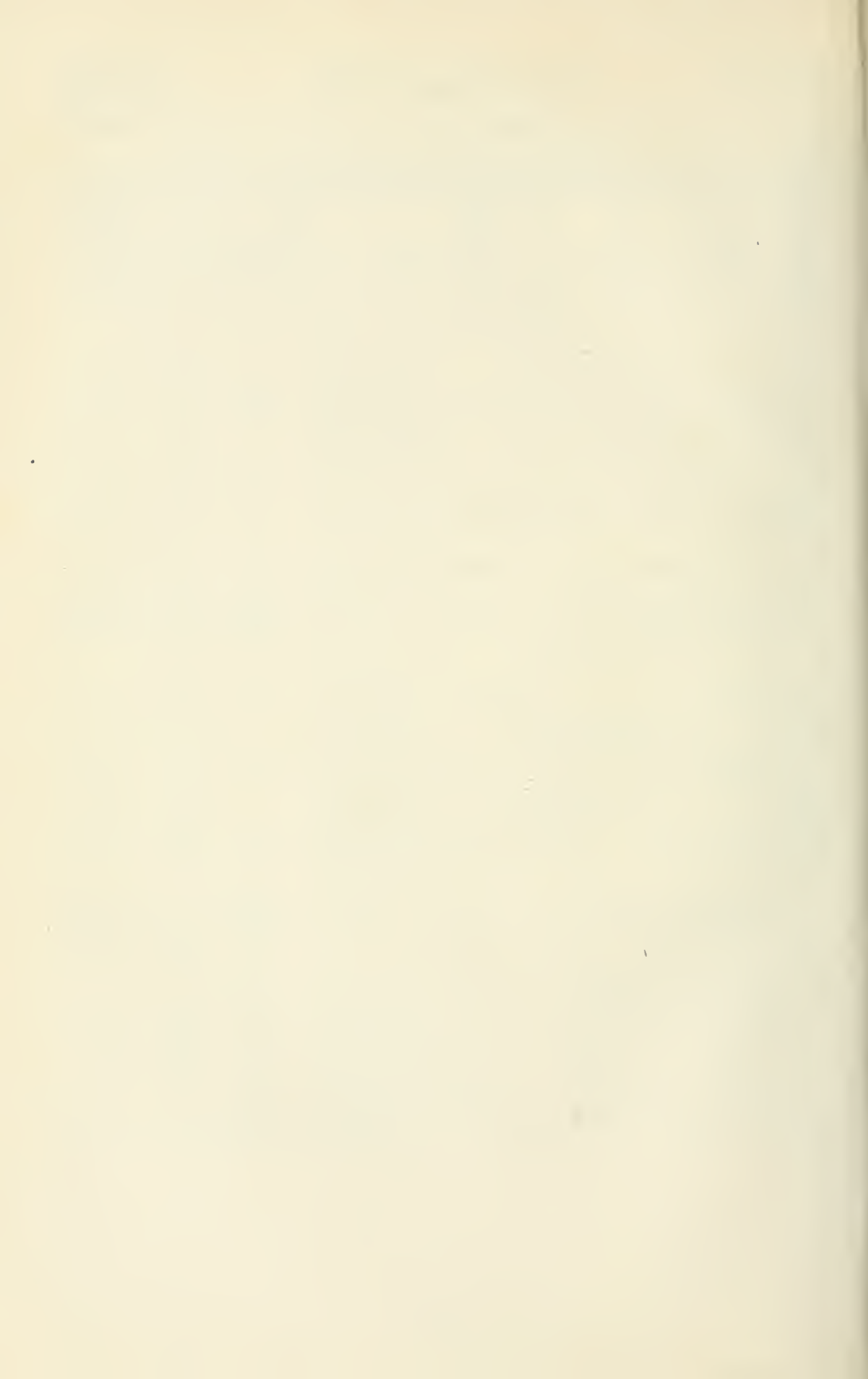
APPENDIX F.—Schedule shewing Return of Fees and Emoluments of the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	COUNTY TOWN.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	Amount earned.		Salary paid by the Govern- ment.
				\$	c.	
Wellington—Con.	Guelph	Local Master	A. M. McKinnon....	1401	17	.....
		Deputy Registrar	“	280	00	.....
		County Attorney	H. W. Peterson	743	35	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	“	2448	00	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	James Hough	90	80	500 00
		County Court Clerk	“	933	35	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	Alex. Mackenzie	1248	47	.....
Wentworth	Hamilton	Sheriff	Hon. A. McKellar...	5701	57	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Sinclair	Commutated at		
		Local Master	Miles O'Reilly, Q.C..	} Commuted at		
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar	J. E. O'Reilly			
		County Attorney	John Crerar, Q.C....	1731	96	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	“	1377	59	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	S. H. Ghent... ..	499	89	500 00
		County Court Clerk	“	1640	70	.....
York	Toronto	Surrogate Registrar	“	1542	55	.....
		Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	8369	77	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge McDougall....	2392	50	.....
		“	Judge Morgan .....	.....	.....	666 00
		County Attorney	G. W. Badgerow	5710	95	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	T. H. Bull	3404	84	.....
		Surrogate Registrar	J. G. Brown	4091	00	.....
Toronto	Toronto	County Court Clerk	Walter Mackenzie...	5658	40	.....
		Sheriff	Fred Mowat	18445	02	.....

different County Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Earnings and Salary.	Total Earnings and Salary by officer in all his offices.	Amount received for present year.	Amount received for previous years.	Total receipts.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Amount disbursed.	Net amount received.	Net amount due to or received by officer by virtue of all his offices.	Average of gross earnings for years 1885 to 1889, both inclusive.	Average of net amount due to or received by officer during these years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1401 17	.....	1093 92	362 70	1456 62	.....	65 00	1391 62	.....	1230 38	1203 18
280 00	1681 17	193 95	108 90	302 85	1759 47	7 50	295 35	1608 67	338 68	327 48
743 35	.....	475 60	111 98	587 58	.....	125 00	462 58	.....	633 56	499 16
2448 00	3191 35	1682 00	704 55	2386 55	2974 13	525 00	1861 55	2541 35	2123 73	1607 91
590 80	.....	590 80	.....	590 80	.....	.....	590 80	.....	614 86	614 44
933 35	1524 15	930 10	1 90	932 00	1522 80	520 45	411 55	1003 70	914 88	495 15
.....	1248 47	1005 89	44 30	.....	1050 19	35 00	1015 19	1213 47	1066 24	1053 24
.....	5701 57	4438 65	1187 54	.....	5626 19	2957 92	2668 27	2743 65	5548 38	2770 03
... ..	1000 00	1000 00	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	1000 00	922 14	922 14
.....	4500 00	4500 00	.....	.....	4500 00	.....	.....	4500 00	1536 28	1536 28
1731 96	.....	1581 96	200 00	1781 96	.....	9 60	1772 36	.....	1317 73	1268 31
1377 59	3109 55	1377 59	1057 09	2435 68	4217 64	320 50	2115 18	2779 45	1072 95	959 35
999 89	.....	886 73	22 00	908 73	.....	24 00	884 73	.....	1015 04	1010 24
1640 70	.....	1452 20	104 69	1556 89	.....	159 35	1397 54	.....	1577 15	1391 12
1542 55	4183 14	1501 30	37 95	1539 25	4004 87	197 00	1342 25	3802 79	1182 69	1007 08
.....	8369 77	6196 18	1267 38	.....	7463 56	3492 11	3971 45	4877 66	* .....	.....
.....	2392 50	2392 50	.....	.....	2392 50	.....	.....	2392 50	2062 24	2062 24
.....	666 00	666 00	.....	.....	666 00	.....	.....	666 00	666 00	666 00
.....	5710 95	4148 75	1938 90	.....	6087 65	1349 84	4737 81	4361 11	* .....	.....
.....	3404 84	3033 44	401 35	.....	3434 79	540 00	2894 79	2864 84	3088 33	2539 65
.....	4091 00	4025 85	92 85	.....	4118 70	428 26	3690 44	3662 74	3593 26	3141 87
.....	5658 40	5642 25	21 65	.....	5620 60	1581 19	4039 41	4077 21	4859 03	3304 09
.....	18445 02	14079 43	2944 16	.....	17923 59	9639 32	8284 27	8805 70	* .....	.....

* Not five years in office.



RETURN.

(Supplementary.)

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 4th day of February, 1889, for a Return shewing the amount paid out from Municipal funds, either by direct grants or remission of taxes, in each city, town, village, or rural municipality in the Province of Ontario during 1887 and 1888 for the relief of poor and indigent persons, but not including any sum paid for the support of a House of Industry or similar institution; the number of indigents a permanent charge upon any Municipality in 1887 and 1888, and the number of such indigents who received temporary aid from municipal funds in 1887 and 1888.

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, February 18th, 1890.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington.)

RETURN (Supplementary.)

To an Order dated March 4th, 1889, shewing the amount paid out from Municipal Funds by direct grants or remission of taxes in each City, Town, Village or Rural Municipality for the relief of poor and indigent persons, exclusive of sums paid for the support of a House of Industry or similar institution, the number of indigents a permanent charge, and the number who received temporary aid during the years 1887 and 1888.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	AMOUNTS PAID FOR RELIEF TO INDIGENT PERSONS.				1887.		1888.		REMARKS.
	By direct payments, 1887.	By remission of taxes, 1887.	By direct payments, 1888.	By remission of taxes, 1888.	Number of indigents a permanent charge.	Number of indigents who received tem- porary aid.	Number of indigents a permanent charge.	Number of indigents who received tem- porary aid.	
Cities—									
St. Catharines..	\$18,560 18	none.	\$1,385 51	none.	7	about 50	7	about 50	
Stratford	1,255 76	260 54	1,164 68	.....	18	50	16	46	
London	3,814 35	.....	3,790 96	.....	58	297	51	245	
Towns—									
Brampton	627 42	18 83	579 57	20 14	10	17	10	13	
Collingwood	700 59	51 23	729 00	56 84	10	61	8	88	
Durham	13 50	76 62	73 00	.....	1	.....	1	1	
Palmerston	3 63	20 80	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	
Parkdale	59 55	14 37	90 70	4 50	.....	4	.....	7	
Perth	150 00	.....	180 00	.....	3	.....	4	none.	Not many persons that require aid.
Saundwich	81 84	none.	81 44	none.	none.	8	none.	7	
Tilsonburg	284 18	.....	173 72	.....	2	19	2	25	
Villages—									
Acton	37 80	.....	97 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All paid to tramps.
Bath	8 00	17 37	10 00	20 00	.....	7	4	6	
Bayfield	39 81	.....	85 83	none.	2	none.	1	none.	
Bobcaygeon	22 58	5 70	223 70	4 20	none.	2	none.	2	
Campbellford	127 50	13 00	60 80	5 73	1	2	1	2	
Fort Erie	6 00	.....	19 00	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
Hespeler	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kingsville	3 00	11 05	23 65	24 56	none.	none.	none.	none.	
Leamington	26 25	8 50	38 00	17 45	none.	1	.....	2	
Lucan	10 00	5 70	7 00	none.	none.	5	none.	8	
						2	.....	2	

										7th Sept., 1887, the better part of the village swept away by fire.	
Lucknow.....										2	none.
Merrickville.....										none.	3
Meriton.....	23 86	9 50	87 49	13 41	4 00	1	none.	47	1	none.	6 tramps.
Morrisburg.....	78 03	22 43	94 70	19 18	19 18	1	none.	47	1	none.	5
Newburgh.....	2,085 76	429 25									3
Newbury.....	4 25	19 57	3 00	1 15		2	none.		1	none.	6 tramps.
Norwich.....	343 09		179 24						7	2	5
Oneque.....	30 09	9 30	32 13	5 65					2	none.	3
Paisley.....	6 00		23 30	none.			none.	none.	7	none.	9
Port Perry.....	108 03	not shewn.	157 68	80 42			none.	1	14	none.	2
Preston.....	6 00	none.	42 00	none.			none.				4
Richmond Hill.....	3 75		1 00								2
Tara.....	5 00		25 75								2
Tiverton.....	124 00		15 50	4 50		1	none.		23	1	1
Wallaceburg.....	345 59	none.	359 15			1	none.				22
Towns & tips—											
Adnauston.....	none.	37 00	none.	22 63		2	none.	none.	2	none.	1
Adolphustown.....	138 00		260 00				three.		1	2	none.
Amherst Island.....									68	10	232
Ancaster.....	714 93		692 00	2 57		9	none.	1	1	none.	none.
Anderson.....	36 55	4 37	23 00	4 37			none.	1	1	none.	none.
Armour.....	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.			none.	1	1	none.	1
Assinac's.....	nil.	nil.	2 00	nil.			none.	12	3	none.	12
Bastard and Burgess.....	235 16	2 61	155 04	3 85		4	none.	1	1	none.	2
Bathurst.....	10 00	nil.	20 00	nil.			none.	8	14	10	4
Brantford.....	1,331 53	11 39	1,569 36	nil.		2	nil.	8	2	4	4
Brooke.....	182 00	nil.	181 00	nil.			nil.	3	3	none.	none.
Brougham.....	nil.	19 53	135 97	nil.			none.	none.	3	none.	none.
Benton.....	161 15	nil.	nil.	nil.			none.	none.	3	none.	none.
Burpee.....	nil.	7 15	nil.	nil.			none.	none.	3	none.	none.
Calcutia.....	nil.		nil.	nil.			none.	none.	3	none.	none.
Canonto South.....	nil.	3 00	nil.	3 00			none.	none.	1	none.	none.
Cardiff.....	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.			none.	none.	1	none.	none.
Carleton.....	34 75		6 25	nil.			none.	1	2	2	2
Carrock.....	289 57	nil.	219 00	nil.			nil.	11	1	9	9
Dunwich.....		46 92		32 54			nil.		1	1	1
Dunn.....	76 00	6 50	105 00	8 45			none.	10	1	16	16
Essa.....	143 00		266 95				none.	4	1	6	6
Euphemia.....	114 58	3 77	98 47	8 54			1	5	1	5	5
Euphrasia.....	50 00		127 00	4 50			1	1	1	1	1
Ferris.....	nil.	il.	5 00	il.			none.	6	1	3	3
Fitzroy.....	47 00	3 70	20 00	7 42			none.	1	1	1	1
Gower, North.....	10 00	il.	0 00	nil.			none.	1	1	1	1
Gwillimbury, N.....	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.			none.	1	1	1	1
Head, Clara and Maria.....	nil.	nil.	nil.	9 00			none.	1	1	1	1
Lavant.....			10 00	1 95			nil.				none.
Loughborough.....	8 50	25 54	11 80	9 27				4	1	4	4
Markham.....	161 65		201 99					8			10

Majority of cases tramps.

Since 1st Jan., 1889, two indigent persons have had their taxes for 1889 remitted. Amount, \$16.72.

RETURN (*Supplementary*).—Shewing amount paid for relief of poor and indigent persons.—(*Continued*).

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	AMOUNTS PAID FOR RELIEF OF INDIGENT PERSONS.				1887.		1888.		REMARKS.
	By direct payment, 1887.	By remission of taxes, 1887.	By direct payment, 1888.	By remission of taxes, 1888.	Number of indigents a permanent charge.	Number of indigents who received tem- porary aid.	Number of indigents a permanent charge.	Number of indigents who received tem- porary aid.	
Townships—									
Manitda	\$348 09	\$7 47	\$337 68	\$5 79	8	12	7	11	
Monaghan, S.	94 95		25 12			3		2	
Monmouth			93 11			3		3	
McKay	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	none.	none.	none.	none.	
Nipissing			15 00					1	
Onondaga	113 75		85 70		1	3	1	2	
Pelee Island	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	none.	none.	none.	none.	
Pembroke	nil.	3 57	8 00	3 64	1	none.	1	1	
Pettawawa		4 88		3 15				1	
Sandfield		32 89	145 25	25 72	1	1	1	2	
Sandwich, W.	146 00		10 00			4		1	
Sault Ste. Marie ..	44 75							1	
Shumiah	186 50	nil.	nil.	nil.	none.	none.	none.	none.	
Smith	66 70		161 03			3		4	
Strong			18 75						
Tekamah		14 70	10 00	15 32				2	
Uxbridge	645 37	11 08	665 55		24	1	18	3	
Verulam	116 20		13 00					1	
Wawanosh, W.	156 52		173 00		2	2	2	2	
Wellesley	20 87								
Wilberforce and Algoma		20 18	10 00	6 85				6	
Winchester	278 86	6 38	286 27	19 43	3	3	2	7	
Wolfe Island.....	23 69		63 85			4		10	

RETURN

to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 25th February, 1889, shewing the name of the municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority the "*Ontario Shops Regulation Act*" distinguishing between cases where such by-laws were passed in pursuance of petitions therefor, and the cases where by-laws were passed without petitions in favour thereof. And shewing also the date of the passing of each such by-law; the class or classes of shops to which each such by-law applied; the hour at and the period of the year during which the respective classes of shops were by the by-law required to be closed, and which of such by-laws have been repealed

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, February 18th, 1890.

(*Mr. Morgan.*)

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 25th February, 1889, shewing the names of Municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority of the "Ontario Shops Regulation Act" whether in pursuance of or without petitions, the date of the passage of such by-laws, the classes of shops affected, the hours of closing and whether such by-laws have been repealed.

Municipality.	With Petition.	Date of Passage.	The Class of Shops.	Hours of Closing.	If Repealed.
Villages— Acton	Yes	21st May, 1888..	Grocery, dry goods, and hardware	7 o'clock: Wednesdays and Saturdays and all evenings preceding holidays excepted. 7:30 p.m. at all times.	Not repealed. Repealed.
Beaverton	"	16th April, 1888.	Groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, hardware, jewellery, and merchant tailor.	Not stated.	"
Blyth	"	28th May, 1888..	Dry goods, grocery, furniture, harness, hardware.	Not stated.	"
Bobcaygeon	"	10th "	All shops.	7:30 p.m. from 15th Sept. until 15th May, and 7 p.m. from 15th May until 15th Sept.	Not repealed.
Brighton	Not stated	21st "	Dry goods, grocery, drug, hardware, jewellery, boots and shoes, tailor and butcher.	8 p.m. every evening except Saturday and the night before statutory holidays and Dec. from 29th May, 1888, to 29th May, 1889.	"
Carleton Place	Yes	Not given	All shops.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 7 p.m.	"
Chesley	"	"	All business places.	Not stated.	"
Colborne	"	14th May, 1888..	All classes of shops	8 p.m., except on Saturday nights and evenings preceding holidays.	"
Deseronto	"	28th "	All shops.	7 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights throughout the year.	"
Elora	No	27th June, 1888.	All classes of shops.	7 p.m. every night except preceding public holidays.	"
Embro	Yes	9th May, 1888 ..	Dry goods, grocery and boots and shoes.	7 p.m. three days in the week	"
Fergus	"	22nd "	All retail grocery, dry goods, clothing, hardware, boots and shoes, jewellery, tinware, flour and feed and butcher shops.	6 p.m. except Saturdays and nights preceding holidays.	"
Forest	"	28th April, 1888.	All retail places of business except those that are exempted by statute, and shops where ice cream, oysters, confectionery and perishable fruits are sold.	7 p.m. every day except Saturdays and preceding holidays.	"
Glencoe	"	28th May, 1888.	All shops in which are sold dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, ready-made clothing, gents' furnishings, hardware, crockery, fancy goods, jewellery or furniture.	7 p.m. every day in the year excepting Saturday days.	"
Hespeler	"	7th May, 1888 ..	All shops in the municipality.	7 p.m., but this was amended on Oct. 8th, 1888; until 8 p.m. shops are now permitted to be open.	"

Kempville	Yes	15th May, 1888.	All shops and classes of shops	7.30 p.m. except Saturdays and preceding holidays.	“
Midland	“	30th April, 1888.	All shops named in the “Act”	7 o'clock p.m.	Repealed May 28, '88
Milbrook	“	2nd May, 1888.	All shops, except from the 10th Dec. to 1st January in each year.	7 o'clock p.m. excepting Saturdays and preceding holidays.	Not repealed.
Niagara Falls South.	“	14th “	All classes of shops	From May 1st to Oct. 1st at 8 p.m. except Saturdays and days preceding public holidays.	Repealed Oct. 4, '88.
Paisley	“	18th April, 1888.	All shops named in “Act”	7 p.m. from 1st May until Oct. 1st, 1888.	Not repealed.
Port Elgin	“	17th “	Dry goods, grocery, hardware and harness	7 p.m. except Saturdays and days preceding holidays, then at 10.30 p.m.	“
Port Perry	“	15th May, 1888.	Dry goods, grocery, hardware, fancy goods, boot and shoe, harness, stove and tinware, and produce and seed shops.	7 p.m.	Not repealed but amended on Dec. 3 exempting grocery shops from early closing.
Shelburne	“	25th April, 1888.	All dry goods, general, grocery, boot and shoe and hardware shops.	6 p.m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1st May to Sept. 15th, and from 16th Sept. to 30th April 8 p.m.	Not repealed.
Southampton	“	25th May, 1889.	Dry goods, grocery, boot and shoe, hardware, furniture, millinery, and harness shops.	7 p.m. from 1st May to 1st Nov., and from Nov. 1st to 1st May at 8 p.m.	“
Streetsville	“	7th May, 1888.	Dry goods and grocery	7.30 p.m. every day except Saturday	“
Tara	Not stated	21st “	All kinds and classes of shops	7.30 p.m.	“
Teeswater	Yes	7th “	Dry goods, grocery, hardware boots and shoes, harness, millinery, tailor and butcher shops.	7 p.m., excepting Saturdays and days preceding holidays.	“
Tottenham	“	7th “	All shops	7.30 p.m. excepting Saturdays and days preceding holidays.	Repealed.
Wallington	“	14th April, 1888.	All retail stores and shops	7.30 p.m. from May 1st to Nov. 1st, and from 1st Nov. to 1st May at 7 p.m.	Not repealed.
Warton	“	30th “	All business places	7.30 p.m.	“
Wroxeter	“	15th May, 1888.	Grocery, general merchant, boot and shoe, hardware, tinsmith, furniture, and fancy goods shops.	7.30 p.m.	“
Towns—	“	22nd “	All retail shops	7 p.m.	“
Brookville	“	30th April, 1888.	All classes of dry goods shops	6 p.m.	Not repealed excepting so far as butchering are concerned.
Cobourg	“	7th May, 1888.	All classes of grocery shops	6 p.m.	Repealed so far as dry goods, boot and shoe, harness and jewellery shops.
Clinton	“	7th May, 1888.	All butcher shops	At 1 p.m.	Not repealed.
Collingwood	“	15th June, 1888.	Dry goods, millinery, clothing, hats and caps, tailoring, books and stationery, and harness and boot and shoe shops.	7 p.m., Saturdays and days preceding holidays excepted.	“
Goderich	“	14th May, 1888.	All classes of stores	7 p.m. from 1st Dec. to 1st April, and 7.30 p.m. from 1st of April to Dec. 1st; 10 p.m. Saturdays.	“
Ingersoll	“	14th May, 1888.	Dry goods, gents' furnishing, tailor, grocery, millinery, boot and shoe, hardware and jewellery shops.	7 p.m.	“
			Dry goods, grocery, hardware, furniture, gents' furnishing, butcher, boot and shoe, and stationery.	7 p.m., excepting Saturdays and the days immediately following a holiday.	“

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 25th February, 1889, shewing the names of Municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority of the "Ontario Shops Regulation Act," whether in pursuance of or without petitions, the date of the passage of such by-laws, the classes of shops affected, the hours of closing and whether such by-laws have been repealed.—*Continued.*

Municipality.	With Petition.	Date of Passage.	The Class of Shops.	Hours of Closing.	If repealed.
Towns—					
Kincardine	Yes	11th May, 1889 ..	All classes of business places	Not stated	Repealed Oct. 5, '89. Not repealed.
Lindsay	Yes	7th May, 1888 ..	Grocery and hardware shops	7 p.m. excepting Saturdays, when grocers at 10 p.m. and hardware 9 p.m.	Repealed Oct. 8, '88.
Listowel	Yes	27th April, 1888.	All classes of shops except baker shops and eating houses.	7 p.m. excepting Saturdays at 10 p.m.	Not repealed, except that part affecting confectionery and jewellery which was repealed Dec. 18, '88
Mitchell	"	7th May, 1888 ..	Dry goods, grocery, confectionery, hardware, boot and shoe, and jewellery shops.	7 p.m.	Not repealed.
Orangeville	"	23rd April, 1888.	All shops in which dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, millinery, crockery, watches, jewellery, fancy goods or furniture are exposed for sale.	6 p.m. excepting Wednesdays and Saturdays and days before holidays and the month of December.	Repealed Nov. 12, '88
Paris	"	14th May, 1888.	All classes of shops excepting barber shops and restaurants.	7 p.m. excepting Saturdays and days preceding holidays.	Not repealed.
Penbroke	"	7th	General stores, dry goods, grocery, hardware, boot and shoe, jewellery, millinery, tinware, tailors, saddlers, drags, stationery and furniture shops.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 1st May until 30th Sept. 6 p.m.	
Penetanguishene	"	2nd	All grocery, dry goods, gents' furnishing, merchant tailors, millinery, clothing, hardware furniture, boot and shoe shops.	7 p.m. during the whole year	
Peterborough	"	14th	Hardware merchants, tinmiths, stove-dealers, boots and shoes, barber, butcher, clothing, and millinery.	7 p.m. excepting on Saturdays and days before holidays.	
Petrolia	"	7th	Dry goods, grocery, boot and shoe, hardware, tinware, and gents' furnishing shops.	7 p.m.	
Port Hope	"	14th	Dry goods, grocery, books and stationery, tinware, watches and jewellery.	7 p.m. excepting Saturdays and days before holidays.	Repealed Feb. 4, '89.
Sarnia	"	24th Sept., 1888.	Dry goods, clothing, merchant tailor, boot and shoe and harness shops.	6:30 p.m. every lawful day excepting Saturdays and days preceding holidays.	Not repealed.

Seaforth	Yes	30th May, 1888 .	Dry goods, millinery, mantles, clothing, hats and caps, fancy goods, butchers, grocery, crockery, boot and shoe, hardware, jewelry, stationery and furniture shops. All shops	7 p.m. excepting Saturdays and days preceding holidays.	“
Smith's Falls	“	9th	“	6.30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Tuesdays.	“
Strathroy	“	18th	“	6 p.m.	“
Wingham	“	7th May, 1889 . .	Dry goods, harness, hardware, jewellery, stationery, butcher and shoe shops. All shops	7 p.m. excepting Saturdays and days before holidays.	Repealed July 16, '89
Cities— Ottawa	Not stated	15th July, 1888 .	Boot and shoe shops	7 p.m.	Not repealed; petitions for repeal presented to council March, 1889.
Toronto	Yes	7th May, 1888 . .	Certain classes of shops: retail grocery, dry goods, clothing, millinery, hardware, boot and shoe, hat and fur and furniture shops.	7 p.m. to 5 a.m. except Saturdays and days preceding holidays.	Repealed in so far as it relates to dry goods, merchant tailors, boots and shoes, furniture and grocery shops, on June 4, 1888, and repealed with respect to the rest June 18, 1888.

(No. 39.)

Analysis of Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies for the year 1888. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

A BRIEF HISTORY

OF

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

AUTHORIZED FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1846--1889.

PREPARED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

1890.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARLING :

Kindly prepare a brief history of the text-book question since the authorization of the first text-books in 1846.

The statement should show the text-books authorized for Public Schools from time to time ; the books struck off the list and how the list stood at different periods, say : 31st December, 1867 ; 31st December, 1875, the last year of Dr. Ryerson's administration ; 31st December, 1883, the last year of Mr. Crooks' administration, and 31st December, 1889.

A similar record would be very useful respecting Grammar or High Schools.

For purposes of references it would be convenient to include the more important of the various agreements entered into between the publishers, shewing any material changes that were made in the mode of authorizing books.

Any documents dealing with the text-book question to be found in the office or any comparisons that can be made with American text-books or any information as to the mode of preparing text-books in the States of the Union at hand, might be included in your statement.

GEO. W. ROSS.

October, 1889.

— — —

The following report in answer to the above memorandum is herewith submitted to the Minister.

ALEXANDER MARLING,

Deputy.

January 15th, 1890.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS—SKETCH.

Irish National Readers, 1846.

The Irish National Readers were authorized for the Common Schools of Upper Canada by the Council of Public Instruction on the 27th day of October, 1846, and were, as far as is known, the first text-books formally authorized in the Province. The other text-books authorized for Common Schools at the same time were :

Introduction to the Art of Reading; Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded; Elements of Book-keeping; Key to do.; Arithmetic; Key to do.; Arithmetic in Theory and Practice; Epitome of Geographical Knowledge; Compendium of Geographical Knowledge; Sullivan's Geography Generalized; Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History; English Grammar; Key to do.; Elements of Geometry; Treatise on Mensuration; Appendix to do.; Scripture Lessons: Old Testament, 2 Parts; New Testament, 2 Parts; Sacred Poetry; Lessons on the Truth of Christianity: total, including Readers, 20. (Tablet Lessons in Arithmetic, Spelling and Reading, Copy Lines and maps not counted).

The authorized list of 1846 continued in force with very few changes or additions until 1867. In Reading no change was made before this date. In other subjects the following text-books were added prior to 1867 :

Hullah's Music (introduced first in Normal School, 1848); Hind's Agricultural Chemistry (1852); Colenso's Algebra (1855); Hodgins' Geography and History of British N. America (1857); National Arithmetics decimalized by Dr. Sangster (1860); Sangster's Algebra (1865); Todhunter's Algebra (1865); Lovell's Easy Lessons in General Geography (1865); Lovell's General Geography (1865); Hodgins' History of Canada (1865); Sangster's Natural Philosophy; total, 11.

During the same period the following books were struck off the list of 1846 :

Epitome of Geography (in 1865); Compendium of Geography (in 1865); Sullivan's Geography Generalized (in 1865); Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History (in 1865); Hodgins' Geography and History B. N. A. (in 1865); Colenso's Algebra (in 1865); total, 6.

The Canadian Readers, 1867.

In the course of time it was felt, particularly among Local Superintendents and teachers, that the Irish National Series was not adapted to the Common Schools of the country and that they were not sufficiently Canadian in sentiment or so well graded as to justify their continued authorization. The Council of Public Instruction accepted this view and assigned the editorial work of a new series of Readers to Dr. J. H. Sangster, Dr. McCaul, Dr. Barclay and Dr. Ormiston. On the 23rd of September, 1867, the copyright of the new Readers was vested in the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Ryerson, for the Province, and on the 4th day of January, 1868, they were formally authorized as the Canadian Series of Readers. They consisted at first of six books. In 1870 the Advanced Reader and the Companion to the Readers were added. The Canadian Readers were first published by James Campbell & Son, under the authority of the Council of Public Instruction. This firm held the privilege of exclusive publication from 1868 until 1871,

at which time Mr. Warwick was allowed the privilege of publication. Afterwards in 1878 Adam Miller & Co. (now W. J. Gage & Co.) were allowed the same privilege; so that for four years these Readers were published by one firm only, and for about eleven years by two firms. Other firms published some of them for a short period, but at no time during the term of their authorization were they published by more than four firms at the same time.

Additions by Council of Public Instruction.

Following the rule laid down in 1846 the Council of Public Instruction revised from time to time the list of authorized text-books, making the following additions:

In 1867, Johnson's Book-keeping; Gray's How Plants Grow; Hooker's Physiology; Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry; Collier's History of English Literature; Modern Gymnast; Collier's British Empire; total, 7 books.

In 1868, Spelling Book or Companion to Reader; Potts' Euclid; Todhunter's Euclid; Davies' Grammar for Junior Classes; Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar; Collier's Outlines of General History; total, 6 books.

In 1869, Smith & MacMurchy's Elementary Arithmetic; Collier's Great Events of History (recommended); Sefton's Three Part Songs; total, 3 books.

In 1870, Advanced Reader; Smith & MacMurchy's Advanced Arithmetic; Ryerson's Agriculture; total, 3 books.

In 1871, Davidson's Animal Kingdom; Tomlinson's Mechanics; Orr's Dominion Accountant; Our Bodies; Cutter's Anatomy; Lessons on Reasoning; Ryerson's Christian Morals; Miss Stickney's Guide to Drawing; Bartholomew's Drawing Cards; Drawing Book for the Dominion; Hermes' Drawing Instructor; Writing Copy Books, published under direction of Education Department; Davidson's Right Lines in Right Places; total, 13 books.

In 1872, Wayland's Moral Science; total, 1 book.

In 1875, Geikie's Physical Geography; Page's Physical Geography; Roscoe's Chemistry (Primer); Vere Foster's Drawing Books (2 series); Freeman's General Sketch of European History; Stewart's Physics; Stewart's Physics, Primer; Cherriman's Mechanics; Smith's Statics; Smith's Hydrostatics; Nicholson's Natural History; Foster's Physiology; Huxley's Physiology; Geikie's Geology; total, 15 books. Total additions, in 7 years, 48.

Books Struck Off by Council of Public Instruction.

During the same time the following books ceased to be authorized or were struck off the list:

Irish National Readers; Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded; National Book-keeping; Key to do.; Arithmetic; Key to do.; Arithmetic in Theory and Practice; National Grammar; Key to do.; Sangster's Arithmetic; Sacred Poetry; Art of Reading; Davidson's Animal Kingdom; National Geomety; Sangster's Natural Philosophy; Lessons on Truth of Christianity; Collier's English Literature; Hooker's Physiology; Cutter's Anatomy; total, 19 books.

Text-Books Authorized by Mr. Crooks.

At the time of Dr. Ryerson's retirement from office in 1876 there were authorized for the Public Schools of the Province fifty-five books, the Readers and Drawing Books being counted not as parts but as one series or book. From 1876 till 1883 the following were added to the list:

In 1877, Lewis' How to Read; Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic; Campbell's Modern Geography; Calkin's World; Calkin's School Geography; Mason's English Grammar; Fleming's Analysis of the English Language; Morris' English Grammar; Edith

Thompson's English History; Beatty and Clare's Book-keeping; Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra; Loudon's Algebra for Beginners; Loudon's Elements of Algebra; Hamblin Smith's Geometry; Oliver's Lessons in Botany; Magnus' Mechanics; Kirkland's Statics; total, 17 books.

In 1878, Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons; Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons; total, 2 books.

In 1879, Connor's Etymology; Morris and Bowen's English Grammar, with Exercises; Jeffers' History of Canada (Primer); Creighton's Epoch Primer; total, 4 books.

In 1880, Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithmetic; Lovell's Intermediate Geography; Lovell's Advanced Geography; total, 3 books.

In 1881, Abbott's How to Parse; Mason's Outlines of English Grammar; total, 2 books.

In 1882, Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture; Tanner's Elementary Lessons in Science of Agricultural Practice; Macoun and Spotton's Botany; Huxley's Introductory (Science); total, 4 books.

In 1883, Royal Readers (Nelson & Son); Canadian Readers (Gage & Co.); total, 2 series of books. Total, in 7 years, 34 books.

Text-Books Struck Off by Mr. Crooks.

The following were struck off:—Collier's Great Events of History; Hodgins' Canada; Collier's Outlines General History; Vere Foster's Drawing Books; Davidson's Right Lines; Miss Stickney's Guide; Bartholomew's Drawing Cards; Drawing Book for the Dominion; Hermes' Drawing Instructor; Sefton's Three Part Songs; Hullah's Vocal Music; Johnson's Book-keeping; Sangster's Algebra; National Mensuration; Gray's How Plants Grow; Oliver's Lessons in Botany; Fleming's Analysis of the English Language; Tomlinson's Mechanics; Cherriman's Mechanics; Stewart's Elementary Physics; Stewart's Physics, Primer (struck off 1877 and reauthorized 1882); Advanced Reader (discontinued on Public School list); Geikie's Geology; Huxley's Elementary Physiology; Foster's Physiology; Nicholson's Outlines Natural History; Davidson's Our Bodies; Writing Copy Books (Education Department); Easy Lessons in Reasoning; Ryerson's Christian Morals; Wayland's Moral Science; Field Exercises; Spencer's Modern Gymnast; Scripture Lessons (National); total, 36 books.

The Royal and Gage Readers.

The greatest change made, however, in that period was the authorization of two series of Readers during the administration of Mr. Crooks, known respectively as "The Royal" and "The Canadian." The series called "The Royal Canadian," prepared by the Canada Publishing Co., was not authorized.

On December 27th, 1883, notice was given that The Royal Readers and The Canadian Readers, authorized in 1883, would be superseded as soon as a new series of Readers could be prepared. The effect of this notice was, practically, to extend the use of the authorized Readers of 1867 for another year, and to prevent the introduction of new Readers into the Public Schools except in a very few instances.

The Ontario Readers.

In 1884 the Ontario Readers were prepared under the direction of the Education Department. The editorial work was placed in the hands of J. E. Bryant, B.A., Head Master of the Galt Collegiate Institute; the late William Little, Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Halton; and L. E. Embree, B.A., Head Master of the Whitby Collegiate Institute.

They are published by three firms, viz.: The Copp, Clark Co. (Limited), The Canada Publishing Co., and W. J. Gage & Co. (For copy of agreement and bond see appendix G.)

These firms are under heavy bonds to produce books of a certain quality and at certain prices. By the eleventh paragraph of the Indenture it is provided that the prices originally fixed by the Department may be revised by arbitration and reduced if found excessive. At the end of ten years the books may be published by tender or in any other way deemed expedient by the Department.

Changes in Readers Since 1846.

Summing up, the changes in Readers which have in any way affected the Public Schools of the Province, we have—

- 1st. The Irish National Series, authorized in 1846, used 21 years.
- 2nd. The Canadian Readers, authorized in 1867, used 17 years.
- 3rd. The Ontario Readers, authorized in 1884, still in use and likely to be for many years.

Practically we have had only *two changes* in Readers since our Public School system was organized.

Books Added Since 1883.

Since 1883 the following text-books were permanently added to the list for Public Schools:—

In 1884—The Public School Readers and High School Reader; 1 series.

In 1885—Public School Drawing Course; Public School Music Reader; total, 2.

In 1886—None.

In 1887—*For Forms I. to IV.*—Public School Arithmetic; Public School Geography; Public School Grammar; Public School History of England and Canada; Public School Temperance; Public School Agriculture. *Form V. only.*—High School Composition; High School Arithmetic; High School Geography; High School Grammar; High School Drawing Course; High School Book-keeping; High School Algebra; McKay's Elements of Euclid; High School Botany; High School Physics; total, 16 books.

In 1888—None. *In 1889—None.

Great Diversity of Text-Books.

In the Public Schools of Ontario there were on the 31st of December, 1875, 55 authorized text-books, in the 24 subjects in the Public School course, and on the 31st of December, 1883, 53 authorized text-books covering 15 different subjects of study. In some subjects the number was so great as to be confusing to pupils and parents. For instance, there were authorized in Grammar, 11 text-books; Arithmetic, 4 text-books; Geography, 9 text-books; History, 5 text-books.

Owing to the constant changes of teachers and the capriciousness of many members of the profession in regard to text-books, one geography or grammar was often set aside and another introduced into the school without any substantial educational benefit to the pupils. In order to prevent these changes, the School Act was amended in 1881, placing the following restriction upon the change of text-books:

"Any authorized text-book in actual use in any Public or Model School may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text-book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees and the Inspector, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given." (44 V. c. 30, s. 12.)

As this did not fully prevent unnecessary changes of text-books it was decided to reduce the list to one text-book in each subject in the Public School Course of Study and thus render all change impossible except as the Department might deem expedient. This condition was practically brought about by an Order of the Education Department, September 21, 1887. (See Appendix K.)

*Readers and Grammars in French and German were authorized in 1889, but as only English text books have been counted in other cases, they are not included in this.

The text-books on the authorized Public School list of 1883, with the exception of Creighton's Epoch Primer, Freeman's European History, Dr. Ryerson's Agriculture, Orr's Dominion Accountant, Tanner's Agriculture and the Readers, were allowed to continue in use until 1st July, 1889, without question. All the text-books considered weak or defective were by the same Order placed upon what was called the italicised list, and their use permitted only when deemed desirable by the trustees. Where changes were made therefore it is presumed the trustees assented thereto.

Italicised List of 1887.

The text-books previously authorized for Public Schools, the use of which might be continued by the trustees to the exclusion of those authorized since 1883 were as follows:—

Elementary Arithmetic, Smith and MacMurchy; Elementary Arithmetic, Kirkland and Scott; Campbell's Modern School Geography; Lovell's Intermediate Geography; Calkin's World, an Introductory Geography; Geikie's Physical Geography (Primer); Mason's Outlines of English Grammar; Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons; Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons; Connor's Elements of Etymology; Morris and Bowen's Grammar and Exercises; Morris' English Grammar (Primer); Jeffers' History of Canada (Primer); Lewis' How to Read; Companion to the Readers; Abbott's How to Parse; Morris' English Grammar (Primer); Lovell's Advanced Geography; Page's Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography; Smith and MacMurchy's Advanced Arithmetic; Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners; Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra; Loudon's Elements of Algebra; Loudon's Algebra for Beginners; Hamblin Smith's Geometry; Potts' Euclid; Hamblin Smith's Elementary Statics; Kirkland's Elementary Statics; Magnus' Lessons in Elementary Mechanics; Hamblin Smith's Elementary Hydrostatics; Spotton's Botany (old edi.); Gray's How Plants Grow; Roscoe's Chemistry.

Summary of Changes—1846-1867.

Total number of text-books authorized by Council of Public Instruction for Common Schools in 1846	20
Additions made to the list between 1846 and 1867	11
Books struck off during the same time	6
Total text-books authorized for Common Schools on 31st December, 1867	25

Changes Between 1867 and 1876.

Additions made by Council of Public Instruction between 1867 and 1876 (including the Canadian Readers)	49
Books struck off the list during the same time	19
Total number of text-books authorized for Public Schools, 31st December, 1876	55

Changes Between 1876 and 1883.

Additions made by Education Department between 1876 and 1883....	34
Books struck off the list during the same time	36
Total number of books authorized for Public Schools 31st December, 1883	53

Changes Between 1883 and 1889.

Additions made by Education Department between 1883 and 1889....	19
Books struck off list (8) or that ceased to be authorized unless continued by resolution of trustees (45)	53
Total number of text-books authorized unconditionally for Public Schools on December 31st, 1889	19

The First Four Forms of Public Schools.

It is, however, with regard to the first four forms of the Public Schools that changes in text-books are most serious. In 1888 the number of pupils in these forms was 453,893, and in the fifth form only 10,307. In considering the authorization of text-books, therefore, the effect upon the school can only be estimated by considering the number of pupils required to use them. The advantage of a reduction of text-books in these forms, owing to the movement of population in the country, is self-evident. The following statement shows the changes in this respect:—

Number of text-books authorized in first four forms of Common Schools, 31st December, 1867 (on the classification of schools existing at present)	14
Number of text-books authorized, 31st December, 1876	18
Number of text-books authorized, 31st December, 1883	17
Number of text-books authorized, 31st December, 1889	9

The list now in force simply allows one text-book in each subject, and therefore any movement of the pupils from one school to another will not entail additional expense for text-books upon their parents or guardians.

The Ontario Readers (1883.)

The following comparison of the size and cost of the Readers submitted to the Department in 1883, and the Ontario Readers now used may be instructive:—

	Pages.	Cost.	Cents per 100 pages.
Gage's.....	752.....	\$1 31.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal	972.....	1 50.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Canadian....	955.....	1 80.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Ontario Readers</i> ...	976.....	1 35.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$

The average price of the three series discarded is \$1.53; the price of the new series is \$1.35, shewing a difference of eighteen cents in favor of the new series.

Comparisons with American and English Readers.

	Pages.	Price.	Cents per 100 pages.
Wilson Series.....	911.....	\$1 79.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheldon's, New York.....	890.....	1 92.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swinton's	922.....	1 80.....	19 $\frac{1}{3}$
Appleton's	694.....	1 72.....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
McGuffey's, Cincinnati	656.....	1 39.....	21
Barnes' New Reader	894.....	1 75.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lippincott's.....	818.....	1 57.....	19
Collins' (English.....)	694.....	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collins' (Progressive)	692.....	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Ontario Readers</i>	976.....	1 35.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$

Average of the foregoing Canadian Readers Compared.

Average of all the Canadian Series, First Reader, 35 pp., price 6½c., compared with Ontario First Reader, 64 pp., 10c.

Average of all the Canadian Series, Second Part, 77 pp., price 12½c., compared with Ontario Second Part, 94 pp., 15c.

Average of all the Canadian Series, Second Reader, 199 pp., price 30c., compared with Ontario Second Reader, 184 pp., 25c.

Average of all the Canadian Series, Third Reader, 267 pp., price 43¼c., compared with Ontario Third Reader, 280 pp., 35c.

Average of all the Canadian Series, Fourth Reader, 356 pp., price 55c., compared with Ontario Fourth Reader, 344 pp., 50c.

Average of the foregoing American Readers.

Average of all the American Series, First Reader, 70 pp., price 16 7-10 c., compared with Ontario First Reader, 64 pp., 10c.

Average of all the American Series, Second Part, 84 pp., price 20¾c., compared with Ontario Second Part, 96 pp., 15c.

Average of all the American Series, Second Reader, 150 pp., price 33c., compared with Ontario Second Reader, 192 pp., 25c.

Average of all the American Series, Third Reader, 222 pp., price 49⅙c., compared with Ontario Third Reader, 280 pp., 35c.

Average of all the American Series, Fourth Reader, 316 pp., price, 65c., compared with Ontario Fourth Reader, 344 pp., 50c.

Average of the foregoing English Readers.

Average of all the English Series, First Reader, 100 pp., price 16c., compared with Ontario First Reader, 64 pp., 10c.

Average of all the English Series, Second Part, 90 pp., price 14½c., compared with Ontario Second Part, 96 pp., 15c.

Average of all the English Series, Second Reader, 146 pp., price 23¼c., compared with Ontario Second Reader, 192 pp., 25c.

Average of all the English Series, Third Reader, 187 pp., price 30⅝c., compared with Ontario Third Reader, 280 pp., 35c.

Average of all the English Series, Fourth Reader, 220 pp., price 39¾c., compared with Ontario Fourth Reader, 344 pp., 50c.

GRAMMAR, OR HIGH SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS—SKETCH.

The first list of authorized text-books for Grammar Schools was prepared in 1855, and consisted in all of 87 books. This list was amended from time to time as the Council of Public Instruction thought necessary, and consisted on the 31st December, 1875, of 80 books. During the administration of the late Hon. Adam Crooks, some books were eliminated and others added, so that on the 31st December, 1883, the list consisted of 131 books. Between 1883 and 1887 35 books were added to the list and 111 books eliminated, as unsuitable or placed upon the italicised list, so that on the 31st December, 1889, the High School list consisted of 55 books unconditionally authorized. (See Appendix B).

It must be borne in mind, however, that under the Order in Council approving of the text-books added to the list in 1887, it was provided that the text-books already in use could be continued by the trustees if they so desired, otherwise they would drop from the list in 1889.

Preparation of Text-Books.

In the early history of our school system the Council of Public Instruction was dependent for its text-books upon the talent of Great Britain and the United States and with the exception of four or five books, every text-book used in the Public and Grammar Schools, both as to authorship and manufacture, was prepared and published abroad as late as 1865.

The practice of the Council of Public Instruction in regard to text-books was to make their selection from the published lists of British or American Schools and after fixing a price, authorize these books to the exclusion of all others. So soon as a book was authorized it was at once imported by the wholesale trade and reached the public in the usual way. In order to prevent wholesale dealers from combining and adjusting the price to the consumer to suit themselves, the Department through the Depository kept itself prepared to supply these books at the price fixed by the Council of Public Instruction, and in this way a check was placed upon the importer. In regard to books published in the country such precaution was not necessary, as the publisher was required to place the books upon the market at the price fixed by the Council of Public Instruction. Formal agreements were afterwards entered into, the three most important being that with James Campbell & Son for the publication of the Canadian Readers in 1867, that with the publishers of the Royal and the Canadian Readers in 1883, and the last the one under which the Public School Readers are now published, dated in 1884. (See Appendices E, F, G.)

Present policy of the Department.

In preparing and authorizing text-books the Education Department desires :

(1) *To cover the course of study in each subject by one text-book.* As an illustration of what has been accomplished in this way and the consequent saving of expense to

pupils the following statement is submitted showing the text-books required in certain subjects in 1883 and 1889 respectively :

<i>Text-books used in 1883.</i>		<i>Text-books used for same Course in 1889.</i>	
<i>Reading :</i>			
Fifth Reader.....	\$ 60	High School Reader.....	\$ 60
Lewis' How to Read.....	75		
Annotations.....	50		
Total.....	1 85	Saving to each pupil	\$1 25
<i>Orthoëpy, Spelling and English Composition :</i>			
Ayers' Orthoëpist.....	\$1 00	High School Word Book....	\$ 50
“ Verbalist.....	1 00	Williams' Composition.....	50
Companion to Reader.....	30		
Total.....	2 30	Saving to each pupil	\$1 30
<i>History :</i>			
Edith Thompson's History of		Public School History.....	\$ 35
England.....	\$ 65		
Jeffers' History of Canada..	30		
Total.....	95	Saving to each pupil	\$0 60
<i>Geography :</i>			
Lovell's Advanced Geography	\$1 00	High School Geography.....	\$1 00
Geikie's Physical Geography..	25		
Total.....	1 25	Saving to each pupil	\$0 25
<i>Arithmetic :</i>			
Hamblin Smith's.....	\$ 75	High School Arithmetic (in	
McLellan and Kirkland's Ex-		press)	\$ 50
ercises.....	75		
Total.....	1 50	Saving to each pupil	\$1 00

Without giving details as to each subject, the reduction in the number of books required for the First Form of High Schools alone in 1883 and 1889 respectively, effected the following results :

<i>Cost of Text-books.</i>		
	<i>1883.</i>	<i>1889.</i>
Reading.....	\$1 85	\$ 60
English Composition.....	1 00	50
Orthoëpy and Spelling.....	1 30	50
History.....	95	35
Geography.....	1 25	1 00
Arithmetic.....	1 50	50
Algebra.....	90	75
Commercial Course.....	1 60	65
Drawing.....	1 00	75
Physics.....	1 50	1 00
Botany.....	1 25	1 00
	\$14 10	\$7 60

Total saving in First Form, \$6.50 per pupil. No. of pupils in First Form in 1888, 13,463. Total saving in First Form \$87,509.

Saving in all the Forms.

The following table shews the amount saved to the pupils in each subject in all the forms of the High Schools on the basis of attendance in 1888, as the result of consolidating text-books and reducing prices, that is, providing every pupil purchase one book in each subject :

Subjects.	No. of Pupils in Subject.	Saving per Pupil.	Amount Saved.
Reading.....	16,390	\$1 25	\$20,487
Composition and Orthoëpy.....	17,603	1 30	22,884
History.....	17,610	60	10,566
Geography.....	17,518	25	4,380
Arithmetic ..	17,430	1 00	17,430
Algebra.....	17,319	15	2,598
Trigonometry	887	25	222
Commercial Course.....	12,336	95	11,719
Drawing	13,327	25	3,332
Chemistry.....	3,181	75	2,385
Physics.....	5,675	50	2,838
Botany.....	5,234	25	1,308
Greek.....	1,126	1 75	1,970
Latin.....	5,962	1 50	8,943
French	6,616	13	860
German.....	1,562	50	781
Total.....			\$112,703

(2.) *To Control and Regulate the Price of Text-books.* When publishers have no guarantee that certain books if placed upon the market will be acceptable to teachers or adapted to the course of study prescribed by the Department, they incur considerable risk as well as considerable expense in keeping them before the public. Authorization, however, removes this risk to a great extent, and a smaller profit on each book will, on a year's sales, be more remunerative. It is on this ground the Department has insisted that the price of text-books should be placed at the lowest figure at which they could be produced with reasonable profit.

(3.) *To reduce the price should it appear to the Department that profits are excessive.* In the agreement with the publishers there is the following provision :—

11. And that in case the said Education Department shall at any time consider that the retail price heretofore mentioned of the said book should be reduced, the Minister of Education and said Publisher may arrange, at the option of the Minister of Education, a reduced retail price and scale of discounts, or the Minister of Education shall appoint an arbitrator, the Publisher shall appoint another, and the Chancellor of Ontario upon the application of the Minister of Education or of the Publishers, or the joint application of all parties hereto, shall appoint a third, and in case the Publisher shall for ten days after having been notified in writing of the appointment of an arbitrator by the Minister of Education omit to appoint an arbitrator, or to notify the Minister of Education in writing of the appointment, then the Chancellor of Ontario may name two arbitrators to act with the arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Education and the Publisher shall at any time and at all times when called upon so to do by the arbitrators or any two of them furnish the arbitrators with a detailed statement showing the cost of production and the returns of the sales of any or all copies of the said book, and shall in addition if so requested furnish the said arbitrators or any two of them for inspection all the vouchers and books which in any way refer to or contain any entry concerning the cost of production and returns of sales of said book, and that if it shall be deemed by the said arbitrators or any two of them that excessive profit is being made by the said Publisher upon the sale of the said book the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said arbitrators or any two of them shall deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said parties, and such arbitrators or any two of them shall upon such appointment have full power to consider the question or questions submitted to them and to examine all statements, vouchers and books furnished by the said parties and full power to compel the production of such additional statements, vouchers and books to those furnished by the said parties, and the evidence of any kind whatsoever which they shall deem necessary, with power to examine witnesses upon oath, and their decision in the premises or that of any two of them when given in writing shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties hereto, and the retail price or prices so fixed shall hence-

forward govern the price or prices by the dozen and other wholesale prices as hereinbefore provided for. Provided that the change in prices aforesaid shall not take effect until six months after notice has been given for the appointment of arbitrators as aforesaid, and provided also that the expenses of such arbitration shall be borne by the Education Department.

The Department, believing it was desirable in the public interest to verify the prices on which the text-books were originally published, took advantage of the above clause, and accordingly the Publishers appointed Richard Brown, Bookbinder, of the City of Toronto as an arbitrator on their behalf, the Department appointed James Bain, Jr., of the Free Library of Toronto, and the Chancellor appointed His Honor, Edward Morgan, Junior Judge of the County of York, as the third arbitrator to enquire into the cost of all the text-books used in the Public and High Schools that remained on the present authorized list with a view to the reduction of prices should they be found to be excessive. The Readers were omitted from this arbitration as they came under a different agreement. The appointment of the arbitrators bears date the 27th of February and their report, the 27th of May, 1889. They met during 14 days and examined 21 witnesses representing the leading publishing houses of the city. The examination covered the cost of paper, printing, binding, illustrations, handling, authorship and all the other details of manufacture. The books submitted and reported upon are as follows :—

1. *Publications of the Canada Publishing Co.*

The Public School Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Music Reader, Drawing Course, The High School Music Reader, Grammar, Geography, The Orthoëpist, McLellan's Algebra, Buë's First French Book, Williams' Composition.

2. *The Methodist Publishing Co.*

High School Algebra, McGuirl's Drawing.

3. *Grip Publishing Co.*

High School Drawing, Public School Temperance.

4. *The Rose Publishing Co.*

McIlroy's Structure of English Prose, Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Leighton's First Steps in Latin, DeFivas' French Grammar, McKay's Euclid.

5. *W. J. Gage & Co.*

Standard Book-keeping, High School Botany.

6. *Copp, Clark & Co.*

Public School History. High School German Grammar, German Reader, Chemistry, English Word Book, Book-keeping.

7. *Warwick & Sons.*

Baldwin's Art of School Management, Houghton's Physical Culture.

8. *Selby & Co.*

The Kindergarten Drawing Course.

The total number of books examined was 33.

In order that the examination might be thorough and exhaustive and the public interests might be fully protected the Department directed J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.D.,* to act as Senior Counsel with J. R. Miller, Barrister, and formerly Public School Inspector for the Western Division of the County of Huron, as Junior Counsel. The Publishers were represented by W. Nesbitt, Barrister.

* See letter from Dr. Hodgins, Appendix C.

From the report of the arbitrators, which is given in full elsewhere, (Appendix C) it will be seen that the only reduction made was in the High School Drawing Course, the price being reduced from 20 cents per number to 15 cents per number. In regard to all the other books, without exception, they reported that the profits were not excessive and that the prices should not be reduced. Indeed, with respect to several of them, they were of the opinion that they did not yield even a fair profit, and that the prices should be increased rather than reduced.

Public School Drawing Course.

By arrangements with the Publishers, the Department reduced the Public School Drawing Books from ten cents per number to six cents per number, provided the arbitrators, after duly considering the cost of producing these books, would be able to report that this price was not excessive. Should they find that six cents per number yielded an excessive profit they were to be at liberty to fix the price themselves. After duly considering the evidence submitted they reported as follows:—

"We do not think the price, ten cents, as originally fixed, was at the time excessive because the capital account of the books was about \$3,500 and the sale for the first three years somewhat limited. Now, however, that the capital account has been paid off, the profits of ten cents per book would in the future be excessive. The price has been properly reduced to six cents per copy, which price will yield the Publishers only a fair and reasonable profit. Had the price been reduced at an earlier date the Publishers might have had just ground of complaint against the Department. At five cents per copy the books would be published at a loss."

Comparison with the Prices in the United States.

In the course of their investigations the arbitrators were led to compare the price of several of the authorized text-books with the price of similar books published in the United States. On this point they reported as follows:—

"An examination into the prices charged in the United States for school books, of a kind almost identical with those forming the subject of this reference, has satisfied us that the prices of Canadian school books are far below the prices obtained in the United States and that the Education Department of Ontario has exercised extreme care in dealing with each book as to the retail price thereof, so that the public have obtained the books at lower prices than could have been obtained under any other system than the system of authorization now adopted by the Department, and this system while it fully protects the public and secures low priced school books, appears to be reasonably fair to the Publisher."

"Of the school books issued by the American and Canadian publishers with respect to which the difference in price in favor of the Canadian book is most strongly marked, may be mentioned:

Williams' Composition.—Canadian price 50 cents; American price 75 cents.

High School German Grammar.—Canadian price 75 cents; American price \$1.50.

High School Geography.—Canadian wholesale price 75 cents; United States wholesale price \$1.10.

Public School Geography.—Canadian, 190 pages, wholesale price 56 cents; United States 121 pages, wholesale price 75 cents; and many others."

In addition to the above the following comparative prices are worthy of notice:—

	United States price.	Authorized price.
Ayres' Orthoepist.....	\$1 00	\$ 35
Ayres' Verbalist.....	1 00	35
Structure of English Prose.....	1 75	1 00
Harkness' Latin Grammar.....	1 50	1 00
McKay's Elements of Euclid.....	1 25	75
Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar.....	1 50	1 00
Leighton's First Steps in Latin.....	1 50	1 00
Goodwin's Greek Grammar.....	2 25	1 25
White's First Lessons in Greek.....	1 50	1 00
High School Physics.....	1 50	1 00
High School German Grammar.....	1 50	1 00
Baldwin's School Management.....	1 50	75

(4) *To keep up a high standard of binding and typography.* It is well known that when a text-book is on the market for a few years the tendency is towards deterioration in workmanship and durability. To prevent this the Department, besides binding the publishers under heavy penalties to produce books of a certain quality, inspects from time to time not only sample forms, books, etc., furnished as specimens of their work by the publishers themselves, but examines repeatedly at the place of manufacture and at irregular intervals the printing, binding and other parts of the manufacture of the books, besides making at least annually a general visit of inspection and inquiry in regard to stock of books, sheets in hand, the year's sales, etc. On this point the arbitrators have reported :—

"We feel it our duty to the various publishers to mention that notwithstanding the fact that many of the books in the Schedule have not been yielding even fair profits, all of said books, especially the High School and Public School Geographies, are up to a very high standard of excellence as to binding, typography, illustrations and other matters that go to the make up of a well published book and are fully equal in these respects to the school publications in the United States and in the mother country."

(5) *To encourage our teachers to undertake the authorship of all text-books.* If our school system has done its work as well as we think it has and if native talent has been developed as it ought to be we should be able to undertake the authorship of our own text-books. For the first time in the history of the country this is practically true. In 1883 out of 53 text-books used in our Public Schools only 19 were the exclusive production of the teachers of the Province. Now, with the exception of the Temperance text-book, every one has been produced by our own teachers, or under their immediate supervision.

At present date out of 55 books on the High School list, 25 have been produced or adapted by Canadian authors, being nearly 50 per cent. of the full number of books on the list, as compared with about 23 per cent. only, of similar Canadian productions on the list of 1883.

(6) *To manufacture all text-books in the Province.* This has been practically accomplished. Every text-book used in the Public Schools of Ontario is now manufactured in Ontario, and as several of our books are used in the other provinces our printers and bookbinders get the benefit of this trade also. Out of 53 text-books on the Public School list in 1883, 6 were imported, and out of 131 text-books on the High School list of the same year, 81 were imported already manufactured, and 2 were imported in sheets. Of the 35 added in 1887, only 7 are imported, all the others being produced within the Province.

(7) *To prevent frequent changes by teachers and trustees.* By an amendment to the Public Schools Act made in 1881, already referred to, (Sec. 206, ch. 205, Rev. Statutes, 1887) no teacher could change the text-books used in the school without the approval of the trustees and the inspector. A similar provision was made in 1887 with regard to High Schools and by the Order in Council authorizing new text-books it is provided that any book in actual use in the school at the date of the Order may be continued by resolution of the trustees. As a matter of fact therefore no change can be made in text-books except by the authority of the trustees.

(8) *To reduce the number of text-books in actual use.* Notwithstanding the restrictions placed upon the change of text-books by the School Act and the regulations of the Department it was found in practice that many wanton and capricious changes were made. To prevent this the Department steadily kept in view the reduction of Public School text-books to one book in each subject except where the trustees continued the use of older books by resolution. The object of this policy was to render a change of text-books impossible except when it was found necessary in the public interests.

In the case of High Schools, this policy was not applied with such rigidity, partly because the changes, if made, affected comparatively few pupils, and partly because the subjects taught covered a wider range and a choice of text-books might be an advantage to both teachers and pupils. But, with this limitation, it was deemed desirable to restrict the number authorized. The following comparative statement shows how the list stood in 1875, 1883 and 1889 :—

Number of text-books on authorized list for High Schools in 1875....				80
"	"	"	"	1883....131
"	"	"	"	1889.... 55

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SETTING FORTH THE ACTION OF THE COUNCIL IN REGARD
TO COLLIER'S HISTORIES, AND ITS POLICY ON PUBLIC SCHOOL
TEXT-BOOKS WITH REFERENCE TO THE VIEWS OF ROMAN
CATHOLICS.

I. *Committee on Text-Books appointed by the Council.*

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE,

By Minute of Council it was ordered September 1st, 1874.

(b) "That the Regulations, Programme and Text-Books for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and the duties of Inspectors of High Schools be referred to a committee consisting of the representatives of the Collegiate Institutes and High School Masters, and of the Colleges, together with Professor Smith, and that until the Roman Catholic College at Ottawa is represented here, His Grace Archbishop Lynch be also a member of the same committee.

(c) That the Regulations, Programme and Text-Books for the Public Schools and duties of Inspectors of Public Schools be referred to the Representatives of Public School Inspectors and Teachers and of the High School Masters, together with his Grace the Archbishop and the Rev. Dr. Jennings."

By minute of Council, dated September 3rd, 1874, it was ordered :

(8) "That the Committees on High and Public School Regulations, etc., be hereafter one joint Committee."

The Committee then consisted of Prof. Wilson, LL.D., Prof. Smith, M.A., S. C. Wood, Esq., M.P.P., His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Rev. Dr. Jennings, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Prof. Ambrey, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Rev. Dr. Nelles, Rev. J. Tabaret.

II. *Resolution of Committee of Council of Public Instruction on Regulations and Text-Books, appointing Archbishop Lynch and Professor Goldwin Smith a Sub-Committee to revise Collier's Works :*

"Resolved, That Collier's British History, his Outlines of General History, "and his History of English Literature be referred to the Archbishop and Prof. Goldwin Smith, with a view to their revision and to report the same to this "Committee."

DANIEL WILSON, Chairman.

Council Room, Dec. 28th, 1874.

III. *Report of Sub-Committee adopted by the Committee.*

"The Sub-Committee (the Archbishop and Professor Smith) *re* Collier's Histories "reported as follows :

"The Sub-Committee for revising Collier's General History and British "History, with a view to the removal of expressions likely to give offence in a "religious point of view, have agreed on certain alterations, mostly of a verbal

"kind, which are submitted to the Committee. The Sub-Committee defer their report on the General History of English Literature."

"The Committee examined the proposed alterations and approved of them."

Present :

PROFESSOR WILSON, (Ch'n.)
The CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.
Rev. DR. JENNINGS.
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP.
REV. DR. CARMAN.
PROFESSOR SMITH.

Council Room,
January 11th, 1875.

IV. *Report of Committee adopted by the Council of Public Instruction.*

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, Feby 2nd, 1875.

"The Council met pursuant to notice at 3 p.m. The Very Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present: The Chairman,

The Chief Superintendent of Education,
The Rev. J. Jennings, D.D.,
His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D.,
H. M. Deroche, Esq., M.A., M.P.P.,
James Maclellan, Esq., M.A., Q.C., M.P.,
The Rev. J. Ambery, M.A.,
The Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D.,
The Rev. A. Carman, D.D.,
Daniel Wilson, Esq., LL.D.,
S. C. Wood, Esq., M.P.P.,
Goldwin Smith, Esq., M.A.

"The report (2018) of the Committee on Regulations and Text-Books was read, and on motion of the Chairman (Prof. Wilson), seconded by the Chief Superintendent, was adopted, the rule requiring a day's notice being suspended.

(Signed),

H. J. GRASETT, Chairman.

V. *Notice given by Committee to the Author and the Publishers of Collier's Works, of the changes made in the books by Committee.*

"Resolved, That the alterations in Collier's British History and Outlines of General History approved by the C. P. I., be communicated to the Author and to Messrs. Campbell & Son, with the statement that such alterations will remove objections which have been pressed on their notice; but that the Council reserves to itself the liberty of substituting for it any other book that may hereafter appear preferable.

Present :

PROFESSOR WILSON (Ch'n.),
The CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT,
PROFESSOR AMBREY,
PROFESSOR SMITH.

Council Room, April 29th, 1875.

VII. *Copy of Letter to Dr. Collier to the Same Effect.*

EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 17th May, 1875.

SIR,—“I have the honor to state that the Council of Public Instruction for this Province, which, some years ago, sanctioned your Outlines of British and of General History for use in our schools, have recently had their attention directed to the necessity for some revision of the work in order that objections which had been taken might be removed.

A Committee have, therefore, been engaged in suggesting the alterations needed in order that the most serious of those objections should be met. The Committee have reported, and their report has been adopted by the Council. I am now desired to transmit to you copies of the works with the emendations marked. These are accordingly sent herewith. At the same time I send a copy of a resolution adopted on the subject by the Committee which had the revision in charge.”

(Signed) E. RYERSON.

W. F. COLLIER ESQ., LL.D.

Edinburgh.

VIII. *Views of Council Defined with Reference to Religious Teaching in Text Books.*

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, May 19th, 1875.

The Council met pursuant to notice at 3 o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasset, B.D., in the chair.

Present :—The Chairman,
 The Chief Superintendent of Education,
 The Rev. J. Jennings, D.D.,
 His Grace the Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D.,
 The Honorable W. McMaster,
 H. M. Deroche, Esq., M.P.P.,
 James Maclellan, Esq., M.A., Q.C.,
 The Very Rev. W. Snodgrass, D.D.,
 The Rev. J. Ambery, M.A.,
 The Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D.,
 The Rev. Bishop Carman, D.D.,
 Daniel Wilson, Esq., LL.D.,
 Goldwin Smith, Esq., M.A.,

“(12). Ordered

That the Council having laid down a principle which precludes the introduction into the Text Books used in Public Schools of religious dogma opposed to the tenets of any Christian denomination, and having removed from those Text Books everything which had been pointed out to them by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of this Province, as offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics think it right also to state what they conceive to be their duty with regard to the Text

Books to be used in the Separate Schools. With respect to these books, the Council do not consider themselves responsible for any statements of religious doctrine, or for any expression of religious feeling, nor will they interfere with anything to which those terms may be fairly applied; but they consider themselves responsible for the historical veracity of the books, and for their consistency with civil duty, and the concord which ought to prevail, and which it is one object of a system of public education to promote, among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

TEXT-BOOK ACTS OF CERTAIN STATES.

In the appendices will be found copies of the Acts passed by the Legislatures of California, Minnesota and Indiana on the question of text-books.

In California the Government set apart \$150,000 to be expended by the State Board of Education for the plant and material required in the publication of text-books for the State; \$165,000 more to complete the first edition of 50,000 of each book provided for, and \$35,000 for the services of the editors engaged in the compilation of the text-books required.

The books are sold to school authorities for the use of teachers, parents and pupils in the State only, or to those who will deliver them to school authorities for this purpose, a small advance, *equal to the actual cost of freight and cartage added*, only being allowed to be made by the trade on the cost price at Sacramento. As will be seen from a memorandum of Mr. Ira G. Hoitt, State Superintendent, a small advance over cost is charged as a reserve fund by means of which the plant and printing material is supposed to be renewed every twelve years.

A comparison of the Ontario text-books with those published for the State of California, on the above conditions, will show that Ontario, while giving a fair profit to the trade, supplies text-books equivalent in value and in every other respect as cheaply as California, where the text-books are supplied by the State.

In Minnesota and Indiana, as the text of the bills will show, the books are published under contract and distributed to the teachers at the authorized prices by means of the school trustees or agents appointed in the various counties of those States. In Minnesota these agents are allowed by the county 8 per cent. of their sales as their share of the profits, but are not allowed to add one cent to the prices fixed by the State. Any person purchasing books from the agents may sell the same at an advance of not more than 10 per cent. above the State Superintendent's list of prices. A State appropriation of \$50,000, designated "The School Text-Book Fund," is used as a revolving fund, as described in the Act printed in the Appendices. In Indiana it is the duty of the school trustees to furnish the books to the school patrons or school children of their respective corporations, at the prices fixed by contract between the State and the contractor for the publication of the authorized text-books.

REPORT TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION UPON THE RELATIVE
MONETARY VALUE OF THE TEXT-BOOKS AUTHORIZED IN CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA,
AND INDIANA, AND THE CORRESPONDING TEXT-BOOKS OF ONTARIO.

Total number of books submitted from the three States above named, 27.

A summary of the Report will shew :

(1) That in 10 comparisons made, the books of the Ontario Series are *much cheaper* than the corresponding American books.

(2) That in 4 comparisons made, the books of the Ontario Series are *slightly cheaper* than the corresponding American books.

(3) That in 5 comparisons made, the books of the Ontario Series are of *about equal* value to the corresponding books of the American Series.

(4) That in 7 comparisons made, the books of the Ontario Series are *dearer than* the corresponding American books.

General Remark.—It must be stated that in our opinion the workmanship and appearance of the American books on the whole is superior to that of the Ontario Series, though the comparison of actual monetary values is as given by us.

GEO. E. THOMAS,
Asst. Queen's Printer, Ontario.

H. M. WILKINSON,
Asst. Acct. Education Department.

Toronto, Dec. 14th, 1889.

We, the undersigned, having examined the books of the Ontario, California, Minnesota, and Indiana series compared in this report, endorse it as correct, in our opinion.

J. E. PEARSON,
Foreman, Bindery, Methodist Book & Publishing House.

ROBERT MILN,
Foreman, Methodist Book & Publishing House.

Toronto, January, 1890.

NOTE.—The illustrations vary so in size and value that a comparison is difficult, but the figures in the following comparisons give the *number* of the different pictures, representations, maps, outlines, script lessons, etc. The quantity of matter in the pages differs, also, some being heavily loaded, large type used, etc., but a comparison of the *number* of pages is given.

COMPARISON of the following Text-Books authorized for Ontario Schools with the corresponding books of the California State Series.

ONTARIO TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
			\$ c.				\$ c.
Reading Books :							
First Reader, Part I.	64	93	0 10	First Reader	128	65	0 20
“ “ II	94	49	0 15				
Second Reader	184	65	0 25	Second Reader	288	35	0 40
Third Reader	280	58	0 35	Third Reader	512	.....	0 65
Fourth Reader	344	.....	0 50	(The three California Readers cover the same ground as the four Ontario Readers.)			
	966	265	1 35		928	100	1 25

The Ontario First Reader has more pages, more reading matter, more illustrations. and is a cheaper book.

The comparison of Second Readers is slightly in favor of the California book.

The comparison of Third Readers is in favor of the California book.

ONTARIO TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of Illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Orthëpy :							
High School Word Book..	343	.....	0 50	Speller and Word Analysis....	192	.....	0 30

The California Speller compared with the Ontario High School Word Book shows a comparison in favor of the Ontario book.

COMPARISON of the following Text-Books authorized for Ontario Schools with the corresponding books of the California State Series.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Arithmetic :							
Public School Arithmetic.	183	.....	0 25	Primary Number Lessons	149	.....	0 25
High School Arithmetic (in preparation).	324	.....	0 50	Advanced Arithmetic	288	.....	0 50
	507	.....	0 75		437	.....	0 75

In a comparison of the smaller Arithmetics, the advantage is considerably in favor of the Ontario book.

The Ontario advanced Arithmetic is in printer's hands, and is not ready for a comparison.

ONTARIO TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Grammar :							
Public School Grammar...	190	.....	0 25	Lessons in Language.....	158	Several illustrations as in Readers.	0 20
High School Grammar....	408	.....	0 75	English Grammar	292	.....	0 50
	598	.....	1 00		450	.....	0 80

The Ontario Public School Grammar is the cheaper book.

In a comparison of the larger Grammars we think the books are as nearly as possible of equal value.

COMPARISON of the following Text-Books authorised for Ontario Schools with the corresponding books of the California State Series.—*Concluded.*

ONTARIO TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
History :							
Public School History of England and Canada..	200	30	0 35	History of the United States..	432	94	0 80

The advantage in a comparison of the Histories, is in favor of the California book.

COMPARISON of the following Text-Books authorized for Ontario Schools with the corresponding books of the Minnesota Text-Book Series.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	MINNESOTA TEXT-BOOK SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Reading Books :			\$ c.				\$ c.
First Reader, Part I.....	34	93	0 10	First Reader (Appleton's			
“ “ II	94	49	0 15	Revised)	74	52	0 10
Second Reader	184	65	0 25	Second Reader	144	48	0 20
Third Reader	280	58	0 35	Third Reader	215	49	0 30
Fourth Reader	344	.....	0 50	Fourth Reader	248	8	0 40
High School Reader	448	.....	0 60	Advanced Reader	471	8	0 90
	1414	265	1 95		1152	165	1 90

The Ontario First Reader has more pages, more reading matter, more illustrations, and is a cheaper book altogether.

The Ontario Second Reader has more pages, more reading matter, more illustrations, is more expensively bound, and is cheaper at 25 cents. than the American book is at 20 cents.

The Ontario Third Reader has more pages, more reading matter, more illustrations, is better bound, and is a cheaper book.

The Ontario Fourth Reader has more pages, more reading matter, but no illustrations. In a comparison, on the whole (the Ontario book at 50 cents., and the Minnesota book at 40 cents.) the advantage is slightly in favor of the Ontario book.

In the case of the Advanced Readers the books compared are of about equal value at the unequal prices.

COMPARISON of the following Text-Books authorized for Ontario Schools with the corresponding books of the Minnesota Text-Book Series.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	MINNESOTA TEXT-BOOK SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Grammar :							
Public School Grammar ..	190	.....	0 25	Elementary Lessons in English, Part I.	192	.....	0 25
High School Grammar....	408	.....	0 75	Elementary Lessons in English, Part II	396	.....	0 50
	598	.....	1 00		588	.....	0 75

The Public School Grammar of the Ontario Series has more matter, and is considerably the cheaper book.

A comparison of the larger Grammars shows them to be of about equal value at the unequal prices.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	MINNESOTA TEXT-BOOK SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Geography :							
Public School Geography, (24 maps)	164	185	0 75	Nile's Elementary Geography, (10 maps)	134	190	0 55
High School Geography, (28 maps)	198	151	1 00	Nile's Advanced Geography, (33 maps)	134	305	0 80
	362	336	1 75		218	495	1 35

The Ontario Public School Geography has more maps, more illustrations, a great deal more matter, and is a much cheaper book at 75 cents. than the other book is at 55 cents.

Of the larger Geographies the American book is slightly the cheaper book.

COMPARISON of the following Text-Books authorized for Ontario Schools with the corresponding books of the Indiana State Series of School Text-Books.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	INDIANA EDUCATIONAL SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Reading Books :			\$ c.				\$ c.
First Reader, Part I.....	64	93	0 10	First Reader	96	74	0 10
“ “ II.....	94	49	0 15				
Second Reader	184	65	0 25	Second Reader	160	46	0 15
Third Reader	280	58	0 35	Third Reader	240	43	0 25
Fourth Reader	344	.....	0 50	Fourth Reader.....	272	24	0 30
High School Reader	448	.....	0 60	Fifth Reader	352	24	0 40
	1414	265	1 95		1120	211	1 20

The Ontario First Reader has more pages, more reading matter, more illustrations, and is a cheaper book altogether.

The Second Readers are of equal value at the unequal prices.

The comparison is slightly in favor of the Ontario Third Reader.

The Indiana book has the advantage in a comparison of the Fourth Readers.

Compared with the Ontario High School Reader the Indiana Fifth Reader has the advantage.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	INDIANA EDUCATIONAL SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Arithmetic :							
Public School Arithmetic .	183	.....	0 25	Elementary Arithmetic	192	.....	0 35
High School Arithmetic (in preparation).	324	.....	0 50	Complete Arithmetic	352	.....	0 45
	507	.....	0 75		544	.....	0 80

The Ontario Public School Arithmetic is much the cheaper book.

The Ontario Advanced Arithmetic is in printer's hands and not advanced enough for a comparison.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.	INDIANA EDUCATIONAL SERIES.	No. of pages.	No. of illustrations, maps, etc., of all kinds.	Price.
Geography :							
Public School Geography..	164	185	0 75	Elementary Geography	88	153	0 30
High School Geography ..	198	151	1 00	Complete Geography.....	139	309	0 75
	362	336	1 75		227	462	1 05

A comparison of the smaller Geographies shows the books to be of about equal value at the unequal prices.

A comparison of the advanced Geographies shows that the American book has the advantage.

APPENDICES.

Arithmetic :	Smith and MacMurehy's Advanced Arithmetic.....		0 40	0 25
	High School Arithmetic.....		0 50	0 50
	Total, 2		0 20	
			0 65	
	Total, 2		0 25	
Geography :	Smith and MacMurehy's Advanced Arithmetic.....		1 00	0 75
	High School Geography.....		0 50	1 00
	Total, 2		0 65	
			1 50	
	Total, 2		0 75	
			0 50	
	Total, 2		0 25	
			0 75	
Grammar :	Public School Grammar.....		0 20	0 25
	High School Grammar.....		0 15	0 75
	Total, 2		0 20	
			0 20	
	Total, 2		0 75	
			0 80	
	Total, 2		0 25	
			0 25	
	Total, 2		0 25	
			0 60	
	Total, 2		0 45	
History :	Public School History of England and Canada.....		0 50	0 35
	Norw.—Same Text-book for Fourth and Fifth Form.		0 30	
	Total, 1		0 30	

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Authorized Text-Books in the various subjects at end of years 1875, 1883 and 1889 respectively.—*Continued.*

SUBJECT.	31ST DECEMBER, 1875.	PRICES.	31ST DECEMBER, 1883.	PRICES.	31ST DECEMBER, 1889.	PRICES.
Drawing :	Vere Foster's Drawing Books, 2 Series : Penny Series, 21 subjects and blank book, each Three penny Series, 25 subjects and blank book, each Davidson's Right Lines in Right Places, Miss Stickney's Guide to Drawing, ... Bartholomew's Drawing Cards, three packets, each Drawing book for Dominion, 7 Nos., each Hermes' Drawing Instructor for Ad- vanced Students, 8 divisions, 110 books, each Total, 7.	\$ c. 0 03 0 07 0 30 0 35 0 25 0 15 0 45	Note.—The Walter Smith Drawing Books were recommended for teachers, and generally used in schools, although not formally au- thorized	\$ c. 0 06 0 10	Public School Drawing Course (5 Nos.) each Including also Kindergarten Course (2 Nos.), each. NOTE.—These are counted as one be- cause they are so graduated as jointly to cover first four forms. <i>High School Drawing Course</i> Total, 2.	\$ c. 0 06 0 10 0 15
Temperance :					Public School Temperance Total, 1.	0 25
Agriculture :	Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture. Total, 1	0 50	Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture. Tanner's First Principles of Agricul- ture..... Tanner's Elementary Lessons in Science of Agricultural Practice..... Total, 3.	0 50 0 30 1 05	Public School Agriculture..... Total, 1.	0 35
Music :	Sefton's Three Part Songs, ... Hullah's Vocal Music, 2 Parts, each... Total, 2.	0 30 0 75			Public School Music Reader NOTE.—High School Music Reader not required for 5th Form. Total, 1.	0 40

Spelling and Dictation :	Spelling Book, a Companion to the Readers Total, 1.	0 30	Spelling Book, a Companion to the Readers Total, 1.	0 25	High School Composition (Williams) Total, 1.	0 50
Book-keeping :	Orr's Dominion Accountant Johnson's Book-keeping Total, 2.	0 50 0 35	Orr's Dominion Accountant Beatty and Clare's Book-keeping Total, 2.	0 50 0 65	High School Book-keeping Total, 1.	0 65
Algebra :	Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners Saunders' Total, 2.	0 75 0 90	Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra Loudon's Algebra for Beginners Loudon's Elements of Algebra Total, 4.	0 60 0 90 0 40 0 75	High School Algebra Total, 1.	0 75
Geometry and Mensuration :	Pott's Elements of Geometry Todhunter's Euclid National Mensuration Total, 3.	0 75 0 90 0 25	Pott's Elements of Geometry Todhunter's Euclid Hamblin Smith's Geometry Total, 3.	0 50 0 90 0 90	McKay's Elements of Euclid Total, 1.	0 75
Chemistry :	Roscoe's Chemistry (Primer) Total, 1.	0 30	Roscoe's Chemistry (Primer) Total, 1.	1 00 0 30		
Botany :	Gray's How Plants grow Total, 1.	1 00	Macoun and Spotton's Elements of Structural Botany Total, 1.	0 90 1 25	High School Botany Total, 1.	1 00
Natural Philosophy :	Hamblin Smith's Elementary Statics Hydrostatics	0 80 0 75	Hamblin Smith's Elementary Statics Hydrostatics	0 80 0 75	High School Physics Total, 1.	1 00
Physical Science :	Tomlinson's Mechanics Cherriman's Stewart's Elementary Physics " Physics (Primer)	0 45 1 00 1 35 0 30	Magnus' Elementary Mechanics Kirkland's Statics Stewart's Physics (Primer) Total, 5.	1 05 1 00 0 30		

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Authorized Text-Books in the various subjects at end of years 1875, 1883 and 1889 respectively.—*Continued.*

SUBJECT.	31st DECEMBER, 1875.	PRICES.	31st DECEMBER, 1883.	PRICES.	31st DECEMBER, 1889.	PRICES.
Physiology, etc.— <i>Continued:</i>		£ c.				
	Geikie's Geology (Primer).....	0 30				
	Huxley's Elementary Physiology.....	1 30				
	Foster's Physiology.....	0 30				
	Nicholson's Outlines Natural History..	0 45				
	Davidson's Our Bodies.....	0 30				
	Total, 11.					
Writing and Pen- manship:	Writing Copy Books, published under direction of the Education Depart- ment, 6 Nos., each.....	0 10				
	Total, 1.					
Miscellaneous:	Easy Lessons in Reasoning.....	0 45				
	Ryerson's Christian Morals.....	0 25				
	Wayland's Moral Science.....	0 90				
	Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry.....	0 50				
	Spencer's Modern Gymnast.....	0 30				
	Irish National Lessons on Truth of Christianity.....	0 13				
	do Scripture Lessons, 4 Parts each.....	0 25				
	Total, 7.					
	Total books 55, including Drawing Books, Writing Books, etc.		Total books 53.		Total books 19, including Drawing Books.	

APPENDIX B.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Authorized Text-Books in the various subjects at end of years 1875, 1883 and 1889 respectively.

SUBJECT.	31ST DECEMBER, 1875.	PRICE.	31ST DECEMBER, 1883.	PRICE.	31ST DECEMBER, 1889.	PRICE.
Reading and Elocution :	Canadian Series of Reading Books : Fifth Reader Advanced Reader..... Total, 2.	\$ c. 0 60 0 60	(Books for Public Schools also authorized for High Schools and are included). Canadian Series of Reading : Fifth Reader Lewis' Dominion Elocutionist Bell's Standard Elocutionist, 88c. to Royal Readers : Fifth Reader .. Canadian Series (Gage's) : Fifth Reader Lewis' How to Read..... Total, 6.	\$ c. 0 50 1 25 1 25 0 75 0 60 0 75	High School Reader NOTE.—The remaining text-books on authorized list of 1887 not mentioned in this column, viz., those printed on said list in <i>italics</i> , are authorized conditionally only, after 1st July, 1889, as therein stated. Total, 1.	\$ c. 0 60
Orthoëpy and Spelling :	Spelling Book or "Companion to Readers" Total, 1.	0 30	Spelling Book or "Companion to Readers" Total, 1.	0 25	High School English Word Book ... Ayres & Armstrong's Orthoëpist..... Total, 2.	0 50 0 35

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Authorized Text-Books in the various subjects at the end of years 1875, 1883 and 1889 respectively.—Continued.

SUBJECT.	31ST DECEMBER, 1875.	PRICE.	31ST DECEMBER, 1883.	PRICE.	31ST DECEMBER, 1889.	PRICE.
English Grammar:	Morris' English Grammar	0 25	Masons' English Grammar	0 75	High School Grammar	0 75
	Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar	0 38	Plenning's Analysis English Language	0 80	Mason's Advanced Grammar	0 75
	Total, 2.		Morris' English Grammar	0 20	Earles' Philology of the English Tongue (for 3rd and 4th Form)	2 50
			Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons. "	0 25	Total, 3.	
			Miller's "	0 20		
			Davies' English Grammar for Junior Classes	0 15		
			Connor's Etymology	0 25		
			Morris and Bowen's English Grammar	0 25		
			Abbott's How to Parse	0 60		
			Mason's Outlines English Grammar	0 45		
			Total, 11.			
English Composition, etc.:	Craik's English Literature	2 25	Bain's Rhetoric and Composition, \$1 to Spaulding's English Literature, 70c. to Craik's English Literature	1 40	High School Composition	0 50
	Total, 1.		Angus' English Tongue	1 00	Ayres and Armstrong's Verbalist	0 35
			Total, 4.	1 75	McElroy's Structure of English Prose (for Forms III and IV)	1 00
					Total, 3.	
History and Antiquities:	Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History	1 00	Longman's Epochs of Ancient History, 10 parts, each	0 90	Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
	Hodgins' History of Canada	0 50	Longman's Epochs of English History, 8 parts in 2 books, each	0 90	Edith Thompson's History of England. Jeffer's History of Canada (Primer)	0 65
	Collier's British Empire	0 90	Edith Thompson's English History	0 65	Schmitz's History of Greece and Rome. Green's Short History of the English People (Forms II and III)	0 30
	Collier's Great Events of History	0 63	Crevighton's Epoch Primer Eng. Hist.	0 30	Total, 5.	1 50
	" Outlines of General History	0 75	Green's History English People, \$1.65 to Smith's Smaller History of Greece, 88c. to Rome, 88c. to	2 00		
	Antion's Manual Roman Antiquities	1 50	Schmitz's History of Greece, 88c. to Rome	1 00		
	Antion's Manual Greek Antiquities	1 50	Schmitz's History of Greece, 88c. to Rome	1 00		
	Total, 8.		Cox's History of Greece	0 45		
			Liddell's History of Rome	0 45		
			Jeffer's Canada (Primer)	1 25		
			Collier's British History (conditional)	2 40		
			Freeman's European History	0 30		
			Total, 14.	0 90		

Geography :	Lovell's General Geography Page's Introductory, Physical Geo- graphy Geikie's Physical Geography Pillan's First Steps in Classical Geo- graphy Total, 4.	1 00 0 75 0 25 0 45	Schmitz's Ancient Atlas Butler's Junior Ancient Atlas, \$1.13 to Butler's Public School Atlas, Modern Geography Lovell's General Geography " Easy Lessons Geography " Intermediate Geography " Advanced Geography Campbell's Modern School Geography Calkin's World " School Geography (conditional). Page's Introductory Physical Geography Geikie's Physical Geography Pillan's First Steps in Classical Geo- graphy Total, 13.	4 00 1 60 1 73 0 50 0 65 1 50 0 75 0 50 0 75 0 25 0 40	High School Geography Campbell's Geography Pillan's First Steps in Classical Geo- graphy Total, 3.	1 00 0 75 0 40
Arithmetic :	Smith and MacMurehy's Advanced Arithmetic Smith and MacMurehy's Elementary Arithmetic Total, 2.	0 50 0 25	Smith and MacMurehy's Advanced Arithmetic Smith and MacMurehy's Elementary Arithmetic Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arith- metic Total, 4.	0 40 0 20 0 65 0 25	High School Arithmetic Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic Total, 2.	0 50 0 75
Algebra :	Sangster's Algebra Todhunter's Algebra Total, 2.	0 90 0 75	Todhunter's Algebra Hamblin Smith's Algebra London's Algebra for Beginners " Elements of Algebra Gross' Algebra (for advanced pupils) Colenso's Algebra (new edition) Total, 6.	0 60 0 90 0 40 0 75 2 50 1 00	McLellan's Elements of Algebra Robertson and Birchard's High School Algebra Todhunter's Advanced Algebra (Form III and IV) Total, 3.	0 75 0 75 1 75
Geometry and Mensuration :	Pott's Elements of Geometry Todhunter's Euclid National Mensuration Total, 3.	0 75 0 90 0 25	Pott's Elements of Geometry Hamblin Smith's Geometry Todhunter's Euclid National Mensuration Total, 4.	0 50 0 90 0 90 0 25	McKay's Elements of Euclid Todhunter's Euclid Total, 2.	0 75 0 90

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

Authorized Text-Books in the various subjects at end of years 1875, 1883 and 1889, respectively.—Continued.

SUBJECT.	31ST DECEMBER, 1875.		31ST DECEMBER, 1883.		31ST DECEMBER, 1889.	
	PRICE.	\$ c.	PRICE.	\$ c.	PRICE.	\$ c.
Trigonometry :					Todhunter's Trigonometry (Forms III and IV).....	0 65
					Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry (Forms III and IV).....	0 75
					Total, 2.	
Latin :					Harkness' Revised Standard Latin Grammar	1 00
					Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.....	1 00
					Harkness' Introductory Latin Grammar.....	0 50
					Leighton's First Steps in Latin.....	1 00
					Bradley and Arnold's Latin Prose	1 50
					Bradley and Papillon's Aids to Latin Prose (Forms III and IV)	1 50
					Total, 6.	
					Arnold's First and Second Latin Book. Principia Latina, Part I.....	1 25
					" " " II.....	1 00
					" " " III.....	1 00
					" " " IV.....	1 00
					Bryce's First Latin Book.....	0 63
					" Second Latin Book.....	1 00
					Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar	1 00
					Harkness' Latin Grammar	1 00
Greek :					Arnold's Latin Prose Composition	1 00
					Abbott's Latin Composition 63c. to Sargent and Dadiu's Latin Composition.....	0 90
					Madvig's Latin Grammar..... \$1.63 to \$3.00	2 30
					Kennedy's Latin Grammar ... \$1.88 to \$2.65	2 65
					Total, 14.	
					Smith's Initia Græca	1 00
					Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar	1 00
					Farrar's Greek Syntax	1 35
					Clyde's Greek Syntax	1 60
					Harkness' First Greek Book	1 00
Trigonometry :					Arnold's Greek Prose Composition	1 25
					Total, 5.	

French :	Pujol's French Class Book De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires. De Fivas' Elementary French Reader. Total, 3.	1 75 0 88 0 50	De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires. Buc's First French Book 20c. to Hachette's First French Reader De Fivas' Elementary Reader Contanseau's Guide to French Trans- lation 88c. to Haas' Introduction to French Lan- guage 25c. to Collet's Conversations Hachette's French Dialogues, ... 38c. to Brachet's Public School Elementary French Grammar 54c. to Total, 9.	0 75 0 25 0 60 0 50 1 25 0 35 0 45 0 60	De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires. Buc's First French Book Cassell's Lessons in French, Part I. De Fivas' Introductory French Reader. Total, 4.	0 75 0 25 0 65 0 60
German :	Alm's Grammar Adler's German Reader Total, 2.	1 00 1 25	Alm's Grammar Otto's Grammar \$1.38 to Adler's Reader Hachette's German Dialogues .. 88c. to Total, 4.	1 00 2 00 1 25 0 45	High School German Grammar Alm's German Grammar High School German Reader Total, 3.	0 75 1 00 0 75
Physics, Natural Philosophy, etc.:	Hamblin Smith's Statics " Hydrostatics Stewart's Elementary Physics " Physics (Primer) Toulminson's Mechanics Cassell's Hand-Book to Natural Philo- sophy Houghton's Mechanics Cherriman's " Total, 8.	0 80 0 75 1 55 0 80 0 45 0 30 1 00 1 00	Kirkland's Statics Hamblin Smith's Statics " Hydrostatics Stewart's Elementary Physics " Physics Primer Magnus' Elementary Mechanics Twissden's Principles Mechanics, \$1.88 to Wornell's " Dynamics, \$1.50 to Newth's Natural Philosophy 88c. to Huxley's Introductory Primer..... Total, 10.	1 00 0 80 0 75 1 35 1 05 0 30 2 75 2 10 1 25 0 30	High School Physics Huxley's Introductory (Primer) Stewart's Physics (Primer) Total, 3.	1 00 0 30 0 30
Biology, Botany, Zoology, Physi- ology, Geology, etc.:	Gray's How Plants Grow Nicholson's Outline of Natural History. Huxley's Elementary Physiology Geikie's Geology Total, 4.	1 00 0 45 1 30 0 30	Gray's How Plants Grow \$1 to Macoun's and Spotton's Botany Oliver's Elementary Botany \$1.13 to Nicholson's Outlines of Natural History Foster's Physiology Huxley's Elementary Physiology Buckton's Health in the House..... Geikie's Geology..... Total, 8.	1 25 0 90 1 50 0 45 0 30 1 30 0 60 0 30	High School Botany (New Edition of Spotton's, enlarged) High School Zoology Total, 2.	1 00 0 75

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Authorized Text-Books in the various subjects at end of years 1875, 1883 and 1889, respectively.—Continued.

SUBJECT.	31ST DECEMBER, 1875.	PRICE.	31ST DECEMBER, 1883.	PRICE.	31ST DECEMBER, 1889.	PRICE.
Chemistry :	Roscoe's Chemistry (Primer)	\$ c. 0 30	Roscoe's Chemistry (Primer)	\$ c. 0 30	High School Chemistry	\$ c. 0 75
	" Elementary Chemistry	1 00	" Elementary Chemistry	1 00		
	Total, 2.		Howard's Practical Chemistry	0 35	Total, 1.	
			Tilden's Chemical Philosophy, 88c. to	1 25		
			Thorp and Muir's Qualitative Chemical	1 25		
			Analysis	1 00		
			Miller's Inorganic Chemistry, 88c. to			
			Total, 6.			
Commercial Course :	Orr's Dominion Accountant	0 50	Orr's Dominion Accountant	0 50	High School Book-keeping	0 65
	Johnson's System of Book-keeping	0 35	Beatty and Clare's Book-keeping	0 65		
	Writing Copy-Books, 6 parts, each	0 10	Total, 2.		Standard Book-keeping (formerly called	0 65
	Total, 3.				Beatty and Clare's)	
					Total, 2.	
Drawing :	Vere Foster's Drawing-Book (2 series) :		Walter Smith's Advanced Drawing		High School Drawing Course, 5 parts,	
	" Penny Series," 21 Subjects and		Series, 4 Subjects, each book 20c. to			
	Blank-Book, each	0 03	Walter Smith's Primary Drawing		each	0 15
	" Three-penny Series," 25 Subjects		Manual	1 00	McGill's Perspective and Geometrical	
	and Blank-Book, each	0 07	Walter Smith's 2 Series of Cards, each.	0 15	Drawing	0 40
	Davidson's Right Lines in Right		Intermediate Manual	1 25	Total, 2.	
	Places	0 30	Intermediate Drawing			
	Miss Stickney's Guide to Drawing	0 35	Books, 3 books, each.	0 15		
	Bartholomew's Drawing Cards, 3		Total, 5.			
	packets, each	0 25				
	Drawing-Book for Dominion, 7 num-					
	bers, each	0 15				
	Hermes' Drawing Instructor (for ad-					
	vanced students), 8 " Divisions,"					
	110 Books, each	0 45				
	Davidson's Linear Drawing	0 63				
	Total, 8.					

Music :	Sefton's Three Part Songs Hullah's Vocal Music, 2 parts, each Total, 2.	0 30 0 75	Hullah's Vocal Music, 2 parts, each Total, 1.	0 75	High School Music Reader Total, 1.	0 75
Agriculture :	Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture. Total, 1.	0 50	Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture. Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture. " Elementary Lessons in Agri- cultural Practice Total, 3.	0 50 0 30 1 05		
Miscellaneous :	Whately's Easy Lessons in Reasoning... Ryerson's Christian Morals Wayland's Moral Science..... Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry Spencer's Modern Gymnast Irish National Scripture Lessons, 4 parts, each Irish National Lessons on the Truth of Christianity Total, 7.	0 45 0 25 0 90 0 30 0 30 0 25 0 13			Total Books 131.	Total Books 55.
	Total Books 80.					

APPENDIX C.

ARBITRATORS' REPORT ON PRICES.

To all to whom these Presents shall come :—

We, RICHARD BROWN, of the City of Toronto, Bookbinder ; JAMES BAIN, of the same place, Public Librarian ; and EDWARD MORGAN, Junior Judge of the County of York :

Send Greeting :—

WHEREAS, by an agreement of reference in writing, bearing date the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1889, and made between *The Canada Publishing Company, The Methodist Publishing Company, The Grip Publishing Company, The Rose Publishing Company, The Copp, Clark Company, W. J. Gage and Company, and Warwick & Sons*, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Publishers, of the First Part ; and

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, represented therein by THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario, of the Second Part.

After reciting as therein as follows :

That under and by virtue of certain indentures of agreement, set out in the schedule hereinbelow set out, the said parties hereto of the first part obtained certain rights of publication of the books set out in the said schedule ;

And that, under the eleventh paragraph of said agreement, in case the said Education Department shall at any time consider that the retail price heretofore mentioned of the said book should be reduced, the Minister of Education and said publisher may arrange, at the option of the Minister of Education, a reduced retail price and scale of discounts, or the Minister of Education shall appoint an arbitrator, the publishers shall appoint another, and the Chancellor of Ontario, upon the application of the Minister of Education or of the publishers, or the joint application of all parties hereto, shall appoint a third ; and, in case the publishers shall, for ten days after having been notified in writing of the appointment of an arbitrator by the Minister of Education, omit to appoint an arbitrator or to notify the Minister of Education in writing of the appointment, then the Chancellor of Ontario may name two arbitrators to act with the arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Education ; and the publishers shall, at any time and at all times when called upon so to do by the arbitrators or any two of them, furnish the arbitrators with a detailed statement showing the cost of production and the returns of the sales of any or all copies of the said book, and shall in addition, if so requested, furnish the said arbitrators or any two of them for inspection all the vouchers and books which in any way refer to or contain any entry concerning the cost of production and returns of the sales of the said book, and that, if it shall be deemed by the said arbitrators or any two of them that an excessive profit is being made by the said publishers upon the sale of the said book, the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said arbitrators or any two of them shall deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said parties ; and such arbitrators or any two of them shall upon such appointment have full power to consider the question or questions submitted to them and to examine all statements, vouchers and books furnished by the said parties and full power to compel the production of such additional statements, vouchers and books to those furnished by the said parties and the evidence of any kind whatsoever which they shall deem necessary, with power

to examine witnesses upon oath ; and their decision in the premises or that of any two of them when given in writing shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties hereto, and the retail price or prices so fixed shall thenceforward govern the price or prices by the dozen or other wholesale prices as hereinbefore provided for.

Provided that the change in prices aforesaid shall not take effect until six months after notice has been given for the appointment of arbitrators as aforesaid ; and provided, also, that the expenses of such arbitration shall be borne by the Education Department, and that the said parties of the first part, in order to save expenses and to expedite the settlement of the prices of the said books, have agreed to appoint one arbitrator to act on behalf of each of them as arbitrator under the said eleventh paragraph.

I, Richard Browa, above named, was appointed as an arbitrator for each of the above named parties of the first part ; and I, James Bain, Junior, was appointed as arbitrator for the said party of the second part ;

And whereas, pursuant to the said agreement, by order of Mr. Justice Robertson, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of February, A.D. 1889, I, Edward Morgan, was duly appointed as third arbitrator under the provisions of the said agreement.

And whereas, under the said agreement and the recitals therein, the matters referred to and to be determined and awarded upon by us as such three arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid are as to whether or not an excessive profit is being made by the parties of the first part, as such publishers, upon the sale by them respectively of the several school books published by them respectively, and particularly mentioned in the schedule to such agreement^t of reference ; and, if it be found that the profit on sale of any of such books be excessive, what shall be the retail price upon such books, reduced from its present price to such price as shall be deemed by us to yield a reasonable profit to the publisher of such book or books.

And whereas, by said agreement of reference, it is provided and agreed that the award of us, the said arbitrators, to be published pursuant to said agreement, shall be final and conclusive, and that no right of appeal shall exist on the part of any of the parties to these presents.

Now, therefore, know ye, that we, the said Richard Brown, James Bain, Jr., and Edward Morgan, having taken upon us the burden of the said reference, and having fully weighed and considered all the evidence, vouchers, allegations and proofs laid before us under oath, touching the matters so as aforesaid referred to us, and having heard the said parties by their respective counsel, hereby make and publish our award of and concerning the matters so to us referred as follows :—

1st. As to the books published by the Canada Publishing Company we find and award and determine as follows :—

The Public School Arithmetic is published without profit, and the present retail price is therefore not excessive.

The Public School Grammar is published without profit, and the present retail price is therefore not excessive.

The Public School Geography realizes to the publisher a fair profit, but one which we do not consider excessive, and therefore do not consider that the retail price thereof should be reduced.

The Public School Music Reader realizes to the publisher a fair but not excessive profit, and the retail price should not be reduced.

The High School Music Reader realizes to the publisher a fair profit, and the retail price cannot be fairly reduced.

The High School Grammar.—The capital account on this book is as yet unrealized by the publisher, and the profit on estimated future sales after the capital account has been wiped out will not be excessive, and the retail price cannot be reduced.

The High School Geography.—The publishers realize on the sale of this book a very fair profit, but not in our judgment an excessive one so as to call for a reduction of the retail price, the more especially as on some of the books of their authorized series a loss is being sustained by them.

The Orthoëpist.—The profit on this book is merely nominal to the publishers, and is far from being excessive. The retail price should not be reduced.

Elements of Algebra.—One-third only of the capital account has as yet been realized by the publishers and upon estimated sales for the next three years at the end of that time it will not be wiped out. This shows that the book is being published without profit, and that the retail price might be increased and not reduced.

Bu's First French Book.—This book is being published at a loss to the publisher. Price is therefore not excessive.

Williams' Composition and Practical English.—The publisher's profit on this book is fair, but not excessive, and does not call for any reduction in the retail price.

2nd. As to the books published by the Methodist Publishing Company we find award and determine as follows :—

McGurk's P. and G. Drawing has so far been published without any profit, as the capital account is not yet nearly realized, and at the estimated sales for next three years it will not then be realized. Profit therefore not excessive, and retail price might be increased rather than reduced.

High School Algebra.—The capital account is not nearly as yet realized, and at estimated sales will not be fully realized at end of next three years. This shows profit not excessive, and that retail price should not be reduced, but if anything increased.

3rd. As to the books published by the Grip Publishing Company we find, award and determine as follows :—

The High School Drawing Course has been so far published at a large profit to the publishers. The capital account has been extinguished and a fair profit besides returned to the publisher, and in the future the profit will be excessive on estimated sales. The retail price of this book as now established should therefore be reduced to fifteen cents, which would yield a fair and reasonable profit to the publisher.

Public School Temperance.—The capital account of this book has not been realized and at estimated sales will not be realized at end of three years. The profit is clearly not excessive, as there will be a loss on the book at end of three years. The English price of this book is two shillings sterling, and the publishers ask that retail price be increased, which request we think may fairly be granted.

4th. As to the books published by the Rose Publishing Company, we find, award and determine as follows :

McElroy's Structure of English Prose.—This book is imported in sheets. No capital account. The profit on 1,000 copies is only \$10.50. The profit is not excessive. The American price of this book is \$1.75 as against \$1.00 the Canadian authorized price.

Allan & Greenough's Latin Grammar.—The facts are the same as in the case of the last named book. The profit is not excessive, price being \$1.00 as against \$1.75, the American price.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar.—This book is also imported in sheets. No capital account. The publishers have so far published without any profit. The American retail price is \$2.25 per copy against \$1.25 Canadian authorized price. We think the Department would be justified in increasing the price of this book.

Leighton's First Steps in Latin and White's First Lessons in Greek.—These are also imported in sheets. So far it has been published here at a loss. The profit is therefore not excessive. The American price is \$1.75 retail against \$1.00, the Canadian authorized price. The Department might fairly increase the price of these books.

Grammaire des Grammaires, De Fivas.—This book is imported. The publishers here realize only a profit of \$4.96 on sale of 1,000 copies. The profit is therefore not excessive.

McKay's Elements of Euclid, 1-3.

McKay's Elements of Euclid, 1-6.

The plates for these books are imported by the publishers. The publishers so far have not realized any profit, the capital account not having been as yet realized. The profit up to the end of three years will not more than balance capital account, and is therefore not excessive. The American prices of these books are \$1.00 and \$1.25 respectively, against 50 cents and 75 cents respectively, the Canadian authorized price.

5th. As to the books published by W. J. Gage & Company we find, award and determine as follows:—

Standard Book-Keeping and Précis Writing.

High School Botany.

The publishers of these books have so far only realized a fair profit since the capital account was realized and the estimated sale for next three years will not yield an excessive profit. The retail price of these books should not be reduced.

6th. As to the books published by the Copp, Clark Company we find, award and determine as follows:—

Public School History of England and Canada.

High School German Grammar.

High School German Reader.

High School Chemistry.

High School English Word Book.

The capital account on each of these books is as yet unrealized and the estimated sales for the next three years will not, after the capital account has been paid up, yield an excessive profit to the publisher. The retail price of these books should not therefore be reduced.

High School Book-keeping.—This book has had a fair sale and the capital account has been realized besides yielding a small profit to the publishers up to this time. The estimated sales for the next three years will not yield an excessive profit and the retail price of said book should not be reduced.

7th. As to the books published by Warwick & Sons we find, award and determine as follows, namely:—

Baldwin's Art of School Management; and Houghton's Physical Culture.—We find that the capital account of these books respectively has not been realized on the number of books published to date and that the profit on these books has not been and will not be excessive and that the retail price should not be reduced.

With respect to the Canadian Public School Drawing Course in five books published by the Canada Publishing Company and the Kindergarten Drawing Books published by Selby & Company, and which are not included in and covered by the agreement of reference above recited, but as to which we were requested by the Minister of Education and the publishers to enquire into and report on, we hereby report as follows:—

The Canadian Drawing Course.—We do not think the price ten cents as originally fixed was at the time excessive because the capital account of the books was about \$3,500 and the sale for the first three years somewhat limited. Now, however, that the capital account has been paid off, the profits at ten cents per book would in the future be excessive. The price has been properly reduced to six cents per copy, which price will yield the publishers only a fair and reasonable profit. Had the price been reduced at an earlier date the publisher might have had just ground of complaint against the Department. At five cents per copy the books would be published at a loss.

The Kindergarten Drawing Course.—We find that owing to the large amount paid for copyright and this book not being on the compulsory authorized list and its sale hav-

ing to be pressed so as to introduce it to the rural schools, it only having been introduced about a year, the price at which it is now sold is not too large and that the profit realized by the publishers is not excessive.

An examination into the prices charged in the United States for school books of a kind almost identical with those forming the subject of this reference has satisfied us that the prices of Canadian school books are far below the prices obtained in the United States, and that the Education Department of Ontario has exercised extreme care in dealing with each book as to the retail price thereof so that the public have obtained the books at lower prices than could have been obtained under any other system than the system of authorization now adopted by the Department, and this system while it fully protects the public and secures low priced school books appears to be reasonably fair to the publisher.

Of the school books issued by American and Canadian publishers with respect to which the difference in price in favor of the Canadian book is most strongly marked, may be mentioned :

Williams' Composition.—Canadian price 50 cents ; American price 75 cents.

High School German Grammar.—Canadian price 75 cents ; American price \$1.50.

High School Geography.—Canadian wholesale price 75 cents ; United States wholesale price \$1.10.

Public School Geography.—Canadian, 190 pages, wholesale price 56 cents ; United States, 121 pages, wholesale price 75 cents ; and many others.

In view of these circumstances and inasmuch as many of the books referred to us are sold at profits below what is usually obtained by the trade, the undersigned would respectfully submit that if it is deemed inexpedient by the Education Department to increase the price of said books, the privilege of publication now enjoyed by the respective publishers should not be disturbed for at least one year from the date of this reference.

We feel it to be our duty to the various publishers to mention that notwithstanding the fact that many of the books in the Schedule have not been yielding even fair profits, all of said books, especially the High School and Public School Geographies, are up to a very high standard of excellence as to binding, typography, illustrations and other matters that go to the make up of a well published book and are fully equal in these respects to the school publications in the United States and in the mother country.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of May, A.D. 1889.

(Signed.)

“

RICH'D. BROWN,
JAMES BAIN, JR.,
E. MORGAN.

WITNESSES :

(Sgd.)

J. R. MILLER.

List of Witnesses in the Text-Book Arbitration

Geo. E. Thomas, Assistant Queen's Printer.
 James Murray, Partner, James Murray & Co.
 Thos. Langton, Foreman, Hunter, Rose & Co.
 Dan. A. Rose, Member of firm of Hunter, Rose & Co.
 John R. Barber, Paper Manufacturer.
 T. J. Wilson, Partner, James Murray & Co.
 J. E. Pearson, Foreman, Methodist Book Room.
 Wm. J. Gillean, Manager, Canada Paper Co.
 Wm. Crichton, of Buntin, Reid & Co.
 J. M. Lukeman, Foreman, W. J. Gage & Co.
 Robert Glockling, Foreman, Carswell & Co.
 Charles Johnston, Foreman (Binding), Warwick & Sons.
 W. B. Blackhall, Bookbinder.
 James Murray, Jr., Foreman Printing Department, Warwick & Sons.
 Robert Milne, " " " Methodist Book Room.
 A. E. Whinton, " " " Copp Clark Co.
 H. P. Carson, Foreman, Canada Publishing Co.
 J. Fawcett, Foreman Binding Department, Copp, Clark Co.
 H. L. Thompson, Member of the firm of the Copp, Clark Co.
 A. G. Lee, Manager, C. M. Taylor & Co.
 A. F. Rutter, Partner, Warwick & Son.

Twenty-one witnesses were examined, occupying the time of 14 sessions.

Evidence as to book publishing in general was given by 3 witnesses, and with special reference to paper by 3; binding, by 8; press work, by 4; and handling, by 7 witnesses.

Education Department,
 Toronto, 7th June, 1889.

The following report from Dr. Hodgins shows the course pursued in the arbitration :

REPORT OF THE SENIOR COUNSEL ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education :

SIR,—Having been entrusted by you with the conduct of the case (as between the booksellers and the Department) submitted by you to arbitration, I desire to report upon my action in the matter as follows:—

The appointment of the arbitrators took place on the 20th of February 1889. At the same time you requested me to take charge of the case before the arbitrators as counsel on behalf of the Department. With me you afterwards associated Mr. J. R. Miller, Barrister, of this city, as junior counsel.

Our first duty, after consultation, was to arrange as to principles and details in conducting the case. As I had been familiar with all the arrangements made by the Department with booksellers for the production and sale of text-books to our schools since 1846, I was personally in possession of that technical knowledge in the matter which was necessary for the successful conduct of this case. Mr. Miller, too, from his long experience as Public School Inspector in the County of Huron, was fully cognizant of the mode in which text-books were purchased and supplied to the schools. He was also aware of the system pursued by the Department in past years on this somewhat intricate and difficult school-book question.

Our first duty, therefore, as I have stated, was to arrange as to principles and details in conducting the case before the arbitrators. The principles we agreed upon were substantially as follows:—

1. That every publisher of a text-book under contract with the Department should have a full opportunity of stating his case separately under oath before the arbitrators, subject to examination by counsel for the booksellers and to cross-examination by the counsel for the Department, as representing the public interests involved. In this matter Mr. Miller and I agreed that our cross-examination should be as thorough and searching as possible, so as to elicit all the facts on which the individual bookseller based his claim in support of such prices as he had charged, or wished to charge for his books, etc.

2. That the investigation into the whole question of school book production should be as exhaustive in its details as we could make it.

3. That we should not consider our case as closed until we were able to submit to the arbitrators not only the case of the booksellers, as amplified and explained by cross-examination, but that we would also summon as witnesses a number of experienced experts in various branches of school and other book production in the city, and also get the evidence of managers of book establishments, practical printers and binders, and the foremen of printing establishments with a view to put the whole case of school book production, handling and sale, from an independent standpoint, fully before the arbitrators. In this way we covered, by evidence under oath before the arbitrators, the whole ground to be considered in this school book matter. This evidence of experts, tabulated by Mr. Miller, related to the following points: Cost of paper for each book, nine items; press work, five items; binding, eleven items; cost of handling, including twenty-one items, such as rent, salary, insurance, etc.

I was present during the whole time occupied in this investigation and arbitration, and took an active part with Mr. Miller in the cross-examination of the

several witnesses. We sought to make that examination, as we had arranged, as thorough and exhaustive as possible, so as to cover every point involved in this prolonged school book controversy. We were thus enabled to present to the arbitrators the whole school book case in the interest of the public, which we, in fact, represented in this enquiry and arbitration.

Both Mr. Miller and I felt to the full our responsibility in this matter, and therefore left no point untouched in order to arrive at the entire facts of the case.

The arbitrators gave a patient hearing to the whole case, and took copious notes of what was brought before them in the evidence of the witnesses.

(Signed) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Barrister at Law, and
Counsel for the Department.

Toronto, 26th June, 1889.

APPENDIX D.

FRENCH AND GERMAN TEXT-BOOKS.

(Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education, dated the 18th day of October, 1889.)

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 18th day of October, 1889, the Department of Education doth hereby order,

That, all text-books in the French language authorized by the Council of Public Instruction in 1868 as well as those authorized by the Education Department in 1879, be removed from the list of authorized text-books, on and after the first day of January, 1891.

The Department further orders that where the French language prevails and the trustees, with the approval of the inspector, require French to be taught in addition to English, the authorized readers to be used for this purpose shall be the series published by Copp, Clark & Co., known as the French-English Readers, composed of the following books :

The First Reader Part I	10c.
The First Reader Part II	15c.
The Second Reader.....	25c.
The Third Reader	35c.

As there is no Fourth Reader belonging to the above series, the Department further orders that " Les Grandes Inventions Moderns " be authorized for pupils in the fourth and fifth form where the use of an advanced Reader is considered necessary by the trustees and inspector, and that the authorized grammar in every form in which the study of French grammar and composition is considered desirable by the trustees and inspector, shall be the text-book known as " Roberts' French Grammar."

Certified,

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council,
Ontario.

(Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education, dated the 30th day of December, 1889.)

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 30th day of December, A.D. 1889, the Department of Education doth hereby order,

(1) That where the German language prevails, and the Trustees, with the approval of the Inspector, require German to be taught in addition to English, the authorized Readers to be used for this purpose shall be the series known as Steiger's German Series, consisting of the following books. :—

Ahn's First German Book, price,	-	-	-	-	25c.
Ahn's Second " " "	-	-	-	-	35c.
Ahn's Third " " "	-	-	-	-	45c.
Ahn's Fourth " " "	-	-	-	-	50c.

(2) That where an advanced Reader is considered necessary by Trustees and Inspector, Ahn's First German Reader, price, 30 cents, shall be used.

(3) That the authorized German Grammar, in every form in which the study of German Grammar and Composition is considered necessary by the Trustees and Inspector, shall be Klotz's German Grammar, price, 60 cents.

(Certified) JOHN R. CARTWRIGHT,
Clerk, Executive Council,
Ontario.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

APPENDIX E.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE READERS AUTHORIZED IN 1867.

This indenture made the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. between the Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D., the Reverend John McCaul, LL.D., the Reverend John Barclay, D.D., all of the city of Toronto, the Reverend William Ormiston, D.D., of the city of Hamilton, and Messrs. James Campbell & Son, Booksellers and Publishers, of the city of Toronto, of the first part; and the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, of the city of Toronto, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario, of the second part.

Whereas the books hereinafter mentioned were prepared for the use of the Council of Public Instruction in the Province of Ontario, and it is desirable to secure the copyright of the same in the party of the second part, being the Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario, for the uses of the Council of Public Instruction in the said Province;

And whereas the parties hereto have agreed to execute this indenture for the purpose of removing all doubts, if any such exist, as to the true proprietorship and ownership of the said books, in order that the said copyright may be properly secured.

Now this indenture witnesseth that the parties hereto of the first part, in pursuance of the premises, and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to each of them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have conveyed, assigned and transferred and by these presents do convey, assign and transfer unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, all and any right, title or interest, property, claims or demand or right of proprietorship, which they, or any, or either of them may possess, or in any way be entitled to, of, in, or to the several books hereunder described, that is to say—the series to be known as the Canadian National Series of Reading Books, and consisting of

The First Book of Reading Lessons, Part I.	
do	do Part II.
The Second	do
The Third	do
The Fourth	do
The Fifth	do

To have and to hold the same to the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns; with full power and authority to them to obtain the copyright thereof in his own name and to have the sole right and liberty, subject as hereinafter mentioned of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending the same but for the use, benefit and behoof, and he the party of the second part agrees to hold and possess all the property, rights and privileges hereby assigned or intended so to be, for the use, benefit and behoof of the Council of Public Instruction in the Province of Ontario and subject to its

directions—reserving, however, to the said James Campbell & Son the right also of publishing, printing and vending the said books.

And the said party of the second part for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns covenants and agree to with the said parties of the first part, and with them and each of their executors, administrators and assigns in manner following, that is to say :

That in case of resignation, death or removal of him the party of the second part of, or from, the said office of Chief Superintendent, or in case from any cause he shall cease to hold the said office, he the said party of the second part will at the request and instance of the said Council of Public Instruction for the said Province of Ontario, and in case of his death, his executors, administrators or assigns. will at the said like instance and request, convey, assign and transfer unto his successors in office, or to the person who for the time being shall hold the said office of Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario, or to such other persons as shall by proper instruments be appointed for that purpose by the said Council of Public Instruction, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and right of proprietorship in and to the said books which by this indenture are conveyed, assigned, transferred and assured to him the said party of the second part, or intended so to be, or of, or to which he shall be entitled or possessed in any manner whatever but for the same uses and trusts, and subject to the same directions of the said Council in all respects as he the said party of the second part now holds the same, and subject to the same rights and privileges as are hereby conferred on the said James Campbell & Son.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunder set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed)

"

"

"

"

"

"

H. J. GRASETT,
JOHN McCAUL,
JOHN BARCLAY,
W. ORMISTON,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
WM. C. CAMPBELL,
E. RYERSON.

In presence of

(Signed)

"

JOHN H. SANGSTER.
ALEX. MARLING.

APPENDIX F.

NELSON AND GAGE READER AGREEMENTS.

Royal Readers.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eleventh day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three,

Between

James Campbell and William Darling Taylor, both of the City of Toronto, in the county of York, and Province of Ontario, publishers, trading under the name, style, and firm of "James Campbell & Son," hereinafter called the publishers, of the first part,

and

Her Majesty the Queen (on behalf of the Education Department for Ontario), of the second part.

Whereas the publishers have made application to the Department of Education for the Province of Ontario, for the right to print and publish an edition of that certain series of Text Books known as the "Royal Readers," for the use of the Public schools in Ontario;

And whereas the said Department of Education have approved of such application, and have agreed to grant such right to the said publishers, subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, and to the terms and conditions of the regulation in that behalf of the said Department of Education, and of the Order in Council authorizing said Readers, of the 30th June, 1883:

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that, in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they, the said publishers, do hereby, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with Her Majesty the Queen, her successors and assigns in manner following, that is to say,

That they, the said publishers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and will, from time to time and at all times, observe, perform, and fulfil each and every of the terms and conditions of the regulations of the said Department of Education, respecting the printing and publication of Text Books, and those hereinafter contained, and that the said edition of "Royal Readers" so approved of, as hereinafter recited, and each and every copy thereof, and all future editions thereof, and each and every copy thereof, shall, in every particular, be printed and published by the said publishers in strict conformity therewith;

And that the said publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall submit, or cause to be submitted, to the said Department of Education sample copies of each and every edition of the said "Royal Readers," to be hereafter published for sale or use in the Province of Ontario, for the approval of such Department, as to the mechanical execution of the binding, typography, and all

other mechanical parts of the work ; and that without such approval being first had and obtained, no copy of any edition or editions thereof shall be sold or disposed of for use in the said Province of Ontario ;

The paper to be used in any and every edition of the said " Royal Readers," and in every copy thereof, shall be equal in quality to the sample prescribed by the said Department of Education, to wit, sixty pounds D. Royal, of good color and texture, and well calendered, and no inferior quality of paper shall, under any pretext whatsoever, be used ; the type and ink shall be such as to produce a clean and distinct impression ; and the stitching of each and every book shall run from top to bottom of each sheet with broad tapes or extra mull, at or near top and bottom, and in the centre of the back of each and every book, and shall be attached to the covers : so that the whole binding shall be thoroughly done and durable. If, however, the said publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns should prefer it, Brehemir's wire may be used, the same to be used with stitching-machine with wire staples to extra strong mull running from top to bottom, the stitches being as close as possible to top and bottom, corresponding with sample submitted by the said publishers to the said Department ; and no copy of the said work which does not in all particulars comply with the foregoing in regard to paper, type, ink, and binding, shall be sold or disposed of for use in Ontario ;

And that the said sample copies to be furnished, as hereinbefore provided for, shall remain on file in the said Department of Education, and each and every copy of each, and every edition published, shall, in all respects, be equal to the sample copy so furnished to and on file in the said Department ;

And that, in case the said department shall point out to the said publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, any defect or defects in the sample copies so furnished to the said department as aforesaid, but which defect or defects the said Department shall not consider of sufficient importance to cause them to withhold their approval from such edition, then and in such case the said publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns shall, in the next following edition to that in which such defect shall have been pointed out, correct the same to the satisfaction of the said Department ;

And that the said " Royal Readers " shall be sold at retail prices not exceeding the following, namely :

For the First Book, Part one, or Primer one, five cents each ; for the First Book, Part two, or Primer two, ten cents each ; for the Second Book, thirty cents each ; for the Third Book, forty-five cents each ; for the Fourth Book, sixty cents each ; for the Fifth Book, seventy-five cents each ;

And that, for the better securing the retail sale of the said " Royal Readers " at prices not exceeding those above set forth as the maximum retail prices, the said publishers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall sell to any purchaser of quantities of such Readers of one dozen and upwards at one time at prices at least twenty-five per cent. lower than the said prescribed retail prices, and that to purchasers of the said Readers in lots of the sale value of one thousand dollars and upwards, the said publishers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall make a further reduction of ten per cent. in the price thereof ;

And the said publishers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and will, from time to time and at all times, keep on hand a sufficient quantity of the said Readers to supply all demands of the public and trade therefor ;

And that in order that it may be the more easily recognized and ascertained that each and every book of each and every edition of the said "Royal Readers" to be hereafter published and in use in the said Province of Ontario is not only authorized but approved as to its mechanical execution by the said Department of Education, the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns shall cause to be printed upon the title page of each and every book of each and every edition the following memorandum :—

"New edition, approved of day of 188 , by the Minister of Education. Retail price, cents."

And that the Minister of Education, or any person by him appointed for that purpose, shall and may from time to time and at any time during business hours enter the warehouse and all other business premises of the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns, and every part thereof, for the purpose of inspecting any and every edition of such "Royal Readers," and every copy thereof, and reporting to the said Department of Education whether the same are in accordance with the terms of this Indenture.

And that no change shall be made in the contents of the said Royal "Readers," nor any addition thereto nor omission therefrom, nor any change in the subject matter therefor, nor in the size of the books, nor in the mechanical execution thereof, without the consent of the said Department of Education first had and obtained.

And that the said publishers, their executors, administrators and assigns, will not publish nor cause to be published, nor be in any way accessory or privy to the publishing of any edition or copy or copies of the said "Royal Readers" in the United States or anywhere else without the limits of the Province of Ontario, for sale or use within the said Province of Ontario.

That in case the said Department of Education shall, upon reconsideration at any time wish to reduce the retail prices of the said Readers heretofore set out, the said publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, will at any time and at all times when called upon so to do by the said Department of Education, furnish the said Department with detailed statement shewing the costs of production and the returns of the sales of any or all of the said Readers, and shall in addition, if so requested, furnish the said Department of Education for inspection, all vouchers and books of the said publishers' firm, which in any way refer to or contain any entry concerning the cost of production, and returns of the sales of the said Readers as afore-said, in proof of the said statements. And that if it shall be deemed by the said Department that an excessive profit is being made by the said publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, upon the sale of the said Readers, the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said the Minister of Education and the said the publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall mutually deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said publishers; and in case the parties fail to agree upon prices which shall be mutually considered to yield a reasonable profit, that the question of such reduction shall be left to the decision of an arbitrator, to be appointed by the said the Minister of Education and the publishers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, and in case the parties shall fail to agree upon an arbitrator as aforesaid, either party shall be at liberty at any time to apply to the Court of Appeal for Ontario or a Judge thereof, by whom such arbitrator shall be appointed, and such arbitrator, whether appointed by the parties or by the Court of Appeal as aforesaid, shall, upon such appointment, have full power to consider the question or questions so submitted to him, and to examine all statements, vouchers

and books furnished by the said publishers as aforesaid, and full power to compel the production of such additional statements, vouchers, books, and evidence of any kind whatsoever, which he shall deem necessary, and his decision in the premises, when given, shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties.

That before any edition of the said Readers is approved of by the said Department of Education, the said publishers shall have executed these presents and given to the said the Department of Education their bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with two sureties thereto, each in the penal sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the due observance, performance and fulfilment by the said publishers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, of all the clauses obligations and covenants herein contained or intended so to be.

And the said the publishers for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, hereby agree, that in case they or any of them fail to observe and perform all or any of the terms, obligations and conditions hereinbefore contained, then and in such case the said Department of Education shall have full right and liberty to cancel the said agreement for the publication and printing of the said "Royal Readers" by the said the publishers hereinbefore recited, and to remove the same from the list of authorized text-books.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of (Signed) R. W. WINTER, as to signature of Jas. Campbell, per his attorney, and signature of W. D. Taylor. }	{	(Signed)	JAMES CAMPBELL,	[L.S.]
			<i>Pr</i> W. D. TAYLOR, <i>Atty.</i>	
		"	W. D. TAYLOR,	[L.S.]
		"	JAS. CAMPBELL & SON.	

BOND as to the publication of Reading Books authorized by Education Department.

Know all men by these presents: That we, James Campbell and William Darling Taylor, of the City of Toronto, Publishers, carrying on business by the name of James Campbell & Son, and herein called the publishers, and Thomas H. Lee of the same place, and Edward S. Cox. of the same place, herein called the sureties, are severally held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty the Queen, in the sums following, namely, the said James Campbell and William Darling Taylor in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said Thomas H. Lee and Edward S. Cox each in the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, to be paid to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors, for which payment to be well and truly made, we severally bind ourselves and our executors by these presents; sealed with our seals and dated this eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Whereas the publishers have applied for and obtained the approval of the Education Department of the Province of Ontario, for the printing and publication of an edition of that certain text-book known as the "Royal Readers" for use in the Public Schools, under and subject to the terms and conditions of the annexed indenture of agreement and of the regulations of the Education Department in that behalf.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said publishers, their executors, administrators and assigns, do and shall observe, perform and fulfil the regulations of the Education Department respecting text-books for use

in the Public Schools as the same now are or from time to time may be in force, and the terms and conditions of the annexed Indenture of Agreement, and if the several copies of the said edition of the said book so printed shall, in paper, printing, binding and other qualities, conform to the said Indenture of Agreement and Regulations, and if the said book so printed shall be sold by the said publishers so that the retail price of each copy thereof for use in the Public Schools shall not exceed the maximum sum fixed by the said regulations for each copy; and if the said publishers do and shall observe as to each copy of the said edition of the said book the terms and conditions of the said Indenture of Agreement and Regulations, then these presents shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of	}	(Signed)	JAMES CAMPBELL,	[L.S.]
			Pr W. D. TAYLOR,	<i>Atty.</i>
(Signed)			W. D. TAYLOR,	[L.S.]
E. TAYLOR ENGLISH.			THOS. H. LEE,	[L.S.]
			E. STRACHAN COX.	[L.S.]

Exchange of Readers.

This Indenture, made the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, between James Campbell and William Darling Taylor, both of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, publishers, trading under the name, style and firm of "James Campbell & Son," hereinafter called the publishers, of the first part; and Her Majesty the Queen (on behalf of the Education Department of the Province of Ontario), of the second part. Whereas the Education Department for Ontario has granted to the said the publishers the right to print and publish an edition of that certain series of text-books known as the "Royal Readers," subject to certain covenants and agreements on the part of the publishers, more particularly enumerated in the Indenture of Agreement between the said the publishers and Her Majesty the Queen, on behalf of the said Education Department, dated the eleventh day of July, 1883, and subject also to certain conditions in the Order in Council set forth. And whereas the said the publishers have agreed, in consideration of the grant of the said right, and in addition to the covenants and agreements hereinbefore referred to, to discontinue the publication of the text-books at present published by them under the name of the "Canadian Series of Reading Books," and to make the hereinafter contained provisions for the relief of such retail dealers as wish to dispose of their stock of such last mentioned Readers.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada, now paid to the said the publishers, the receipt whereof is hereby by them acknowledged, the said the publishers do, and each of them doth hereby for themselves and himself, and their and each of their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant to and with Her Majesty the Queen, her successors and assigns, in manner following, that is to say: That from and after the day of the date hereof the said the publishers, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will absolutely cease to print and publish the said "Canadian Series of Reading Books," and will not, either themselves or by their agent or agents, print and publish the said "Canadian Series of Reading Books," or take any part, either directly or indirectly, in the printing or publishing of the same at any time hereafter; that immediately after the execution hereof the said the publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall

send, or cause to be sent, to all the retail booksellers in the Province of Ontario, circulars asking them, the said retailers, to make a return to them, the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns, shewing what number of such "Canadian Series of Reading Books" they have in stock, and whether they desire to dispose of the same to the publishers as hereinafter provided for; that the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns, will keep a book in which they will enter or cause to be entered the answers to such circulars received by them in the order of such receipt, and the date of the receipt thereof and the particulars of such answers, and if two or more answers should be received by the same mail, then that such answers so received together shall be so entered in the said book in alphabetical order; that the said publishers, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall fill all orders which they or any of them shall hereafter receive for the said "Canadian Series of Reading Books," in the first place from the stock of such Reading Books which they have at present on hand, and that so soon as such stock shall be exhausted they will, from time to time, and so often as shall be necessary, purchase from the said retailers so responding to the said circular as aforesaid, in the order in which such answers are entered in the book hereinbefore covenanted to be kept for that purpose, the whole or, so many of the said "Canadian Series of Reading Books" as the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall require to fill any and all orders therefor which may be received by them; and that the publishers, their executors, administrators and assigns shall pay to the retailers from whom they shall purchase any of the said "Canadian Series of Reading Books," for so many of the said Readers as they shall so purchase, an amount equal to the wholesale price thereof, less fifty and ten per cent. delivered in Toronto.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

	(Signed)	JAS. CAMPBELL,	[Seal.]
		Pr W. D. TAYLOR,	Atty.
Witness,	"	W. D. TAYLOR.	[Seal.]
(Signed)	E. TAYLOR ENGLISH.		

NOTE.—A similar agreement and bond entered into with Gage & Co.

APPENDIX G.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW READERS AND THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.

THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four,

Between William James Gage, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, publisher, trading under the name and style of "W. J. Gage and Company," of the first part; The Canada Publishing Company (Limited), of the said City, of the second part; Thomas Nelson and William Nelson, of the City of Edinburgh, in that part of Great Britain known as Scotland, trading under the name and style of "Thomas Nelson and Sons," of the third part; and Her Majesty the Queen, represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario, of the fourth part.

Whereas the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts heretofore severally prepared and published, for use in the Public Schools of Ontario, three series of textbooks known respectively as the "Canadian Readers," published by the parties hereto of the second part, the "Royal Canadian Readers" published by the parties hereto of the second part, and the "Royal Readers," published by the parties hereto of the third part.

And whereas the Honorable the Minister of Education is causing to be prepared a new and improved series of readers known as the "Ontario Readers," and such series is to be authorized as the only series for use in the Province of Ontario.

And whereas it has now been agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, should for ten years have the sole right to print and publish from electrotypes plates supplied by the said Department, to be paid for as hereinafter provided, such authorized and improved series of readers subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, and to the terms and conditions of the regulations in that behalf of the said Education Department of Ontario.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they, the said parties of the first, second and third parts, do hereby, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators covenant with Her Majesty the Queen, Her successors and representatives herein, in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators and assigns shall repay to the Honorable the Minister of Education all sums of money expended by the said Education Department in the composition, sketching, engraving and electrotyping of the said series of readers, such sums not to exceed in all seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the said parties hereby undertakes for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns, to pay one-third of such sums so expended by the said Education Department, and the party hereto of the fourth part, undertakes and agrees to deliver simultaneously to each of the parties of the first, second and third parts a set of the electrotypes plates of each of the books of the said "Ontario Readers," reasonably free from all defects, inspected and tested and approved by the party hereto of the fourth part.

2. And that they, the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall, from time to time, and at all times, observe, perform and fulfil each and every of the terms and conditions of the regulations of the said Education Department respecting the printing and publication of text-books, and also the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, and that each and every copy of each and every edition, shall, in every particular, be printed and published by the said parties and each of them in strict conformity therewith.

3. And that the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall submit or cause to be submitted to the said Education Department, sample copies of each and every edition of the said authorized Readers to be hereafter printed and published for sale or use in the Province of Ontario for the approval of such Department as to the mechanical execution of the presswork, binding, and all other mechanical parts of the work, and that without such approval having been first had and obtained no copy of any edition thereof shall be sold or disposed of for use in the said Province of Ontario.

4. And that the paper to be used in any and every edition of the said authorized Readers, and in every copy thereof, shall be equal in quality to the sample prescribed by the Education Department (to wit, at least sixty pounds D royal, of good color and texture and well calendered) and no inferior quality of paper shall, under any pretext whatsoever be used. The presswork and ink shall be first-class throughout, and shall be such as to produce, together with the plates, a clear and distinct impression, and the stitching of each and every book, shall run from top to bottom of each sheet, with broad tapes or extra mull at or near top and bottom and in the centre of the back of each and every book, and shall be attached to the cover, so that the whole binding shall be thoroughly done and durable.

If, however, the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns should prefer it, Brehmer's wire may be used, the same to be used with stitching machine with wire staples to extra strong mull running from top to bottom, the stitches being as close as possible to top and bottom, corresponding with sample submitted by the said publishers to the said Department, and no other style of binding except that herein specified shall, without the sanction of the said Education Department, be used by any of the said parties hereto in binding any of the books of the said series of readers; and no copy of any of the said readers which does not in all particulars comply with the foregoing in regard to paper, presswork, typography, ink and binding, shall be sold or disposed of for use in the Province of Ontario.

5. And the said sample copies to be furnished as hereinbefore provided for shall remain on file in the Education Department, and each and every copy of each and every edition published shall in all respects be equal to the sample copy so furnished to and on file in the said Department.

6. And that in case the Minister of Education points out to the said parties of the first, second or third parts, or any of them, their executors, administrators or assigns, any defect or defects in the sample copies so furnished to the said Department as aforesaid, but which defect or defects the Department shall not consider of sufficient importance to cause them to withhold their approval from such edition; then in such case the said parties of the first, second and third part, his or their executors, administrators, or assigns shall, in the next following edition or issue to that in which said defect shall have been pointed out, correct the same to the satisfaction of the said Department.

7. And that the said authorized series of Readers shall be of the size following, that is to say:—

The First Book, Part I, shall consist of sixty-four pages.

The Second Part of the First Book shall consist of ninety-six pages.

The Second Book shall consist of one hundred and ninety-two pages.

The Third Book shall consist of two hundred and fifty-six pages.

The Fourth Book shall consist of three hundred and twenty pages, each page of each of the said book shall be six inches long, by three and one-half inches wide in the press-

work, with a reasonable margin sufficient to make each page at least seven and one-quarter inches long by five inches wide.

And that the books of the said authorized series of Readers shall be sold at retail prices not exceeding the following, namely:—

For the First Book, Part One	Ten Cents.
For the First Book, Part Two	Fifteen Cents.
For the Second Book	Twenty-five Cents.
For the Third Book	Thirty-five Cents.
For the Fourth Book	Fifty Cents.

8. And that, in order that it may be the more easily recognized and ascertained that each and every book of each and every edition of the said authorized "Ontario Readers" to be published and in use in the said Province of Ontario, is not only authorized but approved as to its mechanical execution, contents and otherwise by the said Education Department, the said parties of the first, second and third parts, and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns, shall cause to be printed upon the title page of each and every book of each and every edition, the name of the firm by which such book is published.

9. And that, for the better securing the retail sale of the said authorized Readers prices not exceeding those above set forth as the maximum retail prices, the said parties of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall make sale to any purchaser buying quantities of such Readers of one dozen and upwards at one time at prices at least twenty per cent. lower than the said prescribed retail prices; and that, to purchasers of the said Readers in lots of the sale value of one thousand dollars nett, the said parties, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall make a further reduction of ten per cent. in the price thereof; and that the said parties of the first, second and third parts of each of them, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times, keep on hand a sufficient quantity of the said Readers to supply all demands of trade and public therefor.

10. And that the Minister of Education, or any person by him appointed in writing for that purpose shall and may from time to time, and at any time during business hours, enter the warehouse and all other business premises or any part thereof of the parties of the first, second and third parts, and each of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, for the purpose of inspecting any and every edition or issue of such authorized Readers and every copy thereof, and reporting to the said Education Department whether the same are in accordance with the terms of this Indenture.

11. And that in case the said Education Department shall at any time after the expiration of five years from the date hereof consider that the retail prices of the said series of "Ontario Readers" heretofore mentioned, or any of the books thereof, should be reduced, the Minister of Education shall appoint an Arbitrator, the parties of the first, second and third parts shall appoint another, and the Chancellor of Ontario, upon the application of the Minister of Education or of the parties of the first, second and third parts, or the joint application of all parties hereto, shall appoint a third, and in case the parties of the first, second and third parts shall for ten days after having been notified in writing of the appointment of an Arbitrator by the Minister of Education omit to appoint an Arbitrator or to notify the Minister of Education in writing of their appointment, then the Chancellor of Ontario may name two Arbitrators to act with the Arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Education and the said parties hereto of the first, second and third parts and each of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, shall at any time and at all times when called upon so to do by the Arbitrators or any two of them, furnish the Arbitrators with a detailed statement showing the cost of production and the returns of the sales of any or all of the said Readers, and shall in addition, if so requested, furnish the said Arbitrators or any two of them for inspection all vouchers and books of the respective firms of the said parties of the first, second and third parts which in any way refer to or contain any entry concerning the cost of production and returns of the sales of the said Readers as aforesaid, and that if it shall be deemed by

the said Arbitrators or any two of them that an excessive profit is being made by the said parties or any one of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns upon the sale of the said Readers, the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said Arbitrators or any two of them shall deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said parties and such Arbitrators or any two of them shall upon such appointment have full power to consider the question or questions submitted to them, and to examine all statements, vouchers and books furnished by the said parties and full power to compel the production of such additional statements, vouchers and books to those furnished by the said parties and evidence of any kind whatsoever which they shall deem necessary, with the power to examine witnesses upon oath, and their decision in the premises or that of any two of them when given in writing shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties hereto, and the retail price or prices so fixed shall thenceforward govern the price or prices by the dozen and wholesale price or prices as hereinafore provided for.

12. And that the said parties hereto of the first, second and third parts and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns, will not print or publish nor cause to be printed or published, nor be in any way accessory to the printing or publishing of any edition or copy or copies of the said authorized Readers, in the United States or anywhere else without the limits of the Province of Ontario, to be sold within the said Province of Ontario.

13. And that the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns, shall not in any way, without the consent in writing of the Minister of Education acting on behalf of the Education Department, sub-let, re-let or assign any portion of the work of printing and publishing the said series of Readers or the whole of such work.

14. And that should any difference of opinion arise between the parties hereto as to the construction to be put upon any of the terms, conditions and agreements herein contained, the same shall be determined by the Chancellor of Ontario, after giving the parties hereto an opportunity of presenting their views, in person or by counsel, and such determination shall be final and conclusive and binding upon the parties to this Indenture, upon each of them and upon each of their executors, administrators and assigns.

15. And that upon the Minister of Education giving to the said parties six months' notice, the Education Department may alter or amend the said authorized series of Readers or any one of them, or any part of any one of them; but that no change shall be made by the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts or any of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, in the contents of the said Readers, nor any addition thereto or omission therefrom, nor any notes or appendices thereto, nor any change in the subject matter thereof, nor in the size of the books, nor in the price of them, nor in the mechanical execution thereof, without the consent in writing of the said Education Department first had and obtained. The notice hereinbefore provided for may be given by publication thereof in two issues of any newspaper published in the City of Toronto and in the *Ontario Gazette*.

16. And that the said parties of the first, second and third parts and their assigns shall have for ten years from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the sole right to print and publish within the said Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada the aforesaid authorized series of Readers, and the said Education Department of Ontario shall not, during that time, allow any other firm or individual to print or publish any of the books of the aforesaid series of "Ontario Readers."

17. And the said parties hereto of the first, second and third parts hereby declare they have abandoned and do and will abandon and hereby abandon all claims in law or in equity which they or either of them may have or have had, or deemed he or they had against the Education Department or the Minister of Education because of the failure or non-continuance of the authorization of the Readers hereinbefore mentioned.

18. And the said parties of the first, second and third parts, and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns hereby agree that if they, their executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, deliberately disregard the terms of this agreement or fail to carry out the same in a matter of substance the said party or parties shall forfeit all his or their rights under this agreement, and the Minister of Education may apply, on notice to the said party or parties, to any Division of the High Court of Justice for a declaration of such forfeiture, and to restrain such party from further printing, publishing and selling any of the books of the said authorized series of Readers.

19. And that before any edition of the said authorized Readers is printed and published by any of the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, each of the said parties shall have executed these presents and given to the Honorable the Minister of Education as representing Her Majesty the Queen herein their respective bonds, each in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with two sureties thereto, each in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the due observance and fulfilment by each party, his or their executors, administrators and assigns of all the terms, conditions, clauses, agreements, obligations and covenants herein contained.

20. In the several covenants, terms and conditions herein the said parties of the first, second and third parts shall be held to covenant severally for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, and not the one for the other.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of November, A.D. 1884.

Signed, seal and delivered in the
presence of

WM. JOHNSTON,

As to signatures of all.

For the Canada Publishing Co. (Limited),
ARTHUR B. LEE, [L.S.]
President.
THOMAS NELSON,
Per JOS. TRAIN GRAY, [L.S.]
his Attorney.
WILLIAM NELSON,
Per JOS. TRAIN GRAY, [L.S.]
his Attorney.
W. J. GAGE. [L.S.]
GEO. W. ROSS, [L.S.]
Minister of Education.

BOND as to the printing and publication of the "Ontario Series of Readers."

Know all men by these presents :

That we, Thomas Nelson and William Nelson, of the City of Edinburgh, in that part of Great Britain known as Scotland, carrying on business by the name of "Thomas Nelson and Son," herein called the publishers, and William Walter Copp and Henry James Clark, both of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchants, herein called "sureties," are severally held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty the Queen in the sums following, namely, the said Thomas Nelson and William Nelson, known as the firm of "Thomas Nelson and Son," in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said William Walter Copp and Henry James Clark each in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors, for which payment to be well and truly made, we severally bind ourselves, our executors and administrators, by these presents, sealed with our seals and dated this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Whereas the publishers have obtained from the Minister of Education, representing the Education Department of the Province of Ontario, together with the other firms, the

sole right for a period of ten years to print and publish the first four books of the series of reading text-books known as the "Ontario Readers," prepared and authorized by the said Education Department for use in the Public Schools of the Province of Ontario, under and subject to the terms and conditions of the annexed Indenture of agreement, dated the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said publishers, their executors, administrators and assigns, do and shall observe, perform and fulfil the terms and conditions of the said indenture of agreement, and if the third of the cost of the composition, stitching, engraving and electrotyping of the said books of the "Ontario Readers" not exceeding the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, shall be paid to the Minister of Education, and if the several copies of the said books so printed shall in paper, printing, binding and other qualities conform to the said indenture of agreement, and if the said books so printed shall be sold by the said publishers so that the retail price of each copy thereof for use in the Public Schools shall not exceed the maximum sum fixed by the said indenture of agreement, and if the said publishers do and shall observe, perform and fulfil each and every of the terms and conditions of the said indenture of agreement, then these presents shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

(Signed)	W. W. COPP,	[L.S.]
(Signed)	HENRY J. CLARK,	[L.S.]
(Signed)	WILLIAM NELSON,	[L.S.]
	Per JOSEPH TRAIN GRAY,	

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of
(Signed) ARNOLD W. THOMAS,
as to
W. W. COPP and H. J. CLARK.

(Signed)	THOMAS NELSON,	[L.S.]
	Per JOSEPH TRAIN GRAY,	
	<i>His Attorney.</i>	

NOTE.—A similar bond was given by the other publishers.

APPENDIX H.

CALIFORNIA STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

(From Report of State Superintendent for 1888.)

At the November election in 1884, by an almost unanimous vote, the people amended Section 7 of Article IX of the State Constitution to read as follows :

Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 7. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office, and, when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years ; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

During the session of the Legislature in 1885 a bill was passed and approved February 26th, providing for the compiling and printing of such books as were named therein, and appropriating in all the sum of \$170,000 with which to purchase the plant and carry on the work till the next meeting of the Legislature. Twenty thousand dollars of this amount was set apart to be expended by the State Board of Education in compiling the text-books, and \$150,000 to be expended by the State Printer for the plant, materials and labor.

When the present incumbent came into the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education had found that the bill was defective and inadequate to meet the demands of this important enterprise. No adequate means had been provided for distribution of the text-books, and no provision whatever had been made for producing additional books after the first appropriation should become exhausted, the first editions of the book sold, and the money paid into the State Treasury.

The entire situation was discussed at length by the State Board of Education, and the conclusion reached, that it would be necessary to prepare in addition to the books already provided for in the original Act, a Primary Number Lessons, an Elementary Grammar or Language Lessons, a Physiology and Hygiene, and an Elementary Geography. Such a plan was recommended to the Legislature. It was also recommended that all moneys which had come from the sale of text-books, and which might thereafter come into the State Treasury from that source, should form a separate fund, to be known as the "State School Book Fund," to be used in printing and binding future editions of the books after the first fifty thousand of each book should have been issued.

The State Superintendent devoted much time and bestowed much care in assisting the Educational Committees of the Legislature in the preparation of an Act amendatory of the original bill, and a supplemental Act providing for the publication of the additional books recommended. He was also indefatigable in urging the importance of these bills upon the attention of members of the Legislature. Both bills, with some slight amendments, were finally passed and approved. The supplemental bill appropriated \$165,000 to complete the first fifty thousand of each book provided for, and \$15,000 additional for the compilation fund. For

the convenience of many enquirers, not only in California, but in other States, I give below the law on State text-books as it is now in operation :

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF CALIFORNIA.

An Act to provide for compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting and distributing a State series of school text-books, and appropriating money therefor.

[Approved February 26, 1885, and amended and approved.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

Section 1. The State Board of Education shall compile, or cause to be compiled, for use in the common schools of the State, a series of school text books of the following description, viz : Three (3) Readers, one (1) Speller, one (1) Arithmetic, one (1) Grammar, one (1) History of the United States, and one (1) Geography. The matter contained in the Readers shall consist of lessons commencing with the simplest expressions of the language, and, by a regular gradation, advancing to and including the highest styles of composition, both in prose and poetry.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Education shall employ well qualified persons to compile the books mentioned in section one of this Act, and shall fix the remuneration for the services thus rendered ; *provided*, that if competent authors shall compile any one or more works of the first order of excellence, and shall offer the same as a free gift to the people of the State, together with the copyright of the same, and the exclusive right to manufacture and sell such works within the State of California, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to accept such gift, and to expend no money for the purpose of compiling works relating to the subjects treated of in the books thus donated. The State Board of Education shall furnish to the Superintendent of State Printing designs for all cuts and engravings to be used in the said series of text-books.

Sec. 3. The printing of all the text-books provided for in section one of this Act, and all the mechanical work connected therewith, shall be done by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office ; *provided* that the purchase of paper for the school books, and the card-boards, cloth and leather for covers, shall be procured by advertising for proposals to furnish the same, in the manner now provided for by section five hundred and thirty-two of the Political Code, relating to paper supplies for the State Printing Office ; and, *provided further*, that when the State has its bindery in operation, all folding, stitching, binding, and ruling of the State shall be done in the State Bindery ; but the accounts of the school book binding shall be kept separate from those of all other binding.

Sec. 4. The State Board of Education shall secure copyrights to all the books that shall be compiled under the provisions of this Act, and shall protect said copyrights from all infringement.

Sec. 5. Whenever any one or more of the State series of school text-books shall have been compiled and adopted, the State Board of Education shall issue an order requiring the uniform use of said book or books in the common schools of the State, but said order for the uniform use of said book or books shall not take effect till the expiration of at least one year from the time of completion of the electrotype plates of said book or books. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any county or school district from adopting any one or more of the State series of school text-books whenever said book or books shall have been published.

Sec. 6. All orders for text-books shall be made on the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be accompanied by cash, in payment for the same, at the price fixed by the State Board of Education as the cost price at Sacramento; *provided*, that if the goods are to be shipped by mail, the cost of postage shall also accompany the order. The following persons shall be entitled to order books:

1. County Superintendents of Schools, for the use of teachers, parents and pupils in their counties only.

2. Principals of State Normal Schools, for their own and for the use of the pupils in their respective schools only.

3. The Secretary or Clerk of any school district in the State, whether incorporated or operating under the general law of the State, for the use of the pupils in such district only; but no books ordered by the County Superintendents, or Clerks of District Boards of Trustees, or Principals of State Normal Schools, shall be sold at a price exceeding the cost price at Sacramento, with the actual cost of freight and cartage added.

4. Any retail dealer who shall first transmit to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction an affidavit duly subscribed by him, in substance as follows, to wit:

"In consideration of receiving for sale, upon the enclosed or upon any future order, the series of school text-books, or any part thereof, published by the State of California, I hereby agree that I will not sell the same to any person or persons for the purpose of being sold again, or to any person or persons beyond the limits of the State of California, and that I will not sell said series of text-books or any part or portion thereof, at a price exceeding the price to the pupil fixed by the State Board of Education."

Said affidavit shall be indorsed by the County Superintendent in the following words, viz.:

"I hereby certify that (A. B.) is a regular retail dealer in school books in — County, C. D., County Superintendent."

It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to furnish at once to each County Superintendent, for the use of any dealer in his county who may apply for permission to sell the books of the State series, printed copies of the above affidavit, together with the list of prices of such books fixed as the cost price at Sacramento, and the price to the pupil; and any dealer who shall fail to comply with the conditions of such affidavit shall forfeit his right to any further purchase of said books from the State. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report to the State Controller, on or before the fifth day of every month, the number of books sold by him during the preceding month, and pay the moneys received for the same into the State Treasury. It shall also be the duty of the Superintendent of State Printing, on or before the fifth day of every month, to report to the State Controller the number and value of the books shipped by him on the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the number and value of the finished books on hand.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties, or cities and counties in this State, to provide a revolving fund, for the purpose of enabling the County School Superintendents to purchase the State text-books: all moneys to be taken therefrom to be replaced by the moneys received from the sale of said books to the scholars of the public schools of his county, either by himself or by the teachers of the public schools, or the Clerks of Boards of District Trustees.

Sec. 8. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of compiling, or causing to be compiled, the series of text-books for the common schools as set forth in section one of this Act. The appropriation provided for in this section shall be subject to the order of the State Board of Education; *provided*, that all demands against said appropriation shall first be approved by said State Board of Education and presented to the State Board of Examiners in itemized form for their approval, and upon the approval of the State Board of Examiners the Controller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment of said demands, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same.

Sec. 9. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase the necessary machinery, presses, types, bindery, electrotyping apparatus, and such other material as may be required in the manufacture of the text-books provided for in section one of this Act, as well as to pay the salaries or wages of the compositors, binders and other persons to be employed in such manufacture; *provided*, that the State Board of Education shall first approve the style of printing, engravings and illustrations, kind of paper, size and binding of volumes; said sum to be drawn by the Superintendent of State Printing in the same manner as provided in sub-division four of section five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code.

Sec. 10. All school books compiled by the State shall be furnished to the public school children of the State at the cost of printing, publishing and distributing the same; said cost to be ascertained and fixed by the State Board of Education, on or before the fifteenth day of June of each school year; *and it is further enacted*, that the cost of distribution shall be taken to be the cost of postage required for mailing each book.

Assistance in Distribution.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized to employ assistance necessary to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act. And the Controller is hereby directed and authorized to draw his warrants for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars annually, on the general fund of the State, for the payment of such assistance.

All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

ADDITIONAL ACT OF 1887.

An Act to provide for compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting and distributing certain books of a State series of school text-books, and appropriating money therefor.

[Approved March 15, 1887.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the books directed to be compiled for use in the common schools of the State by section one of the Act entitled an Act to provide for compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting and dis-

tributing a State series of school text-books, and appropriating money therefor, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the State Board of Education shall compile, or cause to be compiled, the following described text-books, viz.: One (1) Elementary Arithmetic, one (1) Elementary Grammar, or Language Lessons, one (1) Elementary Geography, one (1) Physiology and Hygiene, including a system of gymnastic exercises, and special instruction as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by section eight of said Act aforesaid, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of compiling, or causing to be compiled, the text-books hereinbefore enumerated, together with those enumerated in section one of said Act aforesaid, and still remaining to be compiled. The appropriation provided for in this section shall be subject to the order of the State Board of Education; *provided*, that all demands against said appropriation shall first be approved by said State Board of Education and presented to the State Board of Examiners, in itemized form, for their approval; and upon the approval of the State Board of Examiners the Controller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment of said demands, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Education shall employ well qualified persons to compile the books mentioned in section one of this Act, and shall fix the remuneration for the services thus rendered; *provided*, that if competent authors shall compile any one or more works of the first order of excellence, and shall offer the same as a free gift to the people of the State, together with the copyright of the same, and the exclusive right to manufacture and sell such works within the State of California, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to accept such gift, and to spend no money for the purpose of compiling works relating to the subjects treated of in the books thus donated. The State Board of Education shall furnish to the Superintendent of State Printing, designs for all cuts and engravings to be used in the said series of text-books.

Sec. 3. The printing of all the text-books provided for in section one of this Act, and all the mechanical work connected therewith, shall be done by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office; *provided*, that the purchase of paper for the school books and the cardboards, cloth and leather for covers shall be procured by advertising for proposals to furnish the same in the manner now provided for by section five hundred and thirty-two of the Political Code, relating to paper supplies for the State Printing Office; *and provided further*, that all folding, stitching, binding and ruling shall be done in the State Bindery; but the accounts of the school book binding shall be kept separate from those of all other binding. The sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by section nine of said Act aforesaid, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars of which shall be available during the present fiscal year, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase the necessary machinery and to properly maintain the same, and to purchase such type and other materials as may be required in the manufacture of the text-books provided for in section one of this Act, together with those enumerated in section one of said Act aforesaid, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and remaining to be manufactured, as well as to pay the salaries or wages of the compositors, binders and other persons to be employed in such manufacture; *provided*, that the State

Board of Education shall first approve the style of printing, engravings and illustrations, kind of paper, size and binding of volumes; said sum to be drawn by the Superintendent of State Printing in the same manner as provided in sub-division four of section five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code.

Sec. 4. The State Board of Education shall secure copyrights to all the books that shall be compiled under the provisions of this Act, and shall protect said copyright from all infringement.

Sec. 5. All moneys that have been received, or may hereafter be received from the State series of school text-books, shall be kept by the State Treasurer as a separate and distinct fund, to be known as the "State School Book Fund," which said fund shall be subject to the following drafts, viz.: By the Superintendent of State Printing for all moneys needed for manufacturing any editions of any book of the State series, over and above the first fifty thousand copies manufactured of such book, the same to be drawn as provided in sub-division four of section five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code; *provided*, that all demands on the State School Book Fund shall be presented to the State Board of Examiners, in itemized form, for their approval, and upon the approval of the State Board of Examiners, the Controller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment of said demands, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

PRICES OF STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

The law requires the State Board of Education to fix annually, on or before the fifteenth of June, the prices of the text-books for the ensuing year.

The prices are based on the cost of the plant, the cost of compilation, the cost of composition and plates, and the actual cost of manufacturing after the plates are completed, including also the cost of distribution.

The Superintendent of State Printing was requested to give a complete statement of the cost of each edition of each book, manufactured after the plates were completed, a separate statement of the cost of plates, and of the cost of boxing, cartage, etc.

After having ascertained, from the State Printer's figures, the actual cost of manufacturing each book from the plates, the State Board of Education adds to the price of each book thus found a per cent. of the cost of compilation, a per cent. of the cost of plant, a per cent. of the cost of composition and plates, and an estimated sum for the cost of future revision. The cost of compilation and cost of plates is distributed over the estimated supply of books required for eight years, and the cost of the plant over the estimated supply of all books for twelve years. Thus, it will be seen that the entire cost of preparing and manufacturing the books, together with the cost of plant, will be returned to the State in about twelve years by the sale of the books.

A meeting of the State Board was held on the fourteenth day of June, 1888, for the purpose of fixing the prices of the books for the present year, and upon receiving the report of the State Printer, giving the cost of manufacturing the various books, it was found that at the prices fixed by the Board upon the reported cost of the former Superintendent of State Printing, the books had been actually selling at less than cost, and that it would require something more to replace the books which had been sold up to that time than had been received for them. However, that difference has not gone out

of the State ; it has been retained in the pockets of the purchasers of books. After careful calculation, the State Board of Education fixed the prices of the books of the State series for the year commencing June 15, 1888, and ending June 14, 1889, as given below. The advance in prices will be sufficient, it is believed, to replace all books sold, and allow a margin of one cent per copy. This margin, with the appropriations heretofore made, will, it is believed, be enough to pay the expense of all future revisions and compilations.

Immediately after the meeting of the Board I issued the following circular of information and instruction to school officers and book dealers, and furnished them with the necessary affidavits and blanks as required by law :

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

STATE SERIES OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Prices Fixed by the State Board of Education, June 14, 1888, in Accordance with Section 10, Chapter 127, Statutes of 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM LAW.

[Approved March 15, 1887.]

SECTION 6. All orders for text-books shall be made on the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be accompanied by cash, in payment for the same, at the price fixed by the State Board of Education as the cost price at Sacramento ; provided, that if the books are to be shipped by mail, the cost of postage shall also accompany the order. The following persons shall be entitled to order books :

(1) County Superintendents of Schools, for the use of teachers, parents, and pupils in their counties only.

(2) Principals of State Normal Schools, for their own and for the use of the pupils in their respective schools only.

(3) The secretary or clerk of any school district in the State, whether incorporated or operating under the general law of the State, for the use of the pupils in such district only ; but no books ordered by the County Superintendents, or clerks of District Boards of Trustees, or Principals of State Normal schools, shall be sold at a price exceeding the cost price at Sacramento, with the actual cost of freight and cartage added.

(4) Any retail dealer who shall first transmit to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction an affidavit duly subscribed by him in substance as follows, to wit :

" In consideration of receiving for sale, upon the inclosed, or upon any future order, the series of school text-books, or any part thereof, published by the State of California, I hereby agree that I will not sell the same to any person or persons for the purpose of being sold again, or to any person or persons beyond the limits of the State of California, and that I will not sell said series of text-books, or any part or portion thereof, at a price exceeding the price to the pupil fixed by the State Board of Education."

Said affidavit shall be indorsed by the County Superintendent in the following words, viz. :

" I hereby certify that (A. B.) is a regular retail dealer in school books in this county. "

" C. D., County Superintendent."

It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to furnish, at once, to each County Superintendent, for the use of any dealer in his county who may apply for permission to sell the books of the State series, printed copies of the above affidavit, together with the list of prices of such books fixed as the cost price at Sacramento, and also the price to the pupil, and any dealer who shall fail to comply with the conditions of such affidavit shall forfeit his right to any further purchase of said books from the State.

Prices of books now issued and ready for use, June 14, 1888.

NAME OF BOOK.	Cost Price at Sacramento.	Cost by Mail.	Price to the Pupil from Retail Dealer.
First Reader.....	15 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Second Reader.....	33 cents.	41 cents.	40 cents.
Third Reader.....	54 cents.	66 cents.	65 cents.
Speller.....	25 cents.	31 cents.	30 cents.
Primary Number Lessons.....	20 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
Advanced Arithmetic.....	42 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
English Grammar.....	42 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
United States History.....	70 cents.	82 cents.	80 cents.

HOW TO ORDER BOOKS.

When ordering books shipped BY MAIL, send to this office the price of the books, together with the exact amount of postage.

When ordering books SHIPPED BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, send to this office only the exact price of the books ordered, and pay freight or express at point of destination.

All orders should be written on blanks furnished from this office.

Orders for books signed by teachers, Trustees, or persons other than those mentioned under Section 6, cannot be filled.

All County Superintendents are supplied with affidavits and blank orders for the use of retail dealers and district clerks.

~~25~~ CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

It is necessary that funds transmitted in payment of State text-books should be in one of the following forms :

- (1) Gold coin, or United States currency.
- (2) Postal money orders.
- (3) Postal notes.
- (4) Wells-Fargo & Co.'s money orders.
- (5) Bank exchange on San Francisco or Sacramento.

In no case CAN PRIVATE CHECKS be received. Careful observance of this fact will save purchasers the annoyance of delay.

NOTICE TO THOSE WHO ORDER STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

Upon receipt by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of an order for school books, accompanied by their value in cash, an order for their shipment is immediately issued to the Superintendent of State Printing, as the law directs. By law, also, the control of this office over the matter then ceases. Therefore, should any unexpected delay occur in receiving books ordered, inquiry respecting the same should be addressed to the Superintendent of State Printing, and not to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Careful observance of the facts contained in this circular will save purchasers of text-books all unnecessary annoyance and delay.

IRA G. HOITT,

Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of State Board of Education

To facilitate the distribution of the text-books, and guard against mistakes, the following blank form was prepared for the use of District Clerks, and a similar one for the use of Superintendents and dealers in ordering books. These are furnished through County Superintendents, or from this office direct :

DISTRICT CLERK'S ORDER.

Directions.

If books are ordered by mail, add to the price of each for postage :

First reader.....	\$0 05	Primary Number Lessons.....	\$0 05
Second reader.....	08	Advanced Arithmetic.....	08
Third reader	12	English grammar.....	08
Speller	06	United States History.....	12

In ordering by mail, enter the amount of the postage in the column marked "postage," and the cost of the books in the column marked "amount."

 Cash must accompany all orders.

— — —, 188—.

IRA G. HOITT, *Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

Please order sent by — — — to — — — Station (or P. O.), — — — County, California :

Number.	Name of book.	Price.	Amount.	Postage.
.....	First Reader	15 cents.	.....	.....
.....	Second Reader.....	33 cents.	.....	.....
.....	Third Reader	54 cents.	.....	.....
.....	Speller	25 cents.	.....	.....
.....	Primary Number Lessons.....	20 cents.	.....	.....
.....	Advanced Arithmetic	42 cents.	.....	.....
.....	English Grammar.....	42 cents.	.....	.....
.....	United States History.....	70 cents.	.....	.....
.....	Total	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

Find enclosed — — — dollars and — — — cents, in payment for the same.

— — —,
Clerk of — — — District,
— — — Post office, — — — County.

One of the important results obtained by the State publication of text-books, is a return to State uniformity. The great variety of text books upon the same subject, heretofore in use in our State, has been the cause of imposing large expense upon families who removed from one county to another, or from town to country, or *vice versa*, or even from one town to another in the same county. It has interfered with the progress of the pupils, and, at times, the teachers upon taking charge of new schools have found it embarrassing. A set of the State series used in Siskiyou will now be found to be equally valuable in San Diego county, or any other part of the State.

APPENDIX I.

MINNESOTA STATE TEXT-BOOK LAW.

As Amended by the Legislature and Approved March 6, 1883.

Section 1. The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the State of Minnesota, to immediately enter into a contract with Daniel D. Merrill, of St. Paul, Minnesota, upon his giving bond, as hereinafter provided, for the faithful performance of such contract, to furnish to the State of Minnesota, in such quantities, and in the manner hereinafter provided, for the term of fifteen years, suitable text-books for use in the public schools of this State, in the following branches of study: Spelling, one book; reading, four books; arithmetic, three books; grammar, two books; geography, two books; history, one book, and such other books as may be required by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The said Merrill shall, at the time of the making of such contract, execute and deliver to the Governor a bond in the penal sum of \$25,000, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor, running to the State of Minnesota, and conditioned for the faithful performance, by the said Merrill, his personal representatives or assigns, of all and singular the terms of such contract on his part to be observed. In case said Merrill, his personal representatives or assigns, shall at any time fail to fulfil any of the terms of said contract on his part to be observed, the entire penal sum thereof shall at once become due and owing to the State, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause suit to be instituted in the name of the State to enforce the liability on such bond, of the principal and sureties thereon.

Sec. 2. The foregoing books shall be equal in size and quality as to matter and material to the following text-books now in general use, to wit: The speller, to Parker and Watson's National Speller; the first, second, third and fourth readers, equal to Harvey's first, second, third and fourth Readers; the first and second grammars, equal to Clark's Brief Grammar, and Clark's Practical Grammar; the three books of arithmetic, equal to Robinson's Primary, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic; the two books of geography, equal to Cornell's Primary and Intermediate Geography; the one book of history, equal to Barnes' Brief History. The quality, in matter and material of the books to be furnished under such contract, with the corresponding books in this section specified, shall be determined by a commission to be composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the time being, Sanford Niles, late County Superintendent of common schools of Olmsted County, and William Benson, County Superintendent of common schools for the County of Carver, or in case either of the persons last named should be unwilling or unable to act, or should a vacancy occur, such other person as may be appointed in his stead, to fill such vacancy by the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. Such commission shall convene at St. Paul for the purpose of performing the duties imposed upon them by this Act, at such time or times as the said contractor or Superintendent of Public Instruction shall request it to do so. And the persons composing such commission, other than the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall each receive five dollars per day for each day actually occupied in performing the duties imposed by this Act. The concurrence of a majority of such commission shall be sufficient for the determination of any question coming before it under the provisions of this Act. The text of all the books to be furnished under such

contract, shall be subject, not oftener than once in each period of five years, to such revision and alterations thereof as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the time being shall direct.

Sec. 3. The prices to be paid by the State for the above named text-books shall be for the

Speller, not to exceed 15 cents (the present price is 25 cents).

First Reader, not to exceed 10 cents (the present price is 20 cents).

Second Reader, not to exceed 20 cents (the present price is 45 cents).

Third Reader, not to exceed 30 cents (the present price is 60 cents).

Fourth Reader, not to exceed 40 cents (the present price is 90 cents).

First Grammar, not to exceed 25 cents (the present price is 60 cents).

Practical Grammar, not to exceed 50 cents (the present price is \$1.00).

First Arithmetic, not to exceed 12 cents (the present price is 25 cents).

Second Arithmetic, not to exceed 25 cents (the present price is 40 cents).

Third Arithmetic, not to exceed 50 cents (the present price is 94 cents).

First Geography, not to exceed 50 cents (the present price is 80 cents.)

Second Geography, not to exceed 80 cents (the present price is \$1.50).

Book of History, not to exceed 60 cents (the present price is \$1.50).

And for other books than those in this section named, a proportional price and no more shall be paid by the State.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools of each county to ascertain the number and kind of books unsold in the hands of the district clerks and agents of districts, and the agents appointed under this Act, and of the number and kind in addition thereto, needed in the school districts of the county, and make a requisition for the total number of each kind of the books provided for in the preceding sections, together with such others as may be from time to time required of the contractor, and added to the State list by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be needed to fully supply all the schools with text-books, and all the scholars in all the schools in said county for one year, and forward the same to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before the first day of June in each and every year, and he shall file a duplicate or copy of the same with the county auditor of his county.

Whenever there is a deficiency of books of any kind in any agency so established, the County Superintendent shall make a like requisition to supply the same, and if there is remaining for more than one year a surplus of any kind of books in any agency, he shall notify the county auditor thereof, who shall cause such surplus to be transmitted to any other agency in his county where there is a deficiency thereof; and he shall also, at the request of the trustees of any district, cause all books now in the hands of the clerk or agent of such district to be transferred to the agencies created under this Act, and adjust the accounts accordingly.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall immediately, upon the receipt of such requisition, make out his own requisition for the same books and forward it to the contractor.

It is hereby made the duty of the Board of County Commissioners in each and every county, at their first meeting after the passage of this Act and annually thereafter, to appoint, in one or more places in each county, one or more persons who shall act as agents for the sale of such books. As soon as such agent or agents are appointed in any county the county auditor shall notify the contractor of such appointment, and give him the full names and post office address of such agent or agents and notify him of any changes thereafter made of such agent.

The county auditor of each county shall immediately, upon receipt of the copy or duplicate of the order of the County Superintendent upon the State Superintendent, notify the contractor to whom to send the books, and in case of there being more than one such agent in the county, he shall state the number or proportion of each of the kinds of said books to be sent to each agent, and in case of a failure to receive such information the contractor shall forward all the said books required for such county to the county auditor. The contractor shall send to each agent a memorandum bill of the books sent to him, and also a duplicate thereof to the county auditor of the county.

Each of the agents herein provided for shall, before entering upon his duties give a bond with one or more sureties, to be approved by the county auditor, running to the said county, in such a sum as the county commissioners or the county auditor and treasurer shall determine, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon such agents by this Act. Each agent shall sell the said books at the prices fixed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The said agent shall account to the county auditor once in each quarter year, for all books received by him, and shall then pay over to the county treasurer all moneys received for those sold. Each agent shall be entitled to, and shall receive for his services, the sum of eight (8) per cent. of the amount of his sales as shown by him at each accounting, and the county auditor at the time of each settlement shall draw his warrant upon the county treasurer for said sum, which amount shall be paid by said treasurer out of the school funds arising from county taxation. Any person purchasing books from the agents may sell the same at an advance equal to an average of ten (10) per cent. above the State Superintendent's list of prices and no more. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to sell any of said books which have been previously purchased from any such agent or agents or from the contractor at prices greater than herein provided, punishable by a fine not to exceed twenty-five (25) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days for each offence, and it shall be a misdemeanor for any officer to refuse to perform any duty imposed upon such officer, by this Act or to the Acts to which this Act is amendatory, punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days for each offense, and justices of the peace in the several counties shall have jurisdiction to try and determine such offences.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the contractor, as soon as possible after receiving the requisition of the State Superintendent for the books ordered by the several County Superintendents, to forward the number of books required to the several agents or county auditors as hereinbefore provided, and upon the filling of the requisitions and the delivery of the shipping receipts for the same to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to certify the amount due to the contractor, and the State Auditor shall thereupon issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount so certified, payable out of the school text-book fund hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 6. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall fix a price upon each book which will cover the cost of transmitting them to the several counties of this State.

Sec. 7. The State Superintendent shall send to the county auditor of each county, and also to the State Auditor, a statement of the price fixed upon each book, and the total cost of the number of books sent, and it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each county at their next meeting, to make provision for the payment of the price of such books, and the county treas-

urer of each county shall immediately thereupon remit the amount of the cost of such books to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 8. Within one year after the State text-books are printed and furnished to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for the period of fifteen years thereafter, no text-books shall be used in the public schools of this State in incorporated cities and villages, as well as in the State at large, other than the State-books prepared under the provisions of this Act. Provided that this Act shall not be construed to prevent pupils who have advanced beyond the studies embraced in said books, from using other books, or to prevent a revision of the text of said books, at the expiration of five years after their introduction. Provided further, that this shall not be obligatory upon boards of education acting under special charter.

Sec. 9. After one year from the time the county auditor of any county has received the number of text-books required for the district schools of his county, from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the treasurer of such county shall pay no part of the school funds arising from taxation belonging to a district of his county to the treasurer of such district, until such treasurer produces his certificate in writing of the County Superintendent of Public Schools in his county, certifying to the fact that the State text-books have been introduced into the school or schools of such district, and are used in such school to the exclusion of any other series of text-books.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated and set apart the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be used as a revolving fund, to be designated "The School Text-book Fund." This fund shall at all times be subject to the warrants of the State Auditor issued to the contractor in payment for school books delivered on the order of the State Superintendent, and all payments of money into the treasury of the State by the county treasurers, shall be credited by the Treasurer of State to the school text-book fund herein provided for.

Sec. 11. The County Treasurer of any county which has heretofore paid, or may hereafter pay into the State Treasury, any sum of money on account of books furnished for any school district upon any estimate of the clerk of such district made prior to the passage of this Act, shall retain out of any money in his hands arising from taxation and belonging or payable to such school district, the amount so by the county paid into the State Treasury, and all moneys received by the clerk or agent of any such school district for books by him sold shall be paid to the treasurer of the same district for the use and benefit of such district. And it is hereby made the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, within twenty (20) days after the passage of this Act, to procure and forward to the County Superintendent of each county, all blanks required for the execution of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to immediately transmit such blanks to the officers required to use the same.

Sec. 12. All parts of chapter two (2) of the General Laws of 1878 not re-enacted herein are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, provided that the State Text-Book Contractor shall file, within sixty days, with the Secretary of State, his written acceptance of the same.

Approved March 6, 1883.

APPENDIX J.

FROM SCHOOL LAW OF STATE OF INDIANA.

An Act entitled an Act to create a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of securing for use in the common schools of the State of Indiana of a series of text-books, defining the duties of certain officers therein named with reference thereto, making appropriations therefor, defining certain felonies and misdemeanors, providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of said Act, repealing all laws in conflict therewith, and declaring an emergency.

(Became a law by lapse of time without Governor's Approval, 1889.)

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* That the State Board of Education shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of making a selection, or procuring the compilation for use in the common schools of the State of Indiana, of a series of text books in the following branches of study, namely: Spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, history of the United States, and a graded series of writing books. The matter contained in the readers shall consist of lessons commencing with the simplest expression of the language, and by a regular gradation, advancing to and including the highest styles of composition both in poetry and prose: *Provided*, That none of said text-books shall contain anything of a partisan or sectarian character: *And, provided further*, That the foregoing books shall be at least equal in size and quality as to matter, material, style of binding and mechanical execution, to the following text-books now in general use, namely: The speller to McGuffey's Spelling-book, the reader to Appleton's Readers, the arithmetic to Ray's New Arithmetic Series, the geographies to the Eclectic Series of Geographies, the grammar to Harvey's grammar, the physiology to Dalton's Physiology, the history of the United States to Thalheimer's History of the United States, and the writing books equal to the Eclectic Copy-books.

Sec. 2. The said Board of Commissioners shall, immediately upon the taking effect of this act, advertise for twenty-one consecutive days in two daily papers published in this State, having the largest circulation, and in one newspaper of general circulation in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, that at a time and place to be fixed by said notice, and not later than six months after the first publication thereof, said board will receive sealed proposals on the following:

First. From publishers of school text-books, for furnishing books to the School Trustees of the State of Indiana for use in the common schools of this State, as provided in this act, for a term of five years, stating specifically in such bid the price at which each book will be furnished, and accompanying such bid with specimen copies of each and all books proposed to be furnished in such bid

Second. From authors of school text-books, who have manuscripts of books not published, for prices at which they will sell their manuscript, together with the copyright of such books for use in the public school of the State of Indiana.

Third. From persons who are willing to undertake the compilation of a book or books, or a series of books, as provided for in section one (1) of this act, the price at which they are willing to undertake such compilation of any or all of such books, to the acceptance and satisfaction of the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That any and all bids by publishers, herein provided for, must be

accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, with resident freehold surety, to the acceptance and satisfaction of the Governor of this State, conditioned that if any contract be awarded to any bidder hereunder such bidder will enter into a contract to perform the conditions of his bid to the acceptance and satisfaction of said Board: *And provided further*, that no bid shall be considered unless the same be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that he is in no wise, directly or indirectly, connected with any other publisher or firm who is now bidding for books submitted to such Board, nor has any pecuniary interest in any other publisher or firm bidding at the same time, and that he is not a party to any compact, syndicate or other scheme whereby the benefits of competition are denied to the people of this State: *And be it further provided*, That if any competent author or authors shall compile any one or more books of the first order of excellence, and shall offer the same as a free gift to the people of this State, together with the copyright of the same and the right to manufacture and sell such works in the State of Indiana for use in the public schools, it shall be the duty of such Board of Commissioners to pay no money for any manuscript or copyright for such book or books on the subject treated of in the manuscript so donated; and such Board shall have the right to reject any and all bids, and at their option such Board shall have the right to reject any bid as to a part of such books, and to accept the same as to the residue thereof.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of such Board to meet at the time and place mentioned in such notice, and open and examine all sealed proposals received pursuant to the notice provided for in section two (2) of this act, and it shall be the further duty of such Board to make a full, complete and thorough investigation of all such bids or proposals, and to ascertain under which of said proposals or propositions the school books could be furnished to the people of this State for use in the common schools at the lowest price, taking into consideration the size and quality as to matter, material, style of binding and mechanical execution of such books: *Provided, always*, That such Board shall not in any case contract with any author, publisher or publishers, for the furnishing of any book, manuscript, copyright or books, which shall be sold to patrons for use in the public schools of this State, at a price above or in excess of the following, which prices shall include all cost and charges for transportation and delivery to the several County School Superintendents in this State, namely: For a Spelling Book, ten (10) cents; for a First Reader, ten (10) cents; for a Second Reader, fifteen (15) cents; for a Third Reader, twenty-five (25) cents; for a Fourth Reader, thirty (30) cents; for a Fifth Reader, forty (40) cents; for an Arithmetic, intermediate, thirty-five (35) cents; for an Arithmetic, complete, forty-five (45) cents; for a Geography, elementary, thirty (30) cents; for a Geography, complete, seventy-five (75) cents; for an English Grammar, elementary, twenty-five (25) cents; for an English Grammar, complete, forty (40) cents; for a Physiology, thirty-five (35) cents; for a History of the United States, fifty (50) cents; for Copy Books, each, five (5) cents.

Sec. 4. If, upon the examination of such proposals, it shall be the opinion of such Board of Commissioners that such books can be furnished cheaper to the patrons for use in the common schools in this State by procuring and causing to be published the manuscript of any or all of such books, it shall be their duty to procure such manuscript and to advertise for sealed proposals for publishing the same, in like manner as hereinbefore provided, and under the same conditions and restrictions. And such contract may be let for the publication of all such books, or for one or more of such books separately; and it shall be the further duty of such Board of Commissioners to provide, in the contract for the publication of any such manuscript, for the payment by the publisher of the compensa-

tion agreed upon between such Board and the author or owner of any such manuscript for such manuscript, together with the cost or expense of copyrighting the same.

Sec. 5. It shall be a part of the terms and conditions of every contract made in pursuance of this act that the State of Indiana shall not be liable to any contractor hereunder for any sum whatever; but that all such contractors shall receive their pay and compensation solely and exclusively from the proceeds of the sale of the books, as provided for in this act.

Sec. 6. As soon as such Board shall have entered into any contract for the furnishing of books for use in the public schools of this State, pursuant to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation announcing such fact to the people of this State.

Sec. 7. When such proclamation shall have been duly issued, it shall be the duty of the School Trustees of each and every school corporation in this State, within thirty days thereafter, and at such times as books may be needed for use in the public schools of their respective corporations, to certify to the County Superintendent of their respective counties the number of school text-books provided for in such contract required by the children for use in the schools of their several school corporations. Such County Superintendent shall forthwith make such requisition for books as the schools in the several counties may require upon the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the said State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall immediately thereafter make a requisition for said books upon the contractor, who shall within ninety days ship the books so ordered directly to the County School Superintendents of the several counties of this State. Upon the receipt of such books it shall be the duty of such County School Superintendents to immediately notify all the School Trustees of the school corporations as shown by the last school enumeration of their counties of the receipt of such books. It shall then be the duty of such School Trustees to immediately procure and take charge and custody of all the books assigned to their several school corporations, receipting therefor to the said County School Superintendent; and upon the receipt of such books by said School Trustees they shall furnish them on demand to the school patrons or school children of their respective corporations at the price fixed therefor by the contract entered into between said Board of Commissioners and said contractor; and it shall be the duty of such school officers to sell such books for cash only; and if they shall sell or dispose of any books other than for the cash price thereof, they shall be held personally liable, and liable upon their official bond for the price of such book or books: *Provided*, That any patron or pupil of any school or schools other than the public schools, and also any child between the ages of six and twenty-one years of age, or the parent, guardian or teacher of such child, shall have the right to purchase and receive the books, and at the prices herein named, by payment of the cash price thereof to the School Superintendent of any county in this State, and it is hereby made his duty to make requisition upon the contractor for any and all books so ordered and paid for by any such person or persons: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall operate to prevent the Stats Board of Education, Boards of School Trustees or Boards of School Commissioners from devising means and making arrangements for the sale, exchange or other disposition of such books as may be owned by the pupils of the schools under their charge at the time of the adoption of books under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. At the expiration of three months after the receipt of such books by the County Superintendent, and every three months thereafter, it shall be the

duty of each School Trustee receiving and chargeable with books under the provisions of this act, to make a full and complete report to the County Superintendent of the number of books sold and the amount of money received therefor, and the number of books on hand; and at the time of making such report he shall pay over to the County Superintendent all moneys received by him or with which he is chargeable, from the sales of books in his hands; which report shall be duly verified by the oath of the party making it.

Sec. 9. If, at the expiration of ten days from the time required by this act for the making of such report of any School Superintendent chargeable with books under this act, any such officer shall have failed, neglected or refused to make such report, or turn over any moneys with which he is chargeable, it shall be the duty of the County School Superintendent, within fifteen days to enter suit upon his official bond for an accounting and recovering of any moneys due from him on account of such books with which he is chargeable; and all judgments recovered upon such bonds shall include a reasonable attorney's fee for the attorney prosecuting such suit; and such judgment shall be without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and shall be without stay of execution.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the several County School Superintendents of this State, within thirty days from the issuing of the proclamation by the Governor, as hereinbefore provided for, and of every County School Superintendent hereafter elected, before he enters upon the discharge of his official duties, to enter into a special bond, with at least two freehold sureties of such county, payable to the State of Indiana, conditioned that they will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties required of them by this act, and account for and pay over all moneys that may come into their hands, pursuant to the provisions of this act, in a penal sum which shall be equal in amount to one hundred dollars for every one thousand inhabitants of their respective counties as shown by the last census immediately preceding the giving of such bond, to be approved by the Board of Commissioners of their respective counties; and upon the failure of any County School Superintendent to give such bond, his office shall become immediately vacant, and the Board of Commissioners of his county shall immediately appoint some competent and suitable person to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term of his office.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of every County School Superintendent in this State, within ten days after the quarterly reports of the School Trustees, as hereinbefore provided for, to make a full, true, complete and detailed report to the contractor of all books sold by the several School Trustees of his county, and of the number of books in the hands of the Trustees of each school corporation, which report shall be accompanied by all cash received by him from the school officers from sales of books by them sold, and which report shall be duly verified by him, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Auditor of his county. Upon the failure of any County School Superintendent to make the report and to transmit the cash, as required by this section, a right of action shall immediately accrue to the contractor against the said School Superintendent and the sureties upon the bond provided for in this act, for an accounting and for the recovery of any moneys received and not transmitted by him, and for any damages which may have resulted from his neglect or failure to comply with provisions of this act, and any judgment upon any such bond shall include a reasonable fee for the attorney prosecuting such suit, and such judgment shall be without relief from valuation and appraisement laws and shall be without stay of execution.

Sec. 12. Any School Trustee chargeable with the sales of any books under the provisions of this act, who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any money for any book or books in excess of the contract price, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 13. Any County School Superintendent or Trustee of any township or school corporations in this State who shall fraudulently fail or refuse, at the expiration of the term for which he was elected or appointed, or at any time during such term, when legally required by the proper person or authority, to account for and deliver and pay over to such person or persons as may be lawfully entitled to receive the same, all moneys or school books which may have come into his hands by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the State prison for any period not more than five years nor less than one year, and fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinate period.

Sec. 14. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the cost and expenses incident to the giving of the notices herein provided for and carrying out the provisions of this act. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore it shall be in force from and after its passage.

APPENDIX K.

(EXTRACT FROM A MINUTE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1887.)

TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES; ALSO IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(Approved by the Education Department, 1887).

1. The text books named in schedules "A," "B" and "C" shall be the authorized text books for the Public Schools, the High Schools, and the Training Schools respectively, of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text books mentioned in said schedules; the names of which are printed in italics, shall continue to be used in such schools only as have adopted the same on or before the 30th June.

3. *On and after the first day of July, 1889, all text books, the names of which are printed in italics, shall cease to be authorized, unless their use is extended for a further period by resolution of the Trustees.*

4. The text books to be used in the subjects prescribed for the First Form of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be the authorized text books in the corresponding subjects in the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

5. All text books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the examinations of the first year in any of the Universities of Ontario, may be used in such Forms as take up senior matriculation work.

6. In the case of text books authorized before December, 1883, the copyright of which has not been surrendered to the Education Department, any addition to or alteration of the contents thereof, made without the consent of the Education Department, shall be considered a violation of the conditions of authorization, and such book may forthwith be struck off the list of authorized text books.

SCHEDULE A.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FORMS I.-IV.

Reading—

The Ontario Readers.

First Reader, Part I.....	\$0 10
“ “ Part II	0 15
Second Reader.....	0 25
Third Reader	0 35
Fourth Reader.....	0 50

Arithmetic—

Public School Arithmetic	0 25
<i>Elementary Arithmetic—Smith & McMurphy</i>	0 25
“ “ —Kirkland & Scott	0 25

Geography—

Public School Geography	0 75
<i>Campbell's Modern School Geography</i>	0 75
<i>Lovell's Intermediate Geography</i>	0 65
<i>Calkin's World—An Introductory Geography</i>	0 50
<i>Geikie's Physical Geography—Primer</i>	0 25

Grammar—

Public School Grammar	0 25
<i>Mason's Outlines of English Grammar</i>	0 45
<i>Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons</i>	0 25
<i>Miller's</i> “ “ “ “	0 25
<i>Connor's Elements of Etymology</i>	0 25
<i>Morris & Bowen's, Grammar and Exercises</i>	0 25
<i>Morris' English Grammar—Primer</i>	0 20

History—

Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
<i>Jeffer's History of Canada—Primer</i>	0 30

Drawing—

Public School Drawing Course—including Kindergarten series, each number.....	0 10
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Temperance—

Public School Temperance.....	0 25
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Agriculture—

Public School Agriculture.....	0 35
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Music—

Public School Music Reader	0 40
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APPENDIX L.

TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education, dated the 31st day of December A.D. '89.)

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 31st day of December A.D., 1889, the Department of Education doth hereby order, That—

1. The text books named in schedules "A," "B" and "C" shall be the authorized text books for the Public Schools, the Collegiate Institute and High Schools, and the Training Schools respectively, of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text books in French or German mentioned in schedule "A" are authorized only for Schools where the French or German language prevails, and where the Trustees with the approval of the Inspector require French or German to be taught in addition to English.

3. The first book named on the list of text books for the First Form of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools shall be the authorized text book in the corresponding subject in the Fifth Form of Public Schools. Where any other text book on the list of 1887 has been adopted by the Trustees, its use may be continued till changed by direction of the Education Department or subject to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, chapter 225, section 206.

4. All text books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the examinations of the first year in any of the Universities of Ontario, may be used in such Forms as take up senior matriculation work, in addition to those mentioned herein.

5. All authorized text books used in any school on the first July, 1887, and recommended by resolution of the trustees, passed before the first July, 1889, to be still further continued in use, shall be deemed as authorized in such school. The Kindergarten Course in Drawing may be used in addition to the drawing exercise in parts I. and II. of First Readers—price 10 cents per number.

6. In the case of text books authorized before December, 1883, the copyright of which has not been surrendered to the Education Department, any addition to or alteration of the contents thereof, made without the consent of the Education Department, shall be considered a violation of the conditions of authorization, and such book may forthwith be struck off the list of authorized text books.

7. For religious instruction, either the Sacred Scriptures, or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department, shall be used by teachers and pupils as prescribed by Regulations 8-200-206.

Certified,

(Signed) JOHN R. CARTWRIGHT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—I-IV. (SCHEDULE A.)

The Public School Readers.

First Reader, Part I.....	\$0 10
“ “ Part II.....	0 15
Second Reader.....	0 25
Third Reader.....	0 35
Fourth Reader.....	0 50
Public School Arithmetic.....	0 25
Public School Geography.....	0 75
Public School Grammar.....	0 25
Public School History of England and Canada.....	0 35
Public School Drawing Course—each number.....	0 06
Public School Temperance.....	0 25
Public School Agriculture.....	0 35
Public School Music Reader.....	0 40

French-English Readers.

First Reader, Part I.....	\$0 10
“ “ Part II.....	0 15
Second Reader.....	0 25
Third Reader.....	0 35
Les Grandes Inventions Modernes.....	0 40
Robert's French Grammar.....	0 25

German-English Readers.

Ahn's First German Book.....	\$0 25
“ Second “ “.....	0 35
“ Third “ “.....	0 45
“ Fourth “ “.....	0 50
“ First German Reader.....	0 50
Klotz's German Grammar.....	0 60

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE B.)

Reading and Elocution—

The High School Reader.....	\$0 60
High School English Word Book.....	0 50
Ayres and Armstrong's Orthoepist.....	0 35

English Grammar—

High School Grammar.....	0 75
Mason's Advanced Grammar.....	0 75
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue—For Forms III and IV.....	2 50

English Composition—

High School Composition.....	0 50
Ayres and Armstrong's Verbalist.....	0 35
The Structure of English Prose—McIlroy.—Forms III and IV.....	1 00

History—

Public School History of England and Canada.....	0 35
Edith Thompson's History of England.....	0 65
Jeffers' History of Canada—Primer.....	0 30
Schmidt's History of Greece and Rome.....	0 75
Green's Short History of the English People—For Forms II and III.....	1 50

Geography—

High School Geography	\$1 00
Campbell's Modern School Geography.....	0 75
Pillans' First Steps in Classical Geography	0 40

Arithmetic—

High School Arithmetic	0 50
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic	0 60

Algebra—

High School Algebra, Robertson and Birchard	0 75
McLellan's Elements of Algebra.....	0 75
Todhunter's Advanced Algebra—For Forms III and IV.....	1 75

Geometry—

McKay's Euclid (Books I, II, III, 50 cents).....	0 75
Todhunter's Euclid—(Books I, II and III, 40 cents)	0 75

Trigonometry—

Todhunter's Trigonometry—For Forms III and IV	0 65
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry—For Forms III and IV	0 75

Latin—

Harkness' Revised Standard Latin Grammar.....	1 00
Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar	1 00
Harkness' Introductory Latin Book	0 50
Leighton's First Steps in Latin	1 00
Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose	1 50
Aids to Writing Latin Prose—For Forms III and IV	1 50

Greek—

Goodwin's Greek Grammar	1 25
Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar	1 00
White's First Lessons in Greek	1 00
Harkness' First Greek Book.....	0 90
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition—For Forms III and IV	1 25

French—

DeFivas' Grammaire des Grammaires.....	0 75
Buë's First French Book	0 25
Cassell's Lessons in French, by Fasquelles—Part I	0 65
DeFivas' Introductory French Reader	0 60

German—

High School German Grammar	0 75
Aue's German Grammar	1 00
High School German Reader	0 75

Physics—

High School Physics.....	1 00
Huxley's Introductory—Science Primer Series.....	0 30
Balfour Stewart's Physics—Science Primer Series.....	0 30

Botany—

High School Botany	1 00
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Zoology—

High School Zoology.....	1 00
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Chemistry—

High School Chemistry	\$0 75
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Commercial Course—

High School Book-keeping and Précis Writing	0 65
The Standard Book-keeping and Précis Writing	0 65

Drawing—

The High School Drawing Course—five parts—each	0 15
McGuirl's Perspective and Geometrical Drawing	0 40

Music—

The High School Music Reader	0 75
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DICTIONARIES RECOMMENDED.

1. *English*—Stormonth's English Dictionaries (smaller and larger).
Skeat's Etymological Dictionary (cheap unabridged edition).
The Concise Imperial Dictionary.
2. *Latin*—Anthon's smaller Latin Dictionary.
Harper's (Lewis and Scott's) Latin Dictionary.
3. *Greek*—Liddell and Scott's larger and smaller Greek Dictionaries.
4. *French*—Cassell's French and English, and English and French Dictionaries.
Spiers and Surenné's French and English, and English and French Dictionaries.
5. *German*—Blackley and Friedlander's German and English, and English and German Dictionaries.
Flügel's German Dictionary.
6. *Antiquities and Mythology*—Anthon's and Smith's.

TRAINING SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE C.)

County Model Schools.—In addition to the books prescribed for the first four Form of the Public Schools, the following are authorized for County Model Schools:

Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian edition)	\$0 75
Manual of Hygiene	0 50
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

Provincial Normal Schools.—In addition to the books prescribed for Form I. V., of Public Schools, the following are authorized for Normal Schools:—

Browning's Educational Theories	\$0 80
Hopkins' Outline Study of Man	1 25
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching	1 00
Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition)	0 75
Manual of Hygiene	0 50
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

Training Institutes.—In addition to the text-books prescribed for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, the following are authorized for Training Institutes:—

Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers	\$1 50
Bain's Education as a Science	1 75
Spencer's Education	1 25
Landon's School Management	2 25
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching	1 00
Bain on teaching English	0 90
Manual of Hygiene	0 50
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

APPENDIX M.

REPORT TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN REGARD TO A
GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AUTHORIZED TEXT-BOOKS AT THE RESPECTIVE
PUBLISHERS' PLACES OF BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURE, 1889.

The undersigned respectfully submit the following Report to the Honorable the Minister of Education, in regard to a general inspection of authorized Public and High School text-books.

This will include a criticism of the mechanical condition and appearance of present editions, information as to numbers and quantities of editions printed, or to be printed, as well as suggestions for improving future editions of some of the books.

It will be observed that some books, previously reported against as to their mechanical execution, have been greatly improved, while in the case of others there is a downward tendency in their appearance. This will appear in the notes made upon each book in the following pages.

Respectfully submitted,

G. ELLIOTT THOMAS,
Assistant Queen's Printer.

H. M. WILKINSON,
Asst. Accountant, Education Department.

TORONTO, November 21st, 1889.

THE CANADA PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO,
VISITED OCTOBER 8TH, 1889.

Ontario Readers.

A general criticism on these readers is, that the paper is rather light in weight and that the electros are worn and need renewing to keep the books up to the standard. This applies to the work of the three firms interested in these books.

First Book—Part I.

An edition of 15,000 copies of this book was printed in January, 1889, for the Canada Publishing Company. The Copp, Clark Co. printing one-half and Gage & Co. the other half for this firm. A second edition for current year of 15,000 was printed in same way about six weeks ago. The sheets of these editions were examined on the press. The latter edition was in process of binding at time of our visit. The plates from which the book is printed are becoming "worn" and the "cuts" indistinct. These plates should be renewed before another edition is printed. The paper, presswork and binding, otherwise than as noted, are up to standard.

First Reader—Part II.

An edition of 5,000 was done in March and another edition of 10,000 lately. The book is printed as follows for this firm, viz.: The Copp, Clark & Co., Gage & Co., and Murray & Co., each print $\frac{1}{3}$ of edition. The paper is light in weight. The electros are worn out and should be renewed before another edition is worked off. The ink is common and the book is below the original standard.

Second Reader.

The Canada Publishing Co. printed 70,000 copies of this book in 1886 and have printed none since. They are now out of the book and an edition was on press at time of visit. The paper has been tested and is only 60 lbs. to the ream instead of 66 lbs. Electros are worn out and should not be used again. Presswork not good owing to common ink having been used.

Third Reader.

An edition of 5,000 printed in July and an edition of 5,000 now in process of printing. The paper is rather light in weight. In regard to printing some of the "cuts" are worn and should be renewed. See pages 12, 42, etc.

Fourth Reader.

An edition of 2,000 copies done in July of 1889 as follows: The Canada Publishing Co., Copp, Clark Co., and Gage & Co., each printing $\frac{1}{3}$ of edition. Another edition of 4,000 was being done at time of visit. The Assistant Queen's Printer would examine on the press.

Public School Arithmetic.

An edition of 20,000 done in May 1889, and all bound. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

Public School Grammar.

In April, last, 25,000 copies were printed and these were being finished in bindery at time of visit. The previous edition printed was in April, 1888. The electroplates are battered in a number of places. See pages 57, 74, 75, 85, 105, 106, 108, 121, 127, 137, 138, 142, 168, 181 and others. They should be gone over and repaired. Paper, letterpress printing and binding, otherwise up to standard.

Public School Geography.

Two editions of 19,000 each have been printed and another of same quantity now on the press and in bindery. The paper, letterpress printing and maps up to standard required by the Department, but some of the electroplates are much worn and should be renewed before another edition is worked off, or else the appearance of these books will be much below the standard. In regard to binding, the double maps should be pasted to paper guards per indenture and they are not done so. The indenture calls for thread stitching, mull, tapes or strings, etc., unless at option of the Department they are allowed to be wire-stitched with four stitches. This firm is wire-stitching with what may be called six stitches. This is satisfactory if guards are used for the double maps. The guards should be sewn on as section and maps pasted to guards.

Public School Drawing.

Formerly about 30,000 each of Nos. 1 and 2 had been done, about 20,000 of No. 3, and 15,000 each of Nos. 4 and 5. None have been printed for about 18 months. This firm is selling all numbers at the reduced price of 6c. (retail) with regular discount, but the change to 6c. each, retail, (from 10c.) has been made only on cover of No. 1. The others will need to be altered in future editions. Paper, binding, plates and printing up to standard.

Public School Music.

An edition of 500 was printed from American plates in December, 1888, and bound in January, 1889. Paper, printing and binding up to the standard.

Campbell's Modern Geography.

The full authorization of this book ceased for Public Schools on July 1, 1889 though the work continues fully authorized still for High Schools. An edition of 5,000 was printed in January and bound in March of present year, but the sales of the book are chiefly confined to Halifax. It is not up to the standard either in paper or illustrations. The maps and binding are fairly good.

Calkin's World.

This book disappears from the Public School list this year. It is a "dead" book, this firm not having printed any for years.

Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons.

This book has ceased to be fully authorized. An edition of 1,000 was done in January, 1888, and another 1,000 in June, 1889. The paper in book is satisfactory but the printing is inferior.

Morris' English Grammar Primer and Exercises.

This book is now "dead" on both Public and High School book lists, and this firm has printed none for 3 years.

Jeffers' Canada (Primer).

This book is off the Public School list this year but remains on the High School list. It is used a good deal in private schools. An edition of 2,000 was done in January and another edition of 2,000 now in process of manufacture. The plates are somewhat old, otherwise paper, printing and binding are up to standard.

Ayre & Armstrong's Orthoëpist.

The last edition of this book printed (2,000 copies) in 1887. Stock is getting low now.

High School Grammar.

The first edition (1888) of this book was 5,000 in number. A second edition of 3,000 was printed in October, 1888. The third edition (of 3,000) was printed July, 1889. Some of the electros are broken, see pages 6 and 22. The plates require an examination. Paper, letterpress printing and binding otherwise up to standard.

Abbott's How to Parse.

This book ceased to be fully authorized July 1st, 1889. None of the books have been printed here for 4 or 5 years. It may be considered "dead" in Ontario.

High School Composition (Williams).

The third edition (3,000 copies) of this book was printed in September, 1888, and the fourth edition in January, 1889, of 3,000 more copies. Paper, printing and binding up to standard.

Ayer & Armstrong's Verbalist.

An edition of 2,000 copies printed in 1887. None done since, but as stock is now getting low an edition will soon be put in hand and the Assistant Queen's Printer will examine on the press.

Edith Thompson's History of England.

An edition of 1,000 printed in November, 1888, and one of 1,000 in September, 1889. Paper, printing and binding satisfactory.

High School Geography.

The first edition (5,000 copies) was printed in 1888 and the second edition in January, 1889, of 5,000 more. Paper, letterpress printing and maps up to standard. The electro-plates of illustrations being, many of them, the same as are in the Public School geography, are very much worn and require renewing. The binding is satisfactory except no paper guards are used for double maps as required by contract.

McLellan's Algebra.

The third edition (2,000 copies) of this book was printed in November, 1888, and the fourth edition (1,500) in September, 1889. A few plates are battered—see pages 203 and 210—and require careful looking over, otherwise the paper, binding and presswork are up to requirements.

Colenso's Algebra.

This book ceases to be authorized this year. An edition of 500 was printed in May, 1887, another of 500 in September, 1888, and the last edition done was in September 1889.

Smith's Principia Latina, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

These books ceased to be fully authorized on July 1, 1889. The Canada Publishing Co. formerly printed these books but have done none for some years. It was chiefly Parts 1 and 4 that they formerly printed. Any of the books now sold must be the old Canadian edition or Harper's imported books.

Curtius' Greek Grammar

None printed for 3 years.

Smith's Initia Græca.

None printed for some years.

Buë's First French Book.

An edition printed October, 1887, a third edition of 2,000 in November, 1888, and a fourth edition (imprint "third") of 1,000 copies now in hand. The workmanship is fair, though there are some breaks in the plates. Paper and binding satisfactory.

Huxley's Introductory Primer.

None printed by this firm for nearly three years.

Stewart's Science Primer.

None printed for a long time.

Miller's Chemistry.

This book goes off authorized list this year. This firm has printed none for a long time.

High School Music Reader.

The third edition of this book (500 copies) was printed in January, 1889. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY (LIMITED), VISITED OCTOBER 14, 1889.

Ontario Readers.

A general criticism on these Readers is that the paper is rather light in weight and that the electros are worn and need renewing to keep books up to the standard. This applies to the work of the three firms interested in these books.

First Reader—Part I.

The stock of bound books on hand was about 9,000. 25,000 copies had been printed and bound since October, 1888, viz., 15,000 in November, 1888, and 10,000 in April, 1889. Besides these there were in sheets at printing establishment,

Colborne Street, at our visit at a later date, about 22,500 copies, of which 12,500 were printed in June, 1889, and 10,000 in August of this year. Many of the electro-plates for this book require to be renewed, being worn out from large editions having been worked off them. With exceptions noted in above and general remarks, the paper, binding and presswork would come up to standard.

First Reader—Part II.

About 10,500 bound copies on hand. Since last report 5,000 had been printed in December, 1888, and 10,000 in April, 1889. On our visit to printing office of this firm later on we found an unbound edition of 5,000 also which had been printed in September, 1889. Remarks on electro-plates and manufacture of Part I. apply to Part II.

Second Reader.

About 7,400 copies on hand, bound. An edition of 12,000 had been printed and bound in June, 1889. Besides these an edition of 8,000 printed in September was on hand at printing office unbound. Electro-plates of illustrations are worn out and their appearance is discreditable and much below the original standard, otherwise the paper, binding and presswork are up to standard.

Third Reader.

About 7,500 bound copies on hand. An edition of 7,000 had been printed and bound in April, 1889, and one of 5,000 in June of same year. At printing office a further edition of 5,000 lay in sheets at time of visit. Binding and presswork up to standard. Paper is of various shades of color, giving the book a cheap look. (See written explanation of firm as to this.) Electros of illustrations worn out and useless.

Fourth Reader.

About 2,000 copies on hand bound. Since last report an edition of 5,000 had been printed and bound in December, 1888, and one of 1,000 in April, 1889. An edition of 2,000 was in hand unbound at printing office. Excepting general note as to weight of paper, the book is up to standard.

Public School History of England and Canada.

An edition of 9,000 done in January, '89, and one of 10,000 in July. About 9,000 copies in stock at present. Paper, binding, and presswork up to standard.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

The defects in plates pointed out last year had been remedied and a new edition of 1,000 printed December, '88. The book is printed from imported plates. Paper, binding, presswork and maps up to the standard.

Todhunter's Euclid, Complete.

The price of this book has been reduced to 75 cents (from 90) by the publishers. The work is printed from English plates.

Todhunter's Euclid, Books I and II.

Doing none of this book now.

Todhunter's Euclid, Books I, II, and III.

A new edition of 1,000 will be out soon. Asst. Queen's printer will examine sheets on the press.

MacLean's High School Book-keeping.

4,000 copies on hand bound. They had printed 8,000 during year. Paper of various shades of color. Binding and letterpress up to standard. Electro-plates worn out and new ones in preparation.

Green's Short History of English People.

Printed from imported plates. An edition of 500 printed in November, '88, and one of 500 in January, '89, and another of 500 in July, '89. Paper, maps and presswork up to standard. The binding is too slight for so large a book; cover should be of heavier board and back made stronger by using heavier mull and pressings.

Smith & McMurchy's Elementary Arithmetic.

This book ceased July, '89 to be fully authorized.

High School Word Book.

3,000 copies printed in June, 1888, and none done since.

High School Chemistry.

New edition of 1,000 just printed with 16 pp. of matter added. Paper, binding and letter-press up to original standard.

High School German Grammar.

A second edition of this book (1,000) printed in October, '88, and the third edition of 1,000 in April, '89. This book is printed from American plates. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

High School German Reader.

This book is printed from American plates. None printed since 1888. Paper, binding and letter-press up to standard.

Cassell's French.

This book is imported, bound, with Copp, Clark & Co.'s imprint. An edition of 2,000 (the third lot) imported in '89.

Harkness' First Greek Book.

This book is imported, bound, by the firm who control the work for Ontario. They are out of the book at present, but a new edition is on the way. The price is reduced from \$1.20 to 90c.

Harkness' Latin Grammar.

This book is printed here from American plates (see last year's report). An edition of 500 done this year. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.

This book is printed here from American plates. The last edition was 1,000 copies. They have reduced price from 70 to 50 cents. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

High School Zoology.

One edition (1,000) printed in July, 1889. The price is \$1 instead of 75 cents as proposed previous to preparation and publication. Paper poor stock and bad color. Presswork and binding up to standard. Electro-plates badly made and much below the standard of other authorized text books.

Pillan's First Steps in Classical Geography.

Imported bound, but the book is controlled for this Province by Copp, Clark & Co. They have been enabled to reduce price from 50 to 40 cents.

METHODIST BOOK AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, VISITED 16TH OCTOBER, 1889.

Robertson and Birchard's Algebra.

An edition of 1,500 printed since last report—(Sept. '88). Another edition of 898 copies printed in January, 1889, and another still of 1,500 in June, 1889. Still another edition was on the way at time of this visit. Paper, binding and presswork fully up to standard.

McGivrl's Drawing.

None printed since April, 1887. Sales slow. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

Manual of Hygiene.

The first edition (2,350) at reduced price of 50 cents was printed in October 1888, and all bound. Paper, binding, illustrations and presswork fully up to required standard.

Hopkins' Outline Study of Man.

None printed since last report. This book is imported in sheets from Appleton. Work up to the mark.

Scripture Readings.

This firm printed 2,140 copies of revised edition in February, 1888. None bound since July, 1888.

THE ROSE PUBLISHING CO., VISITED OCTOBER, 1889.

High School Reader.

An edition of 3,000 copies was printed and bound this year. This was the 4th edition done. Paper, binding and presswork up to the standard.

Mackay's Euclid, I. II. and III.

This book is printed from English plates. An edition of 1,500 was printing at time of visit. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

Mackay's Euclid (complete).

Printed from English plates. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires.

This book is printed from English plates. Paper, binding and letterpress satisfactory and up to standard.

McElroy's English Prose.

Import in sheets—about 500 at a time—and bind here. Printing and binding up to standard.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

Import in sheets and bind here. Sales about 500 per year. Printing and binding up to standard.

White's First Lessons in Greek.

Import in sheets and bind here. Printing and binding up to standard.

Leighton's First Steps in Latin.

Import in sheets and bind here. Printing and binding up to the standard.

Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar.

Import in sheets and bind here. Printing and binding up to the standard

High School Arithmetic.

An edition of 15,000 copies printing. This is the 1st edition—sample form herewith. Asst. Queen's printer to examine the forms.

W. GAGE & CO., TORONTO, VISITED IN OCTOBER, 1889.

General Note.—We are pleased to be able to say that, as a result in great part of our representations of last year, there is a marked improvement in some of the late editions of books issued by this firm. Better paper—about equal to that in the Ontario Readers—is now used for some of the books in which coarse and inferior paper was formerly used. Some defects in plates previously pointed out have also been attended to.

General Remark.—The paper for Readers is a little light in weight.

First Reader, Part I.

Since August, 1888, about 25,000 copies of this book have been delivered from bindery to salesroom. Electros of illustrations very much worn and no more editions should be worked from them. With exceptions noted, the paper and binding are satisfactory.

First Reader, Pt. II.

About 20,000 copies bound since last report. Binding satisfactory. Paper of different shades of color—part tinted and part white paper—has a shabby look. Many electro-plates worn and the appearance of the book below the original standard.

Second Reader.

About 6,600 copies manufactured since August, 1888. Binding satisfactory. Paper of several shades. Electros worn out and book below the standard in appearance.

Third Reader.

10,500 copies manufactured since August, 1888. Binding right, except cover too small for inside of book. Paper satisfactory, except the general remark of slight lightness of weight. Electro-plates worn and should not be used again.

Fourth Reader.

About 3,000 copies had been bound since August, 1888. Binding satisfactory. Paper partly toned and partly white. Letter-press fairly good.

Kirkland's Elementary Statics.

This book is not authorized now except by resolution of Board passed prior to 1st July, 1889. The publishers are doing none now and consider the book "dead."

Hamblin Smith's Statics.

This book ceased July 1, 1889, to be a fully authorized book. The publishers in Canada are doing none now and consider it a "dead" book here.

High School Physics.

This is considered a good saleable book. About 2,500 copies passed through bindery since 1st September, 1888. The imprint of the American maker of physical apparatus, objected to previously on one of the cuts, has been erased from the plate. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.

One edition issued this year, and 500 copies passed through bindery. Paper and binding fairly good. Electro-plates much worn.

Kirkland & Scotts Elementary Arithmetic.

Doing an edition of 10,000 at time of visit. This is the quantity usually printed at one time. We reported plates old and broken last year—printing bad—now new plates have been procured and they are printing from them. This book ceases now to be fully authorized in Ontario but it is used in other provinces. The authorization of the Department is on title page, but the Minister has written this firm and the others in regard to the matter of *imprint* on this and other books now off the list. Over 17,000 copies of the book had been bound since September, 1888.

Hamblin Smith's Treatise on Arithmetic.

This is a High School book. One edition of 10,000 had been printed and bound since September 1st, 1888. Paper and binding fairly good. Plates old and worn.

Browning's Educational Theories.

This firm formerly printed from their own plates, but the book is now considered "dead."

Lewis' How to Read.

This book disappears this year from the High School authorized list (except where retained by resolution of Boards). The publishers have printed none for two or three years.

Mason's Outlines of English Grammar.

We reported electro of title page broken last year; a new plate has been procured and a small edition printed this year. Paper and binding fairly good, but many of the electros are broken.

Swinton's Language Lessons.

An edition of 3,300 copies done during year. It is considered a fairly good saleable book. Reported plates old and worn last year and printing bad. The same report this year, but they promise to look after them this year if any more are printed. It ceases, however, to be a fully authorized book this year.

Hamblin Smith's Hydrostatics.

This book disappears this year from the list of fully authorized High School text-books. None printed in past year and none likely to be done again.

Standard Book-keeping and Precise Writing.

Edition of 2,000 printed last year. None done since.

Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra.

Printing an edition of 1,000 at time of visit. 1,100 copies had passed through bindery since September 1st, 1888. This book, however, disappears this year from the list of High School text-books.

Smith and McMurphy's Elementary Arithmetic.

This was originally one of the Copp, Clark Co's. books, but Gage & Co. received permission from Department to print. They were doing an edition at time of visit. Quality of paper and binding fairly good. Electro-plates old and worn out, many pages partly illegible. One part of book toned paper the other part white. Book discreditable. It is however off the authorized list since July, 1889. 500 copies passed through bindery this year. Book has authorization imprint, but publishers have received instruction in regard thereto.

Mason's Advanced Grammar.

A fairly saleable book, and remains on High School list.

Fleming's Analysis of English Language.

None of the Canadian edition have been done for some years.

Longman's Epochs of English History.

This firm is doing only the primer known as "Creighton's Primer" now.

Hamblin Smith's Geometry (complete).

This book ceases to be authorized this year. About 600 copies bound during past year. Paper, binding and press work fairly good, some electros broken.

Pott's Euclid.

This firm formerly printed this book. None done for over two years—the book is considered dead in Ontario.

High School Botany.

About 2,000 done during year. Paper, binding and press work up to standard.

Spotton's Botany (old edition).

This book (old edition) is sold out and no more to be printed. It is off authorized list since 1st July, 1889.

Fitch's Lectures on Teaching.

Formerly printed this book (about three years ago) from plates, none done since.

Baldwin's Art of School Management.

This firm printed this book some years ago, but have done none since. Warwick & Sons now control the book in Ontario and print a Canadian edition.

Note—Some books on authorized text-book list were lately advertised by this firm at about one-half regular prices. We found that these were "remainders" of old editions or stock that they wanted "cleared out," and that in some cases the books were "dear" at even the reduced price. The books were:—Curtius' Greek Grammar, usual price \$1, advertised at 50c., found to be an old 1868 edition of the book; De Fivas' Grammar, usual price 70c., advertised at 35c.,

an old edition; De Fivas' Elementary Reader, usual price 60c., advertised at 30c., an old edition; Aue's German Grammar, Chambers, 1887 edition, usual price \$1, advertised at 50c.; the firm wanted to clear out a few copies they had as there is very little demand for the book.

GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, VISITED OCTOBER, 1889.

Temperance Primer.

An edition of 25,000 copies printed at first, and none done since.

High School Drawing Course.

This firm has done none of Nos. 4 and 5 for over a year. An edition of Nos. 1 and 2 was printed last Spring and another of each lately. About 2,500 printed for each edition. An edition of 2,500 of No. 3 was in hand at time of visit. Price reduced by arbitration to 15c. each. Paper, binding, engraving and letterpress printing up to the standard.

W. WARWICK & SONS, VISITED OCTOBER, 1889.

Houghton's Physical Culture.

The third edition of this book has been printed, sample herewith. Paper and binding up to the standard; some of the electros are a good deal worn and require renewing.

Baldwin's School Management.

A second edition in process of manufacture. Paper, binding and presswork up to standard.

Companion to Readers.

This book, as a "spelling book," continues surprisingly in demand. It is now off the fully authorized list, but is still much wanted. An edition of 2,000 copies was printed and bound last year, and to fill orders another edition of same quantity has been printed this year. The paper and binding are up to requirements, but the plates are worn out. Mr. Rutter, in conversation said they would probably get the new plates required, if another edition should be wanted.

Connor's Etymology.

Unsalable book, now off authorized list. This firm will print no more of the book.

Smith and McMurchy's Elementary Arithmetic.

Off Public School list. Will print no more. They consider it an unsalable book.

Smith and McMurchy's Advanced Arithmetic.

Off both Public and High School lists. Will print no more.

Bue's First French.

Will print no more.

SELBY & CO., TORONTO.

Kindergarten Drawing Books Nos. 1 and 2.

These books are still up to the requirements of the Department.

Note—The substance of the foregoing report in regard to defects in the books was communicated by official letter from the Education Department, to the respective publishers, on November 25th, 1889.

(No. 41.)

Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

COPY

Of an agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison. Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1889, authorizing the said agreement. Also, of agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited), relative to the manufacture of woodenware at the Central Prison. Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-first day December, A.D. 1889, authorizing the said agreement.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
TORONTO.

COPIES OF AGREEMENTS *Re* CENTRAL PRISON.

COPY OF AGREEMENT bearing date the 1st day of August, A.D. 1889, between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of brooms, etc., for the said H. A. Nelson & Sons, by the prisoners confined in the Central Prison.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary,

AN AGREEMENT made the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine,

BETWEEN

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, hereafter called the Inspector, acting for, and on behalf of, Her Majesty, and by virtue of the thirty-eighth section of the Revised Statute, respecting the Central Prison of the First Part,

AND

Albert Daniel Nelson, Horatio William Nelson, Charles Henry Nelson and Frederick E. Nelson, trading under the style and firm of H. A. Nelson and Sons, of the Second Part.

The Inspector, subject to the performance of the agreements hereinafter contained to be performed by the parties of the Second Part, agrees to manufacture at the Industries of the Central Prison, of Ontario, brooms and whisks for the parties of the second part, at the average rate during the month of 110 dozen each working day, at the rate of twenty-nine cents a dozen, to be paid therefor; the brooms to be the same kind as those now manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, viz., No. 1 Gem, 2x Gem, 2 Gem, 3 Gem, 4 Gem, Ladies' Parlour, 0 Hurl, 1 Hurl, 2 Hurl, 3 Hurl, 4 Hurl, 5 Hurl, numbers 10, 30 and F1, or such other styles as the trade may require, and as the Inspector may agree upon, and the whisks to be of the ordinary make and style manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, and such brooms and whisks to be of as good workmanship as those now manufactured at the Central Prison.

The proportions of each kind of broom manufactured to be as follows: about three-eighths of the said one hundred and ten dozen per day to be No. 1 Gem, 2x Gem, 2 Gem and Nos. 10 and 30, F1 and Ladies' Parlour; about three-eighths to be 0 Hurl, 1 Hurl, and 3 Gem; and about two-eighths to be 4 Gem, 2 Hurl, 3 Hurl, 4 Hurl and 5 Hurl; and the whisks to be in about equal proportions of each style and quality. The said price to include the unloading and handling for storage of all corn, handles, and other materials used in the manufacture of the said brooms and whisks; and the packing for shipping, for the loading on the cars in the yard, of the said brooms and whisks. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving the parties of the second part greater room for storage purposes than what they now enjoy.

The said parties of the second part hereby agree to provide and deliver to the Central Prison broom shop, at the said Industries an ample supply of broom corn, wire, handles and other material requisite for the manufacture of the said brooms and whisks,

so that the prisoners or machinery may not be detained or kept idle for lack of material to be worked up, or in manufacturing the said quantity of brooms or whisks, or such further quantity of brooms or whisks as the said parties of the second part may require, and the Inspector may agree to manufacture for them; and in case of any deficiency of materials as foresaid, the Inspector shall be at liberty to provide the same, and to charge as the price thereof, an advance of ten per centum. on the cost of the same when delivered on the premises.

The parties of the second part agree to provide at all times, at their own cost, two competent instructors, to instruct and supervise the prisoners in the manufacture of the said brooms and whisks, and to receive the raw material, take charge of the same, and to deliver it out to the workshops.

The parties of the second part agree to take away the said goods weekly, or oftener, so that the same shall not accumulate upon the Central Prison premises; but the retaining upon the said premises, properly stored, of brooms and whisks, to the extent of three car loads for the purpose of shipping the same direct, shall not be deemed an infringement of this provision.

The account for the work done for any month to be rendered on the first day of the succeeding month, or so soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and the same shall be paid on the twenty-fifth day of such month, by the deposit of the amount owing, to the credit of "The Manager of the Central Prison Industries upon special account," in such Bank in the City of Toronto, as the Inspector may from time to time designate in that behalf.

In case any amount owing under this agreement is not paid at maturity, the parties of the second part shall pay to the Inspector current bank rate of interest while the same is in default; and, in case any amount exceeding the sum of \$500 remains in default for a period of thirty days, the Inspector may, if he thinks fit, notify the parties of the second part, or their assigns in writing, that he will no longer, or that he will no longer after a date stated in such notice, manufacture for them, and from such time or date, as the case may be, the Inspector may be relieved from all obligation to manufacture or deliver any further goods for, or to the said parties of the second part, and shall be entitled to recover the sum of \$5,000, as and for liquidated damages for the loss and inconvenience occasioned in consequence of the changes in the prison arrangements which will be necessitated by the failure of the parties of the second part to carry out their agreement.

The Inspector agrees to purchase from the said parties of the second part, and the parties of the second part agree to sell to the Inspector four McCoomb Stitching Machines, at and for the price or sum of \$600 for each of such machines, and no royalty upon said machines shall be charged by the parties of the second part, to the Inspector in addition to the said price, while said machines are used in the manufacture of brooms for the said parties of the second part.

Provided, and it is hereby expressly agreed between the parties hereto, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to mean that the said parties of the second part have released their right to claim a royalty upon the said machines if used in the manufacture of brooms for others than the said parties of the second part, or if the said machines should be sold or otherwise disposed of by the inspector, but it is hereby expressly agreed and understood between the parties hereto that if the said inspector shall sell or otherwise dispose of the said machines, or if they shall at any time be used in the manufacture of goods for other parties than the parties of the second part, then and in such case the parties of the second part shall be entitled to demand payment of a royalty upon the said machines from the inspector or other persons using the same in addition to the price or sum of \$600 for each of such machines hereby agreed to be paid.

The Inspector agrees to purchase and the parties of the second part agree to sell to the inspector the machines now in use upon the Central Prison premises belonging to the parties of the second part, namely:—3 Yankee broom presses; 19 broom presses, Perry pattern; 16 extra dies and stitchings; 2 brush presses, Perry pattern; 4 extra dies and stitchings, Perry pattern; 1 broom winding machine; 1 counter platform scales;

1 broom scraping machine ; 1 broom clipping machine ; 5 sizing machines ; 1 Hetchel (for scraping Hurl) ; 1 eight day clock, at or for the price or sum of \$600.

It is further understood as a condition of this agreement that the Government shall by an Order in Council, agree so long as this agreement or any renewal thereof subsists not to engage in the manufacture of brooms or whisks in any institution under their control, other than the Central Prison, and in such institution for the parties of the second part only.

This agreement shall, subject to the hereinbefore contained provisions as to default, be in force from the first day of August, 1889, until the first day of August, 1894.

In case the parties of the second part shall desire to have the number of brooms and whisks to be manufactured hereunder increased to any number not exceeding 200 dozen per day, and shall give ten days' notice in writing to the inspector of such wish, then the said inspector shall thereafter manufacture for and deliver to the said parties of the second part such increased number, if the amount of available prison labor will admit thereof, and if not then as large a number as such prison labor can manufacture, and the said parties of the second part shall receive and pay therefor in accordance with the rates, and at the times hereinbefore provided for as to the said 110 dozen, and shall duly supply material therefor.

In case the Government shall desire to obtain possession of the space in the upper flat of the south shop now used for drying brooms, they shall have a right to do so upon furnishing equal facilities to the parties of the second part.

The parties of the second part are to have for the storage of materials to be manufactured or goods manufactured also the lower flat of the present broom shop building, except the part occupied by Brandon & Company as an office.

In the event of the shop, machinery, or appliances used in the Central Prison premises for the manufacture of the goods proposed to be manufactured under this contract, being destroyed or materially injured by fire, so as to prevent the Government from continuing such manufacture, this contract shall, except so far as it makes provision in respect of goods then delivered, or ready for delivery, be at an end, Provided, that in case the Government should decide to rebuild or replace such shop, machinery and appliances for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of brooms and whisks, the parties of the second part shall have a right to a renewal of the said contract for the residue of the above term, upon the terms and conditions above stated, either for the quantity of brooms and whisks hereinbefore provided for, or for such lesser quantity as the Government shall decide to have manufactured.

It is expressly agreed that this agreement and everything therein contained shall be void and of no effect unless the same be ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Province at its next session.

In witness whereof the said Inspector and the said firm have signed this agreement, and the said Inspector has also affixed his corporate seal.

(Signed) R. CHRISTIE, [L.S.]
(Signed) H. A. NELSON & SONS. [L.S.]

Executed in the presence of }
(Signed) F. M. NICHOLSON. }

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor dated the 15th day of June, A.D. 1889.

Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Christie, dated 10th instant, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Treasurer of the Committee of Council, advise that Your Honor may be pleased to approve of an agreement being entered into with the firm of H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Toronto, for the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison by prison labor, for a period of five years, from the 1st day of July, 1889, upon the terms contained in the report of the Inspector,

Certified,

LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,

Asst. Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

COPY OF AGREEMENT, bearing date the 31st day of December, A.D. 1889, between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited), for the manufacture of woodenware at the Central Prison by prison labor.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON.

Provincial Secretary.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made the thirty-first day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, hereinafter called the Inspector, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, of the first part; and The Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto, limited, hereinafter called the Company, of the second part.

It is hereby agreed between the Inspector and the Company as follows:—

1. The Government will manufacture for the Company such goods as they require similar to those heretofore made by them in the Central Prison, at the price per piece and in such quantities as are hereinafter set forth.

2. The Government shall allow the Company so much of the yard space within the Central Prison as may be reasonably required for the storage of logs, lumber and other material necessary for the manufacture of the said goods, but it is hereby understood and agreed that the use of such yard space is subject to the conditions following, namely:—

(a) The said yard space shall not be used for the storage of any goods, logs, lumber or other materials other than those used in the manufacture of goods or to be worked within the Prison. Should any dispute arise between the Government and the Company as to the quantity of yard space to be used by the latter, or as to the particular portion thereof to be used by them, or in respect of this condition or the other condition relating to the use of the said yard space, the same shall be decided by the Inspector, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(b) No pile shall be erected within sixty-six feet of any building, and no pile shall be built to a greater height than twelve feet..

(c) No pile shall be placed on any roadway, whether such roadway is used or not, without the consent in writing of the Inspector.

(d) No claim shall be made under these presents for the use of greater or other yard space than what is now used by the said Company, the intention being that they shall continue to have the use of such yard space.

3. The Government shall give to the Company the use of the premises now occupied by them within the Central Prison for office and storage purposes.

4. The Government shall deliver to the Company all goods as they are finished, and they shall be received by the Company when delivery is tendered, and thereupon the responsibility of the Government in regard to them shall cease.

5. The Government will allow the Company to have a competent representative within the Prison who shall have charge of raw materials and supplies and who shall accept delivery from the Government of finished goods, and such acceptance shall be final and binding upon the Company.

6. The Company shall furnish all raw material, which shall be handled by the Government, of a quality suitable for the class of goods specified and in sufficient quantities to enable the Government to employ the prisoners engaged at the industry at the best advantage.

7. The Company shall furnish to the Government a full set of samples of all goods to be manufactured, of standard finish, which shall be for patterns and models of the articles to be made.

8. The Government shall undertake to work up all suitable material without unnecessary waste, and may use all refuse from the shops and waste cuttings for fuel without charge, and shall re-imburse the Company for suitable material that may be unnecessarily spoiled in process of manufacture.

9. The Company shall pay to the Government for such goods as are manufactured and accepted as according to sample a price per piece on the basis of fifty cents per day for each and every prisoner employed in any capacity in the production and handling of the goods, and in addition thereto an amount sufficient to cover salaries of the Government employees engaged upon the industries, such amount not to exceed the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

10. Should any goods in process of manufacture be partially unfinished at the time fixed for the termination of this contract, the same shall, on the request of the Company, be finished and completed by the Government with prison labor, and shall be paid for by the Company according to the time occupied in their completion at the rate named in clause nine of this agreement.

11. The number of articles hereinafter enumerated shall be accepted by both parties to this agreement as the approximate quantity of goods to be manufactured by the Government yearly and received by the Company; any or all of which may be increased if the Company so desire and it is found possible by the Government to do so with the prison labor without interruption to the other prison industries; but the aggregate value of the goods to be manufactured and received by the Company shall not in any year fall below the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

12. The following estimate of the quantity of articles to be manufactured by the Government and the prices to be paid therefor by the Company shall be subject to ratification or adjustment after twelve months operation and shall be the result of a test to be conducted under the joint supervision of both the Government and the Company's representative, and such test shall be made with machinery in practical working order and with prisoners of average capacity and experience; and such tests shall be made within twelve months from the fourth day of October, 1889:

800,000 broom handles, at \$3 per 1,000.

10,000 waggons in equal quantities from No. 2 to No. 8, at \$3 per dozen.

15,000 dozen washboards, at 18 cents per dozen.

200 gross saw-frames, at \$4 per gross.

17,000 sleighs—clippers and sleds, at \$1.10 per doz.

frame sleighs, at \$1.75 per dozen.

300 union churns, at \$1.50 each.

3,000 dozen diamond mops, at 10 cents per dozen.

- 5,000 set croquet, boxed with balls, at 40 cents per set.
- 350 dozen snow shovels, at 60 cents per dozen.
- 400 garden barrows, at \$1 each.
- 2,000 saw-horses, at 70 cents per dozen.
- 100 dozen clothes-horses, at \$1 per dozen.
- 1,000 step ladders, from 3 to 6 feet, at 30 cents each.
from 7 to 10 feet, at 40 cents each.
- 500 dozen rolling pins, at 30 cents per doz.
- 1,500 toy express waggons, at 5 cents each.
- 700 spoke-wheel carts, at 4 cents each.
- 2,000 boys' dump carts, at 12 cents each.
- 2,400 shoe fly rockers, at \$1.35 per dozen.
- 200 comodes, at \$1 each.
- 500 piano stools, upholstered, without irons, at 50 cents each.
- 1,000,000 feet pine lumber dressed two sides or matched, at \$1.50 per 1,000.
ripping extra at actual cost per hour for time taken.

13. The Government shall furnish to the Company a monthly account of the quantity of goods made and delivered during each month, and the Company shall pay the amount thereof on or before the fifteenth day of the month following.

14. Her Majesty, represented by the said Inspector shall have a lien or charge on any goods either finished or in process of manufacture and upon any material belonging to the Company which may be upon the Central Prison premises to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, and should the Company fail to pay the liquidated damages provided for in the twentieth clause of this contract, the amount realized by the enforcement of such lien shall be applied in satisfaction of such liquidated damages.

15. The Company shall pay to the Government for prison labor used in the completion of partially manufactured goods in the shops at the commencement of this agreement at the rates set forth in section 12 of this agreement, and all the said partially manufactured goods shall be made up and completed on or before the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

16. The Company shall pay to the Government for the goods manufactured from the commencement of this agreement at the rate set opposite the several articles in section 12 until such time as the net cost for the manufacture thereof upon the conditions laid down under section 9 of this agreement shall be definitely determined, and such price shall be finally determined within twelve months from the time of the commencement of this agreement.

17. It is hereby declared that these presents shall not be construed to be a demise of the said Central Prison premises or any part thereof, nor to give to the said Company or their employees the right of going upon the said premises except at such time as may, having regard to the purposes of this agreement and the safe custody of the prisoners, be reasonable and proper.

18. The Company hereby agree that they and their employees engaged in instructing or supervising the said prisoners shall in all things abide by the rules and regulations that are now in force or may be hereafter adopted for the good government and discipline of the said prison, and shall aid in enforcing the observation of all such rules and regulations by the prisoners.

19. The Company shall not assign this agreement or sublet the same without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

20. It is expressly agreed and it is an essential condition to this agreement that upon the report of the Inspector of Prisons or any person authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to enquire in respect thereto that there has been a substantial and continued or a current failure on the part of the said Company or their said employees to keep and observe the covenants hereinbefore contained other than the covenants for the payment of money, or in case the said Company is in default in

any payment by them required to be made under this agreement for a longer period than two months, it shall be lawful for His Honor the said Lieutenant-Governor in Council by order to declare that [this agreement voided, and the same and everything therein contained shall be thereupon forthwith, or at any time to be stated in such order, be at an end so far as any obligation, undertaking or duty arising on the part of Her Majesty or the Government of Ontario or the Inspector is concerned, but Her Majesty and the said Inspector shall, nevertheless, be entitled to receive and recover any moneys that may then be owing in respect of labor heretofore performed up to the day of such termination or otherwise, and shall also be entitled to receive and recover any moneys that may then be owing in respect to labor heretofore performed up to the day of such termination or otherwise, and shall also be entitled to recover the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars as and for liquidated damages which the said Company in such case agree to pay.

21. In the event of the said Central Prison being injured by fire so as to be unsafe for the custody of prisoners, or in the event of an epidemic or contagious disease breaking out in the prison and necessitating the removal of the prisoners therefrom, this agreement shall be, except as to the labor heretofore supplied, suspended until the prison can with propriety be occupied; but this shall not be construed as an agreement that the Government shall rebuild or repair the prison, they being at liberty to exercise their discretion in this respect as they may deem it expedient for the public good, or as the Legislature may determine.

22. It is distinctly understood that this agreement is not entered into by the said Inspector in his personal capacity, but is binding upon him and his successors as a corporation sole by virtue of the sixth section of the Revised Statute of Ontario, Chapter two hundred and fifty.

23. It is expressly agreed that this agreement and everything therein contained shall be void and of no effect, unless the same is ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its next Session. Provided always, that any articles or prisoners labor furnished under this agreement shall nevertheless be paid for in accordance with the terms thereof.

24. This agreement shall subject to the conditions hereinbefore set forth, be in force from the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine until the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

25. In case the representatives of the Government and the Company do not agree as to the result of the tests provided for in section 12 of this contract, as to the prices per piece of any particular article or class of goods to be established as the result thereof, a further test as regards the said article or class of goods shall, at the request of either party be made by the representatives of the Government and the Company jointly with a third party who shall be an expert in such matters and shall be mutually chosen by the Government and the Company, and the decision of the said expert as to the result of the said test and the prices on the basis laid in section 9 shall be accepted as a final determination by the Government and the Company. In case the Government and the Company fail to agree on a third party after two weeks written notice of the desire for a new test by either, the Inspector shall name the third party.

In witness whereof, the Company have hereto set their Corporate Seal at the hand of their President and Secretary, and the Inspector has hereunto set his hand and seal of office.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of	(Signed) R. CHRISTIE, [L.S.] Inspector.
(Signed) ALLAN M. DYMOND.	(Signed) JOHN DONOGH, [L.S.] President.
	(Signed) WM. BADENACH, [L.S.] Secretary.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 31st day of December, A.D. 1889.

The Committee of Council advise that Your Honor may be pleased to authorise the agreement submitted herewith being entered into with "The Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)," for the manufacture of wooden ware at the Central Prison by prison labour, for a period of five years from the 4th day of October, 1889, subject to the approval of the said agreement by the Legislative Assembly at the ensuing Session.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council,
Ontario.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 10th February, 1890, for a Return shewing a copy of the case submitted by the Minister of Education for the opinion of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice as to the construction of certain provisions of the Public Schools Act relating to Separate School supporters. Also, the answers given by the Judges to the questions submitted by the case.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 24th, 1890.

(Mr. Meredith.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

CASE AND SUPPLEMENTARY CASE ON THE PETITION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
FOR ONTARIO; ALSO, THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

At OTTAWA, 29th October, 1889.

I direct the within Case and Petition to be set down for argument before the next
Chancery Divisional Court, 5th December, 1889.

J. A. BOYD.
C.

To the Honourable

JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, Chancellor,

President of the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice
for Ontario.

The Petition of the Honourable George W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario,
sheweth :

The undersigned, in pursuance of the Public Schools Act of Ontario, respectfully
submits for consideration the annexed Case, and prays that the same will be decided by
the Honourable the Chancellor, or that he will be pleased to refer the same for decision
to the Chancery Division of the above-named Honourable Court.

GEORGE W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

Dated 28th October, 1889,
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO.

CASE.

In pursuance of the Public Schools Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter
225, section 237 :

The Minister of Education for Ontario submits to the Honourable John Alexander
Boyd, Chancellor, President of the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of
Justice for Ontario, for his opinion and decision ;

Or with his consent, for the opinion and decision of the Divisional Court of the said
Chancery Division, the following cases or questions :—

FIRST.

Section 120 (1) of the Public Schools Act provides :

“ The assessor or assessors of every municipality shall set down the religion of the
person taxable, distinguishing between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether
supporters of Public or Separate Schools.”

Section 120 (2) of the same Act provides :

"The assessor shall accept the statement of, or made on behalf of any ratepayer, that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence for placing such person in the proper column of the assessment roll for Separate School supporters, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic, this shall also be sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column."

The Separate Schools Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 227, section 40, provides :

"Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and supporter of a Separate School situated in the municipality or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Public Schools, and of Public School libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Public School purposes within the city, town, incorporated village or section in which he resides for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a Separate School ; and the notice shall not be required to be renewed annually."

QUESTION.

Is or is not a ratepayer, who has not, by himself or his agent, given notice in accordance with the last foregoing section, entitled to exemption from the payment of rates imposed for the support of Public Schools or for other Public School purposes, as in that section mentioned ?

SECOND QUESTION.

Is it or is it not open to the Court of Revision of the municipality, under section *120 (3) of the Public Schools Act, on the complaint of a person placed by the assessor in the column of the assessment roll for Separate School supporters.

Or, on the complaint of any other person being an elector, to try and determine complaints in regard to—

(a) The religion of the person placed by the assessor on the roll as taxable as Protestant or Roman Catholic ;

(b) Whether such person is a supporter of Public Schools or of Separate Schools within the meaning of the provisions of law in that behalf ;

(c) Whether such person has been placed in the wrong column of the assessment roll for the purposes of the school tax ;

(d) Whether the name of any person wrongfully omitted from the proper column of the roll should be inserted thereon ;

(e) Or any other fact or particular relating to persons alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll under section 120 ?

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

*Section 120 (3). The Court of Revision shall try and determine all complaints in regard to persons in these particulars alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll (as the case may be), and any person so complaining, or any elector of the municipality, may give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such complaint, and the provisions of *The Assessment Act* in reference to giving notice of complaints against the assessment roll, and proceedings of the trial thereof, shall likewise apply to all complaints under this section of this Act.

OSGOODE HALL, 25th November, 1889.

I direct the within Case and Petition to be set down for argument before the next Chancery Divisional Court, 5th December, 1889, as Supplementary to the case submitted by the Minister of Education mentioned in his Petition to me of 20th November instant.

J. A. BOYD,
C.

To the Honourable

JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, Chancellor,

President of the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for Ontario.

The Petition of the Honourable George W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, sheweth :

Your Lordship having been pleased to direct that the case relating to the Public Schools of Ontario and Petition presented by the undersigned on 29th October last, be set down for argument before the next Chancery Divisional Court, 5th December, 1889.

And whereas other questions have been raised upon the effect of the same sections of the Public Schools Act on which questions for decision are set forth in the case standing and ordered for argument.

The undersigned respectfully submits, that the questions hereto annexed as Third and Fourth Questions may be referred by your Lordship to the Chancery Division of the above-named honourable Court for decision by way of supplementary case to the case already ordered for argument.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

Dated 20th day of November, 1889,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO.

THIRD QUESTION.

Is or is not the assessor bound to accept the statement of, or made on behalf of any ratepayer under section 120 (2) of the Public Schools Act in case he is made aware or ascertains before completing his roll that such ratepayer is not a Roman Catholic or has not given the notice required by section 40 of the Separate Schools Act, or is for any reason not entitled to exemption from Public School rates.

FOURTH QUESTION.

In case a ratepayer is in any year wrongfully assessed as a Roman Catholic and supporter of Separate Schools, and through inadvertence or other causes did not appeal therefrom, or being a Roman Catholic has not since given the notice of withdrawal mentioned in section *47 of the Separate Schools Act, is he or is he not estopped from claiming in

*Section 47. (1) Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School shall give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of the school.

(2) But any person who has withdrawn his support from a Roman Catholic Separate School shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of Separate Schools or Separate School libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School house imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

If the ratepayer himself is estopped, are or are not the other ratepayers of the municipality estopped also, and without remedy by appeal in such following or future year? such following or future year with reference to the assessment of such year that he is not a Roman Catholic or has not given the said notice?

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE DIVISIONAL COURT, THE CHANCELLOR, AND ROBERTSON, J.

In the matter of a special Case submitted by the Minister of Education.

Monday, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1889.

The special Case stated for the opinion of this Court, pursuant to the Revised Act of the Province of Ontario, known as the Public Schools Act of Ontario (R. S. O.) Chap. 225, sec. 237, coming on the thirteenth day of December instant, to be heard and debated before this Court in the presence of Counsel, in support of the affirmative and negative respectively of the questions in the said special case set forth; upon debate of the matters and hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides:—

This Court in answer to the First question submitted by the said special Case doth declare that:—

If the assessor is satisfied with the *prima facie* evidence of the statement made by or on behalf of any ratepayer that he is a Roman Catholic, and thereupon (seeking and having no further information) places such person upon the assessment roll as a Separate School supporter, this ratepayer though he may not by himself or his agent have given notice in writing pursuant to section 40 of the Separate Schools Act may be entitled to exemption from the payment of rates for Public School purposes, he being in the case supposed assessed as a supporter of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

And this Court in answer to the Second question doth declare that:—

The Court of Revision has jurisdiction on application of the person assessed, or of any municipal elector (or ratepayer, as in the Separate Schools Act, section 48 (3)) to hear and determine complaints.

(a) In regard to the religion of the person placed on the roll as Protestant or Roman Catholic, and

(b) As to whether such person is or is not a supporter of Public or Separate Schools within the meaning of the provisions of law in that behalf, and

(c)—Which appears to be involved in (b)—whether such person has been placed in the wrong column of the assessment roll for the purposes of the school tax.

It is also competent for the Court of Revision to determine whether the name of any person wrongfully omitted from the proper column of the assessment roll should be inserted therein upon the complaint of the person himself or of any elector (or ratepayer).

As to the trial of any other fact or particular under section 120 of the Public Schools Act, the answers already given appear to exhaust all facts and particulars thereunder.

And this Court in answer to the Third question doth declare that:—

The assessor is not bound to accept this statement of, or made on behalf of, any ratepayer under section 120 (2) of the Public Schools Act, in case he is made aware or ascertains before completing his roll that such ratepayer is not a Roman Catholic or has not given the notice required by section 40 of the Separate Schools Act, or is for any reason not entitled to exemption from Public School rates.

And this Court as to the Fourth question submitted by the said Special Case which is recast by counsel on both sides after the argument is as follows, viz. :

4. (a) In case a ratepayer, not being a Roman Catholic, is in any year wrongfully assessed as a Roman Catholic and supporter of Separate Schools, and through inadvertence or other causes did not appeal therefrom, is he or is he not estopped from claiming in such following or future year with reference to the assessment of such year that he is not a Roman Catholic ?

(b) Or is a ratepayer, being a Roman Catholic and appearing on the assessment roll as a Roman Catholic and supporter of Separate Schools (although he had not given the notice under the 40th section of Separate Schools Act), and not having given the notice of withdrawal mentioned in section 47 of the Separate Schools Act, is he or is he not estopped from claiming in such following or future year that he should not be placed as a supporter of Separate Schools with reference to the assessment of such year, although he had not given the said notice of withdrawal.

(c) Under the circumstances stated in either of the last two paragraphs, if the ratepayer himself is estopped, are or are not the other ratepayers of the municipality estopped also, and without remedy by appeal in such following or future year ?

As to the first part of the question lettered (a) doth declare that :—

A ratepayer not a Roman Catholic, being wrongfully assessed as a Roman Catholic and supporter of Separate Schools, who through inadvertence or other causes does not appeal therefrom, is not estopped (nor are other ratepayers) from claiming in reference to the assessment of the following or future year that he is not a Roman Catholic.

And as to the second part of the said question lettered (b) doth declare that :—

A ratepayer, being a Roman Catholic and appearing in the assessment roll as a Roman Catholic and supporter of Separate Schools, who has not given the notice in writing of being such supporter mentioned in section 40 of the Separate Schools Act, is not (nor are the other ratepayers) estopped from claiming in the following or future year, that he should not be placed as a supporter of Separate Schools with reference to the assessment of such year, although he has not given notice of withdrawal mentioned in section 47 of the Separate Schools Act.

And as to that part of the said question lettered (c) the answers to the previous parts of the said question appearing to this Court to be also a sufficient answer to the said paragraph lettered (c), this Court doth not see fit to make any further or other answer thereto.

Signed this eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1890.

GEORGE S. HOLMESTED,

Registrar.

COPY

Of an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, increasing the commutation of the Surrogate Court fees payable to His Honour Judge Ardagh.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
TORONTO, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,
the 20th day of February, A. D. 1890.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Attorney-General, the Committee of Council advise that the commutation paid to His Honour Judge Ardagh, Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe, in lieu of the fees payable to him under "The Surrogate Courts Act," be increased from the sum of four hundred and seventy-nine dollars (\$479), to the sum of five hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum, payable on and from the 1st day of March next (R.S.O., 1887, cap. 50, s. 73).

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,

Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor passed on the 19th day of February, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order in Council appointing W. H. Spencer, Police Magistrate, for parts of the District of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and fixing his salary or emolument, and of the commission issued to him as such Police Magistrate.

By Command.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 25th February, 1890.

Mr. Marter.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 29th day of November, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that William Henry Spencer, Police Magistrate for the District of Muskoka and Parry Sound, be allowed a salary at the rate of four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum and travelling expenses at the rate of one hundred dollars (\$100) per annum, both to take effect from the 26th day of July, 1889, and to be payable out of the Administration of Justice funds for said district.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk Executive Council.

{ L. S. }

A. CAMPBELL.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To William Henry Spencer, of the Township of Monck, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, greeting :

KNOW YOU, that having confidence in your loyalty, zeal and integrity, and in pursuance of the provisions, and by the authority of the Statute in that behalf made and enacted, we have thought fit to nominate and appoint, and by these presents do nominate and appoint you the said William Henry Spencer to be Police Magistrate in and for the said District of Muskoka (saving and excepting the Town of Bracebridge and the Township of Macaulay and Draper), and in and for the territory embraced within the township and other municipalities in the District of Parry Sound lying east of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, and through which the said railway passes in the said District of Parry Sound in whole or in part.

TO HAVE, HOLD, occupy, possess and enjoy the said office of Police Magistrate during our pleasure and your residence within the said Province of Ontario, together with all the rights, privileges, emoluments, fees and perquisites, which to the said office belong, or of right appertain, hereby revoking and making null and void and of none effect our certain Commission and Letters Patent bearing date the thirty-first day of July, 1889, and issued for the purpose of appointing you the said William Henry Spencer to be Police Magistrate in and for the United District of Muskoka and Parry Sound, excluding the Towns of Bracebridge and Parry Sound as by the record in our Provincial Registrar's office, reference hereunto being had may more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, the Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Toronto, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

Recorded 27th day of September, 1889.

By command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the
13th day of September, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Attorney-General *pro tempore*, dated 31st August ultimo, the Committee of Council advise that the Commission, bearing date 31st July, 1889, appointing William Henry Spencer Police Magistrate for the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound (saving and excepting certain portions as are therein mentioned) be revoked, and that a new Commission be issued appointing the said William Henry Spencer Police Magistrate for the District of Muskoka (saving and excepting the Town of Bracebridge and the Townships of Macaulay and Draper), and of and for the territory embraced within the township and other municipalities in the District of Parry Sound lying east of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, and through which the said railway passes in the said District of Parry Sound in whole or in part.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

NOTE.

The License Commissioners for Muskoka, by resolution passed on the 23rd April, 1889, recommended and urged the reappointment of Mr. Spencer as Police Magistrate.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the
26th day of July, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Attorney-General *pro tempore*, the Committee of Council advise that W. H. Spencer, Esquire, be appointed Police Magistrate in and for "The United Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka and Parry Sound," excluding the Towns of Bracebridge and Parry Sound.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

{ L. S. }

THOMAS GALT.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To William Henry Spencer, of the Township of Monck, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, greeting :

Know you, that having confidence in your loyalty, zeal and integrity, and in pursuance of the provisions, and by the authority of the Statute in that behalf made and enacted, we have thought fit to nominate and appoint, and by these presents do nominate and appoint you the said William Henry Spencer to be Police Magistrate in and for the United Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka and Parry Sound, excluding the Towns of Bracebridge and Parry Sound.

TO HAVE, HOLD, occupy, possess and enjoy the said office of Police Magistrate during our pleasure and your residence within the said Province of Ontario, together with all the rights, privileges, emoluments, fees and perquisites, which to the said office belong, or of right appertain.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, the Honourable Sir Thomas Galt, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of Our High Court of Justice for Ontario, etc., Administrator of Our Province of Ontario, at Toronto, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of our reign.

Recorded 5th day of August, 1889.

By command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Attorney-General *pro tempore*,
Under R.S.O. Cap. 13, Sec. 3.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st day of February, 1890, for a Return shewing the amount of disbursements connected with the Registrar of Deeds Office, in the City of Toronto for the year 1889, as follows :—
(a) To the City of Toronto. (b) To the Deputy Registrar. (c) To other clerks and assistants. (d) For other purposes. Also, shewing the gross earnings of the Registrar for the year 1889, and the total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use ; and also a statement of expenditure, if any, rendered necessary in consequence of the creation of the Second Registrar for the City of Toronto, together with the copy of the report of any committee, or sub-committee, of the Council of the City of Toronto, shewing the necessity for new buildings for the accommodation of the registry officers, books, papers, documents and like matter relating to said city.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 28th, 1890.

(*Mr. H. E. Clarke, Toronto.*)



TORONTO REGISTRY OFFICE.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT PAID TO THE CITY OUT OF THE FEES OF THE TORONTO REGISTRY OFFICE, THE GROSS AMOUNT OF FEES EARNED, AND THE DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY THE REGISTRAR, AND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR FOR HIS PERSONAL USE FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Paid to the City—			
By Treasurer's cheque.....		\$16,436	66
By charged against refund under statute.....		3,513	77
Total amount received by the City.....		\$19,950	43
To gross amount from fees proper. . . .	\$43,400	By amounts paid for salaries, etc.—	
	85	To Mr. Geo. Layburn, Deputy Registrar.....	
			\$2,100 00
		To other clerks.....	
			11,898 84
		" stationery, etc.....	
			430 80
		" Provincial Treasurer.....	
			16,436 66
		" Registrar's income.....	
			12,534 55
	\$43,400		\$43,400
	85		85

In addition to the above, there were received three several sums : one for re-copying, \$604.50 ; another for copying instruments received from the county office in connection with previous annexation of territory, \$4,374.90. Nearly all the work under these heads was done before 1889, the disbursements for which could not, therefore appear in that year's returns. The third item, \$3,513.77, which is charged against the refund, under the statute, simply covers disbursements, the Registrar having previously advanced the whole amount.

There has been very little expenditure in connection with the division of the office and the amount cannot at present be ascertained.

Some abstract books now in the hands of the binder, are being divided ; but the practice of increasing the number of such books by subdivision had for some years past necessarily been resorted to, as a means of enabling the public to carry on searches without great and unnecessary sacrifice of time.

CHARLES LINDSEY,
Registrar.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 25th, 1890.

To DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary Immigration Department of Ontario, City.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 25th instant, transmitting a copy of an order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st instant, inquiring certain information in relation to the Registry Office of the city of Toronto ; and in reply begin to say that I have no information in my possession covered by the order. I have a draft report of a sub-committee of the Property Committee, but which has not yet been adopted. It would be, therefore, premature to furnish you with a copy of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

JNO. BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions for year ending 30th June, 1889, with Schedule of Investments and Interest derivable therefrom.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd March, 1890.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account for the
the year ending 30th June, 1889.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Purchase money, sales of land.....	4,193 69	Balance 30th June, 1888.....	40,630 97
Loans repaid	83,759 84	Invested in loans on first mortgage real estate.	92,104 92
Debentures redeemed.	10,946 79	St. George street property.....	920 65
East Luther.....\$127 87		York street property.....	14,000 00
“	108 02	Queen street property.....	10,500 00
“	108 00		
	\$343 89		
East Sandwich ...	108 53		
“	216 51		
“	110 30		
“	354 00		
“	336 25		
	1,125 59		
Rochester	115 13		
“	156 28		
“	156 67		
	428 08		
Port Elgin.....	190 00		
Townsend	1,500 00		
Drayton	192 97		
Nottawasaga ...	127 00		
“	194 00		
	321 00		
Meaford	230 00		
Ellice	642 00		
Petrolia	1,200 00		
Haldimand	2,000 00		
Tilbury	355 80		
Parkdale	2,000 00		
Toronto	400 00		
Mara ...	56 22		
Less credited in error	38 76		
	17 46		
Stone building—amount received from Government.....	30,000 00		
Balance 30th June, 1889.....	29,256 22		
Total.....	158,156 54	Total	158,156 54

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Income Account for the year ending 30th June, 1889.

RECEIPTS.	—	EXPENDITURE.	—
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1888.	15,718 67	Amount appropriated for expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1889.	55,800 00
Interest on purchase money.	1,081 97	Commission on loans.	467 45
Interest on loans.	38,143 27	Rent, president's house.	800 00
Interest on debentures.	24,661 49	Arbitration <i>re</i> Victoria College.	80 00
Interest on bank balances.	1,017 68	Transferred to contingent fund by order of Board.	2,500 00
Rents.	2,356 93	Transferred to Medical Faculty surplus account, 1 year's interest @ 5%.	268 75
Rents, University Park.	8,376 61	Transferred to Biological Laboratory building account, being balance at Cr. of income account 30th June, 1888.	15,718 67
Dividend on bank stock.	24 50	Balance 30th June, 1889.	16,000 25
Biological laboratory, sale of microscopes.	194 00		
Total.	91,575 12	Total.	91,575 12

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Income Appropriation Account for the year ending 30th June, 1889.

RECEIPTS.	—	EXPENDITURE.	—
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1888.	2479 50	Bursar's Office.	3,478 91
Amount appropriated for expenditure for year ending 30th June, 1889.	55,800 00	General Incidentals.	101 98
Fees, University and University College.	\$14,974 21	Insurance.	350 00
Less medical fees transferred to Medical Faculty Surplus Account by order of Board.	2,210 00	Law Costs, Amount paid.	\$537 75
Transfer fees.	56 00	Less returned.	114 44
Valuation fees.	2 00	Transferred to Loans, <i>re</i> Inglis 7.28.	122 72
Pasturage.	39 00		415 03
Physical Laboratory subscription.	50 00	Salaries (including \$1,550, gratuity to the representatives of the late Prof. G. P. Young.	53,232 00
Balance 30th June, 1889.	12,573 46	Pensions, Professor.	500 00
		Pensions, Servants.	240 00
		Scholarship.	2,743 34
		Examiners.	4,544 81
		Prizes, University College Paid.	\$140
		Less Returned.	125
			15 00
		Library.	2,502 45
		Building and Grounds.	2,723 09
		Fuel.	1,807 40
Carried forward.	83,764 17		72,654 01

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on Income Appropriation Account for the year ending 30th June, 1889.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	—	EXPENDITURE.	—
	\$ c.		\$ c.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	74,654 01
		Gas and water	490 05
		Stationery and printing, University	2,185 31
		University College	292 03
		Advertising, University	78 50
		University College	67 50
		Incidentals, University	67 00
		University College	39 00
		Telephones	80 00
		Special repairs	389 09
		Chemical lecture materials	93 59
		Chemical Laboratory	1,831 65
		Biological laboratory and museum of Natural History	204 29
		Lockers, Biological Laboratory	450 83
		Biological Laboratory Students' Fund	350 00
		Physical Laboratory maintenance	260 72
		Electrical Laboratory	829 22
		New water closets	3,369 71
		Insurances <i>re</i> mortgages paid	\$961.36
		Less received	929.69
			31 67
Total	83,764 17	Total	83,764 17

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1889.

J. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT showing Expenditure on account of the Biological Laboratory Building as at 30th June, 1889.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
		\$ c.
Prof. Ramsay Wright	Expenses to Baltimore, etc	100 00
The <i>Globe</i> Printing Co.	Advertising tenders	20 00
The <i>Mail</i> Printing Co.	"	15 00
L. York	Stone and brickwork	25,500 00
W. Simpson	Carpenter work	5,625 15
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.	Iron work	650 00
Bennett & Wright	Heating apparatus	3,300 00
George Rudlen	Plastering	1,700 00
P. Balmer	do	29 95
Keith & Fitzsimons	Plumbing	625 00
Robert Rennie & Son	Slating	700 00
G. Bingham & Son	Tinsmith work	200 00
Kitchener & Son	Painting and glazing	200 00
Elias Rogers & Co.	Coal for drying plaster	166 75
D. B. Dick	Architect's fees	1,200 00
	Total	40,031 85

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT shewing Expenditure on account of Salaries for year ending 30th June, 1889.

NAME.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
		\$ c.
W. Mulock	Vice Chancellor	400 00
D. B. Dick	Architect	100 00
H. H. Langton	Registrar	1,000 00
J. H. Moss	Registrar's assistant	200 00
J. E. Jones	"	16 65
W. H. Vander Smisson	Librarian	1,000 00
James Brebner	1st assistant in library	160 00
John R. Sinclair	2nd "	100 00
Sir Daniel Wilson	President and Professor of History	4,200 00
Dr. W. H. Pike	Professor of Chemistry	3,100 00
Maurice Hutton	" Greek	3,100 00
E. J. Chapman	" Mineralogy and Geology	3,100 00
George Paxton Young	" Metaphysics, etc.	2,066 66
R. Ramsay Wright	" Biology	3,100 00
James Loudon	" Natural Philosophy	3,100 00
W. J. Ashley	" Political Science	2,083 33
J. M. Hirschfelder	Lecturer on Oriental Literature	750 00
Rev. J. F. McCurdy	" "	1,833 34
D. R. Keys	" English	1,500 00
J. Squair	" French	1,500 00
H. R. Fairclough	" Greek	1,500 00
W. H. Fraser	" Italian and Spanish	1,500 00
A. B. McCallum	" Physiology	1,500 00
W. Dale	" Latin	1,500 00
W. H. Vander Smisson	" German	1,000 00
W. J. Loudon	Demonstrator of Physics	1,500 00
Alfred Baker	Dean and Professor of Mathematics	2,500 00
Hon. David Mills	Lecturer on Constitutional Law	500 00
W. P. Mustard	Fellow	500 00
J. McGowan	"	500 00
J. G. Whitton	"	500 00
A. F. Chamberlain	"	500 00
G. Chambers	"	500 00
J. J. Mackenzie	"	500 00
F. G. Wait	"	500 00
J. M. Duncan	"	500 00
W. E. Boustead	Chemical lecturer's assistant	200 00
Donald Mackay	Temporary lecturer on Metaphysics	150 00
D. R. Keys	Acting registrar	18 00
R. McKinn	Beadle and messenger to Senate	700 00
Archibald Pride	Sub-Curator to Museum	524 00
John Hare	Attendant	504 01
R. H. Bullen	"	504 00
T. Eversfield	Engineer	528 00
Joseph Durance	Janitor, etc.	444 00
J. M. Duncan	Extra services as lecturer on Metaphysics, etc.	200 00
Representatives late Prof. Young	Balance of salary to 1st Sept. 1889, as gratuity	1,550 00
		53,232 00

BURSAR'S OFFICE,

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,

Toronto, 2nd July, 1889.

Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT showing Investments and Income derivable therefrom, as at 30th June, 1889.

	INVESTMENTS.		INCOME.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Debentures :				
\$1,000 00 @ 7 per cent.	\$70	00		
267,990 68 @ 6 "	16,079	40		
158,697 92 @ 5 "	7,934	90		
2,433 33 @ 4 "	97	32		
	430,121	93	24,181	62
First mortgages on real estate.	587,663	54	36,612	36
Balances due on sales of land.	17,794	00	1,067	64
Rents	24,000	00		
Income	\$2,875	00		
Less interest on mortgage on York Street property.	600	00		
			2,275	00
Bank of Commerce stock.	350	00	24	50
Rents, University Park.			8,474	00
City of Toronto grant for maintenance of two chairs in University of Toronto			6,000	00
	1,059,929	47	78,635	12

BURSAR'S OFFICE,

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH.

Toronto, 2nd July, 1889.

Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1889.

ACCOUNT.	DR.	CR.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cash in hand	14 30	
Cash in Bank of Commerce.	12,892 36	
Capital.....	29,256 22	
Income		16,000 25
Income appropriation	12,573 46	
Medical Faculty.....		1,448 26
Medical faculty surplus.....		6,594 72
Surplus income		23,247 53
Starr bequest.....		1,582 42
Vice-Chancellor's special account		375 43
Students' Gymnasium Fund.....		410 27
Biological laboratory students' apparatus fund		293 98
University club and gymnasium		1,350 00
Contingent fund.....		14,549 80
Macdonald Bursary		50 00
Prince's prize.....		105 83
Blake scholarship.....		1,250 00
Moss scholarship		2,000 00
Mary Mulock scholarship.....		2,500 00
W. Mulock "		2,000 00
Daniel Wilson "		2,000 00
George Brown "		1,054 82
Political Science "		2,500 00
Coutts loan.....	463 79	
Biological laboratory building.....	24,313 18	
	79,513 31	79,513 31

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH.
Bursar.

REPORT

TO THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON THE

CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET

IN ONTARIO.

—
BY ROBERT H. LAWDER.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :

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1890.

THE SUGAR-BEET IN ONTARIO.

To the Honorable CHARLES DRURY,
Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter dated 5th October last, I visited the several points therein named, for the purpose of enquiring as to the results of several experiments made during the past season in the cultivation of sugar-beets from seed imported from Central Germany and Bohemia by Mr. Wilfrid Skaife, manager of the Berthier Beet-Sugar Factory in the Province of Quebec, and sent by him to me in May last for distribution in this Province ; and for the further purpose of procuring samples of the roots grown, and transmitting the same to Professor James, Agricultural College, Guelph, for analysis ; and of obtaining such general information as I could collect on the subject of beet culture, with the view of ascertaining the possibility of introducing the manufacture of sugar from beets raised in this province.

The following table gives the names of the growers from whom samples were obtained ; the locality where grown ; the character of the soil ; the kind of seed sown ; the date on which the roots were taken out of the ground, and the number and weight of each lot extracted, etc.

Distinguishing mark of sam- ples.	Names of growers.	Locality where grown.	Nature of soil.	Description of seed.	When taken up.	Weight of roots.	Number of roots taken up.
					Oct.	lb.	
A	Mr. Martin	Town of Whitby.....	Rich garden soil	Central Germany	10	38	15
B	James Reid	Lot 13, 1 con. "	"	Bohemia	10	38	15
C	Thomas Pindar ..	" 15, B.F. "	Stiff clay soil...	Central Germany	9	34	12
D	Chas. Bateman ..	" 14, 1 con. "	Clay.....	"	9	31	12
E	Jeremiah Lick ..	" 16, 1 con. "	Rich garden soil.	"	9	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
F	do	"	"	Bohemia	9	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
G	Wm. Sinclair....	" 17, B.F. "	Heavy clay soil.	"	9	28	12
H	Daniel Walker....	" 17, 1 con. "	Garden soil.....	Central Germany	9	30	19
K	George Leng	" 21, 1 con. Pickering.	Clay soil	"	10	32	12
L	Wm. Trebell....	" 18, 9 con. Reach....	Loam.....	Seed sent him from California	11	40	18
M	Thos. Forman....	" 12, 4 con. "	Clay soil.....	Bohemia	12	32	14
N	do	"	"	Germany ..	12	34	15
O	John Whitfield..	" 16, 6 con. "	Heavy clay.....	"	12	20	18
P	W. and G. Steele	" 23, 2 con. "	Sandy loam.....	} Seed bought in Pt. Perry	12	62	15
Q	James Graham....	Scugog Island	"		12	35	12
R	Bernard Earls....	Town of Peterboro'	Garden.....	Central Germany	15	34	12
S	Wm. Graham....	Lot 6, 4 con. Smith ..	"	"	"	18	6
T	John Bowman....	" 18, 6 con. Hamilton.	Sandy loam.....	"	17	42	12
U	James Russell....	" 21, con. "	Heavy clay.....	Bohemia	17	37	13
P. Hope	John Hume	" 13, 8 con. Hope....	"	"	"	53	12
W	John Wright....	" 5, 3 con. "	Clay	Central Germany	16	14	15
X	E. Holmes.....	St. Catharines.....	"	"	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Y	Mr. Mackenzie..	Lot 6, 7 con. E. Whitby.	"	Central Germany	"	40	12
Z	J. & J. Neilson.	" 23, con C. Scarboro'.	"	"	22	31	13
Toronto	Sir W. Howland	Toronto	Garden.....	{ very late sown	30	10	11

REMARKS.

All the sugar-beets which I found were raised from the Central Germany and Bohemia seed, except the three lots designated L, P, and Q. All the samples were taken out of the ground in my presence, except Q, U, Port Hope, X, Y, and Toronto. The leaves were stripped, and the necks of the plants were partially cut off; but feeling that the roots would be subject to a further and more thorough trimming on being delivered at a sugar factory, I sent samples to Mr. Skaife of the Berthier Company, for information on this subject. He reports that the deductions for tare would be 65 lb. on the 791 lbs.; the rate of tare varying from 0 per cent. to 16 per cent., and nearly all due to the fact that most of the beets were grown partly above ground, all such parts being of no value for sugar. This makes the net weight of 334 beets, 726 lb.; average weight of roots, about 2 lb. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Some of the smaller roots extracted were not taken for samples, but very few were rejected. Lots W, X, and Toronto were very deficient in size as compared with the average. Taking everything into consideration, the experiments fully establish the fact that sugar-beets from proper seed can be raised to average fully 2 lb. each. Many of the growers reported that the past season was not by any means a favorable season for root crops; some of them were of opinion that they could, under favorable circumstances, raise a crop of these beets to average from 3 to 4 lb. each. An acre of sugar-beets, sown in rows 2 feet apart, with the plants 1 foot apart in the rows, and roots averaging 2 lb. each, would produce 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of beet-roots, trimmed for delivery at factory.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

I was unable to obtain from any of the growers the precise date on which they sowed the seed this season. Parcels of the seed were distributed by mail from Toronto on 3rd, 4th and 5th May, addressed to parties in different localities, who sub-divided them and handed over small quantities to farmers and others in their neighbourhood. The growers generally thought that the seed was sown between 8th and 15th of May. The most of the beets, and those which appeared to have succeeded the best, were grown in rows in the same field with and treated in the same manner as mangels. All the farmers agree that the seed was received too late for successful culture, and that the seeding should be done as early in the spring as the ground will admit. This opinion agrees with that of Lewis S. Ware, C.E. M.E., member of the American Chemical Society, in a work on "Beet." He says that the time for sowing is "in March or April, but varies with climate and soils, in cold ones, later than when milder." "A period should be chosen when the frosts, etc., are no longer to be dreaded." "It is generally admitted that the duration of the growth should be as long as possible, and for that reason there is every advantage in sowing early." One of the results of the late sowing this season was that many of the beets were not fully matured in the middle of October, at which time and afterwards the weather was not warm enough to bring them to perfection. Another drawback to the full success of the past season's experience was the lack of proper instruction to the growers on two very important points: (1) the absolute necessity of growing the whole of the beet within the ground to make it useful for manufacturing into sugar; (2) the profit and advantage of close cultivation, by which is meant the production of the largest possible number of beets per acre. Reference has been made above to the importance of the first point. On the second point, Professor Ware, above alluded to, says: "Knowing the importance of growing the roots as closely as possible, the manufacturer frequently offers prizes, the value of which varies with the number of plants to the acre." "As a general rule we may say that the distance should never be over 16 inches by 7 inches." "Distance apart for the seeds varies with the soil; as the richer and deeper it is, the nearer the roots can be placed." With reference to depth of soil, he says: "If subsoiling be neglected, there is no possibility of making the manufacturer of sugar from the beet profitable." "Whatever the soil may be, if not plowed in the proper manner to permit the air, etc., to penetrate, they will in all cases give bad results." "With few exceptions, on all land in the United States above latitude 38°, the beet will flourish and with satisfactory results, if grown according to scientific

principles." In the absence of information on these points, the growers of the beets this season allowed considerable parts of the roots to grow above ground, and allowed a much greater distance between the plants than was necessary or advantageous for producing good saccharine quality. The result as to yield per acre is very encouraging, showing a capacity of production fully 50 per cent. above that of the best districts in Europe. In California, as reported in a letter addressed to the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* by C. O. Newton, "The variety (of beets) grown for sugar grows small, weighing only 2 to 3 lb. each, and within the ground. It yields 30 or 40 tons per acre, and sells at 3 to 4 dollars per ton, according to test of sweetness, which runs from 10 to 15 and sometimes up to 20 per cent.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

I made numerous and careful enquiries among all the farmers as to the probable cost of production per acre, and received various estimates varying from \$15 up to about \$35. They all agree on the general principle of the greater the labor the greater the crop. I give the following figures of cost as estimated by two of the leading farmers in South Ontario, after a careful joint consideration. The labor is all calculated as if work hired to be done by the day; nothing is allowed for seed, which it was assumed would be supplied by the sugar factory; and nothing charged for hauling the roots to market, as this will vary so much according to distance therefrom:

Fall and spring plowing, \$5; harrowing and rolling, \$3; dibbling and thinning, \$6; scuffling, \$2; 20 loads manure, \$5; rent and taxes, \$5, in all \$26. In the annual report of the Bureau of Industries for 1887, the cost of growing an acre of turnips in the West Midland district of the Province of Ontario is estimated at \$35.48, which includes marketing \$9.30.

VALUE OF SUGAR-BEET CROP.

Assuming the yield per acre to be 20 tons, (on which point Mr. J. E. Story, farm foreman at the Ontario Agricultural College, thus writes on the 21st instant: "I am confident that the beets would yield 20 tons per acre, under favorable circumstances,") and that a beet-sugar factory can afford to pay from \$4 to \$4.50 per ton for beets delivered at the works, for fair average to good quality, and somewhat more for extra rich beets; this would be about \$80 per acre, as compared with \$42, the Bureau of Industries estimate of the value of the crop of an acre of turnips. In the case of sugar-beets, the leaves and necks which have been stripped or cut off are of very considerable value for feeding, much more than in the case of turnips. It is said by Professor Ware: "In reduction of cost, the leaves, necks, ends, etc., if permitted to remain on the ground, will represent 20,000 kilos (10 tons) and be worth \$14 as fertilisers for the following year." Mr. Ware says that \$3 per ton (2,204 lb.) is not far from the general price or average for 30 years for sugar-beets in France. Mr. Puyen, an authority on beet culture in France, in estimating cost per acre, puts the average annual rent about \$9.25 per acre. Allowing that the price paid for labor in Canada is about double that paid in France, and on the other hand taking the higher rent paid in France and the better price per ton, (\$1) proposed to be paid per ton for beets in Canada, and for a ton of 2,000 lb. as compared with 2,204 lb. in France, it is clear that the profit to be realized by the Canadian farmers will greatly exceed that obtained by the French agriculturist. I would report that I found the farmers everywhere quite enthusiastic over the prospect of finding an extensive and reliable cash market for this kind of root crop.

The expansion of this industry has been remarkable, the world's production in 1886-87 having reached the wonderful total of 2,580,000 tons, of which Germany alone contributed 950,000 tons.

In 1886-87, the German Empire worked up	tons beet-roots, 8,306,671.
1887-88,	" 6,998,960.
1888-89,	" 7,869,502.

In fifty years the production has increased over two hundred fold. In 1886-87 this Empire, which a few years ago imported nearly all the sugar required for consump-

tion, exported beet sugar to the value of \$69,496,860. In illustration of the marvelous improvement accomplished in Germany in ten years, in the cultivation of beets and in the processes of extracting sugar therefrom, the following figures are taken from official returns :

The average product of the 328 factories in Germany in 1876-77, was 8.15 per cent. raw sugar ; 3.13 per cent. molasses. In 1886-87 the average product of 401 factories was 11.87 per cent. raw sugar and 2.66 per cent. molasses. A mass of statistics might be adduced from the returns of the beet-sugar trade in France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Denmark and the Netherlands, to show the wonderful growth of this industry on the continent of Europe ; but the few figures above given for Germany alone will suffice.

EXTENT OF MARKET FOR BEET-SUGAR IN CANADA.

It may be well, however, to refer shortly to the advantages resulting to future crops from beet culture. The benefits derived by the land from the thorough weeding and cultivation which the soil undergoes during the season of beet-culture are of immense advantage to succeeding crops. This result has been so universally experienced as to have formed the principal reason for the granting of sugar bounties by all European governments in those countries where this industry flourishes.

The Dominion of Canada imports annually, for refining purposes alone, over 200,000,000 lb. of raw sugar, of which about 40,000,000 lb. are beet-sugar from Germany. The production of 200,000,000 lb. of raw sugar in Canada, would absorb the production of about 80,000 acres of beets, and would require from 30 to 40 large factories to manufacture the sugar.

SACCHARINE QUALITY OF CANADIAN BEETS.

The adaptation of the climate and soil of that part of the Province Ontario covered by this report to the production of a highly satisfactory yield of sugar-beets per acre is now clearly established. The main point now to be ascertained is as to the percentage and purity of the sugar which can be obtained from the roots. I have to report that samples of each crop described in the foregoing table have been forwarded for analysis, to Professor James, Agricultural College, Guelph, who will report to you on this point.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT H. LAWDER.

TORONTO, 22nd November, 1889.

PROFESSOR JAMES' REPORT.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

GUELPH, Dec. 13th, 1889.

Hon. CHAS. DRURY, Minister of Agriculture :

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I beg to enclose you my report on the sugar composition the sugar-beets sent here by Mr. Lawder (25) together with the sugar-beets grown at the Experimental Farm here.

The analysis represents that of one beet in each case, except in the case of some of the smaller beets as those of Sir W. P. Howland, where two or three were taken together. So far as possible I chose a representative beet ; had we had more time at our disposal we could have analysed each beet of each class. This, doubtless, is what Mr. Skaife has done.

One thing is certain from the results, viz., that if beets can be grown of the quality of those produced here, at Mr. Whitfield's, at Mr. Lick's and at Sir W. P. Howland's garden, they will produce sugar abundantly. The beets grown here are in shape, size, and sugar per cent. fully up to the standard as given us by sugar-beet authorities.

The co-efficient or quotient of purity is in some cases too low; this could possibly be remedied by change of or improvement in treatment.

I am unable to trace the origin of the two samples marked as unknown.

Since completing the work I have received (to-day) a copy of *The Manufacturer* from Mr. Lawder. By it I see that my average 13.63 per cent. is not far from Mr. Skaife's 13.75 per cent. while my average weight (2 lb. 2 oz.) of individual beets shows that they may be taken also as fair representatives.

As I said before, there will perhaps be differences arising from the fact that I took *one beet* whereas Mr. Skaife gives the average of the various lots.

C. C. JAMES,
Professor of Chemistry.

	Producer.	Location.	Nature of soil.	Weight of beets. lb. oz.	Degrees brix.	Polariscope reading.	Per cent. sugar in beets.	Co-efficient of purity.
A	Mr. Martin	Whitby, town	Rich, garden	1 13 ¹ / ₂	19.70	13.50	12.83	68.0
B	" Reid	" township	Stiff clay	3 4	16.60	13.00	12.35	78.3
C	" Pindar	" "	Heavy clay	2 5	19.55	14.50	13.78	74.2
D	" Bateman	" "	Rich clay	1 10 ³ / ₄	20.15	16.00	15.20	79.4
E	" Lick	" "	Stiff clay	2 12 ¹ / ₂	12.65	8.00	7.60	63.3
F	" Lick	" "	"	1 5	21.60	17.50	16.63	81.0
G	" Sinclair	" "	"	1 15	20.05	15.50	14.73	77.3
H	" Walker	" "	Clay loam	2 12	18.60	14.50	13.78	77.9
K	" Leng	Pickering township	Clay	1 10	19 15	12.50	11.88	72.9
L	" Trebell	Reach township	Sandy loam	2 3	15.10	11.50	10.93	76.2
M	" Forman	" "	Clay, not stiff	3 0	18.80	14.00	13.30	74.5
N	" Forman	" "	"	1 5	21.30	15.50	14.73	72.8
O	" Whitfield	" "	Strong clay	0 11 ¹ / ₂	18.60	15.00	14.25	80.6
P	" Steele, W. & G.	" "	Sandy loam	2 14	16.35	11.00	10.45	67.3
Q	" Graham	Seugog Island	"	2 7	15.35	11.00	10.45	71.6
R	" Earls	Peterboro'	Loam	2 0	22.75	17.50	16.63	76.9
S	" Graham	Smith township	Clay loam	2 11	20.23	14.00	13.30	69.1
T	" Bowman	Hamilton township	Sandy loam	3 2	20.30	14.50	13.78	71.4
	" Russell	" "	"	2 3	21.45	16.50	15.68	76.9
W	" Wright	Hope	"	0 10	22.15	17.00	16.15	76.7
	" McKenzie	E. Whitby	"	2 12 ¹ / ₂	15.85	12.50	11.88	78.8
	Sir W. P. Howland	Toronto	Garden soil	0 7	21.95	17.50	16.63	79.7
	John Hume	Port Hope	"	3 12	16.55	12.50	11.88	75.5
	Unknown (paper bag)	"	"	0 11 ¹ / ₂	18.10	14.00	13.30	77.3
	Unknown (Holmes?)	"	"	2 5	21.50	16.00	15.20	74.4
	Ont. Exp. Farm	Guelph	Clay and loam	2 1 ¹ / ₂	21.50	18.00	17.10	83.7
	Average of above 26 samples			2 2	18.95	14.35	13.63	75.7
	Extra beet, S. Rennie			18 8	11.85	7.00	6.65	59.0

NOTE.—Degrees brix refer to per cent. solid in juice.

Polariscope reading gives per cent. sugar in juice.

Co-efficient of purity gives per cent. of sugar in solids of juice, i.e. $\frac{\text{Sugar}}{\text{Total solids}} \times \frac{100}{1}$

This gives us also the amounts of other substances of juice, upon which the amount of sugar capable of extraction partly depends.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

TORONTO, 9th December, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I have a letter from Mr. Wilfrid Skaife, received this morning. He sends the following analysis of 6 beet-roots which were sent to him sometime ago by Mr. Storey, Farm Manager, Guelph :

Gross weight, 11 lb. 5 oz. ; tare and trimming, 8 oz. ; net weight, 10 lb. 13 oz. ; percentage of sugar in beets, 16.4 ; quotient, 85.0.

This is a very fine result, considering the lateness when sown, and the fact that Mr. Storey had not been informed of the intention to send him seed, and consequently had to sow in a plot which had not been intended for roots. Only four of the 25 samples collected showed as high a percentage of sugar as the Guelph lot. The 85 per cent. of purity is very good, 88 to 90 per cent. is exceptional. Mr. Skaife further reports of the Guelph roots "very fine shape, grown below ground."

ROBERT H. LAWDER.

MR. SKAIFE'S ANALYSIS.

Extract from analysis of Sugar beets made by Mr. Wilfrid Skaife, manager of Berthier Sugar Factory, 15th November, 1889.

Mark.	Grower's name.	Gross Weight.	Trimmed weight.	Degree brix.	Sugar.	Quo-tient.	Remarks.
		lb. oz.	lb. oz.				
A	Mr. Martin	3 12		15.5	12.26	85. 3	Round short beets, soil pro-bably shallow.
	“	3 5	.....				
	“	3 2		15.0	12.16	85. 3	
	“	1 7	.....				
B	James Reid	2 12		15.5	12.00	77.4	Fairly good shape.
	“	2 08	.....				
	“	1 10		15.0	12.06	84.6	
	“	4 1	.....				
C	Thomas Pindar.....	3 12		14.5	11. 4	82. 9	Good shape.
	“	3 5	.....				
	“	2 4		15.0	12. 6	89. 0	
	“	1 15	.....				
D	Chas. Bateman 4 roots	7 3	6 8	17.5	12. 8	77.1	Long slender beets, well shaped, greenish above, from want of hoeing.
E	Jeremiah Lick.....	1 10	1 10	17.0	10.45	64.7	All properly trimmed, but needed hoeing badly.
	“	1 7	1 7				
	“	2 13	2 13	15.5	9.02	61.2	
	“	4 14	4 14				
F	Jeremiah Lick	1 5	1 5	20.5	15.67	80.5	All properly trimmed, very crooked beets, apparently well cultivated.
	“	1 1	1 1				
	“	1 0	1 0				
	“	2 0	2 0				
G	Wm. Sinclair.....	1 8	1 6	21.0	16.15	80.9	Well shaped beets, but needed hoeing.
	“	1 7	1 5				
	“	1 5	1 4	20.0	13. 5	71.00	
	“	5 0	4 8				

Extract from analysis of sugar beets made by Mr. Wilfrid Skaife, etc.—*Continued.*

Mark.	Grower's name.	Gross weight.	Trimmed weight.	Degree brix.	Sugar.	Quotient.	Remarks.
		lb. oz.	lb. oz.				
H	Daniel Walker	2 3	2 1	} 23.0	17. 1	78.3	Very fine shaped.
	"	1 1	1 0				
	"	2 3	2 1		15. 7	73.5	Fair shape.
	"	2 5	2 3		16. 1	77.2	Round turnip-like beet.
K	Geo. Leng, No. 1....	4 0	.....	13.5	9. 6	76.0	Reddish, but poor shape.
	" 2....	1 4	.....	22.0	16. 1	.....	White, very good shape.
	"	1 0	.....	20.0	14. 6	77.4	} Reddish, but good shape.
	"	1 3	.....	20.0	14. 6	77.4	
	" 3 roots.	3 3	.....	15.5	11. 2	...	Reddish, poor shape, all needed hoeing.
M	Thomas Forman	2 10	2 7	} 19.0	14.25	78.4	Bad shape.
	"	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	"	1 8	1 6				
	"	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15		15. 2	80.0	Well shaped, well cultivated.
	"	0 13	0 12				
N	Thomas Forman	2 1	1 14	} 22.00	16.45	77.2	} Round turnip-like beet.
	"	2 3	1 14 $\frac{3}{4}$				
	"	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	"	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
O	John Whitfield.....	13	12	} 23.0	17.1	78.3	} Good shape.
	"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13				
	"	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	"	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
R	B. Earls, 4 roots....	10 3	9 00	17. 5	10. 9	65.7	Irregular shape, tendency to thickness below.
S	Wm. Graham	4 4	4 00	} 20. 0	13.77	72.5	} One good shape, but much above ground, and one very perfect shape.
	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
T	John Bowman.....	3 2	2 12	} 20: 0	14.25	75.0	} Very eccentric shape. Grown much above ground.
	"	2 9	2 06				
	"	2 0	1 13				
	"	1 11	1 7				
U	James Russell	3 0	2 11	} 20. 5	14. 2	73.1	Very perfect shape some leaves left on.
	"	2 6	2 5				
	"	2 7	2 6	} 20. 5	15. 2	78.0	Fair shape.
	"	1 14	1 8				
V							
Pt.Hope	John Hume	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2	} 13. 5	9. 5	72.7	} Good shape, much above ground.
	"	5 3	4 10				
	"	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	} 19. 0	14.25	78.8	} Very well shaped, very little above ground, but much green heads left.
	"	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12				
W	John Wright, 5 roots	4 4	3 10	20. 0	14.25	75.0	Very green and small.
X	E. Holmes, 9 roots..	5 4	4 14	18. 0	14.72	86.1	Nine very small well formed roots grown all below ground.
Y	Wm. MacKenzie ...	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	} 20. 5	16.15	82.9	} Round, short, but very good shape.
	"	2 8	2 4				
	"	2 6	2 2				
	"	2 2	1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Z	J. J Neilson, 1 root	3 5	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 20. 5	16.15	82.9	} Shape very fair.
	" 4 roots	9 13	8 2				

NOTE.—"Degree brix," per cent. solid matter dissolved in juice.

"Quotient," percentage of solid dissolved in juice, which consists of sugar.

The analysis shows—

Per centage sugar,

12 p. c. and under. Over 12 p. c. and under 14 p. c. 14 p. c. to 16 p. c. Over 16 p. c.—total.

Number of roots 16

23

36

20

95

3 (C.B.)

9

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In all cases but one, the roots have suffered from want of proper cultivation. The soil has not been kept loose, and hoeing has been neglected. Hence a considerable portion has been left exposed above the ground. This will in part account for the great defect apparent in the above report, viz., the low quotient of purity. It would also appear that the sowing had taken place much too late, which would further account for the same peculiarity. The high percentage of sugar in a great many would tend to show, that beets properly cultivated, and, if sowed early enough, would easily mature by the month of October, and probably equal the best European roots. Further, the percentage of tare would be greatly reduced by proper cultivation. The above figures were obtained by cutting off only the collar from which the leaves grew, and not the green part above the ground. This collar would be much smaller in well hoed beets. The want of regular and scientific work is also made apparent by the difference between beets grown on the same lot, as between Nos. 1 and 2 in "K."

I shall say finally, that the above figures indicate, everything considered, that sugar beets of fine quality can be raised in Ontario, but that early sowing and careful cultivation are perhaps more important factors there than in Europe, and that under the circumstances, the percentage of sugar as above, is remarkably high.

(Signed) WILFRID SKAIFE, B.A.L., etc.

Manager Berthier Sugar Factory.

MONTREAL, November 15th, 1889.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN EUROPE.

The following extract upon the influence of technical training on the beet sugar industry is made from the report of the British Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction, vol. 1 page 227 :

"Probably no more striking illustration of the rise of a successful and most important industry depending upon the application of the scientific principles of engineering and chemistry can be found than in the continental beet root sugar manufacture. The increase in the consumption of sugar in this country has been very great. In 1843 it amounted to 200,000 tons; this figure was doubled in 1854; in 1874 it reached 850,000 tons, and in 1882 1,000,000 tons of sugar were consumed in the United Kingdom. Of these quantities in 1870, 165,000 tons consisted of beet root sugar, whilst in 1882 the total was over 400,000 tons, valued at £10,000,000. The whole of this amount is imported from Belgium, France and Germany, as no beet root sugar is manufactured in this country.

"To show the extent and growth of the continental industry in a small country, we may cite the case of Belgium, with a population of 5,600,000. In 1846 the area under cultivation for beet root was only 5,421 acres; in 1866 this was increased to 44,480 acres, and in 1882 to 86,490 acres. The quantities of raw beet sugar manufactured in Belgium were in 1880-81, 68,000; in 1881-2, 73,000; and in 1883 probably 80,000 tons were manufactured in 156 works; that is, about one ton of sugar is obtained from one acre of beet root crop. In France and Germany the area of beet crop and the consequent production of sugar is very much larger. The processes of extraction and purification of sugar from beet are complicated and delicate, requiring both scientific knowledge and capital, as the plant necessary for working up the juice into refined sugar is of a very costly character, and the operations require careful and scientific handling in order to ensure success. The juice contains not only sugar crystallizable and uncrystallizable, but also a considerable quantity of inorganic salts and organic substances other than sugar, and the presence of these latter ingredients prevent a large portion of the sugar from

crystallizing and therefore require to be removed. This removal of the injurious constituents can only be effected when an exact analysis of the juice and of the sugar has been made, and this must be done at each stage of the operation, so that the mode of working shall be properly regulated, and such an investigation is a somewhat complicated process needing skilled chemical knowledge. The quantity of sugar which is rendered uncrystallizable by the presence of inorganic salts or ash is about five times the weight of the ash.

“In order to obtain the sugar which would otherwise be thus lost many processes have been adopted, and of these that involving the use of strontia is the most recent. This method was secretly worked for some years in certain works in Germany, but it has now been generally adopted under the patent of Dr. Scheibler, chemist to the beet root sugar institution. By the use of the strontia process large profits have been made, and the plan has been successfully introduced into France and Belgium. The continental beet-root sugar manufacture, partly of course in consequence of the government bounties, has been a very profitable one, annual dividends as high as 100 per cent. having been paid by some sugar mills. It would seem, however, that owing to the great increase in the number of these establishments the trade has seen its best days.

“The question of the cultivation of sugar beet in the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, though it has received a certain amount of attention in various quarters, has not come to any practical issue. About 1850 Lord Clarendon, then the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ordered an official enquiry on the subject of the growth of beet root in that country, and the results of that enquiry, presented to Parliament in 1852, showed that 78 per cent. of the beets grown in Ireland were rich enough in sugar to be worked, whilst the corresponding amounts for England and Belgium were 75 and 70 per cent. respectively. At that time the West India sugar had the command of the market; the sugar trade has, however, since that date been revolutionized, but no step has yet been taken by agriculturists and capitalists to commence the growth of sugar beet and the manufacture of beet sugar in this country. To produce the 400,000 tons of beet sugar now imported from the continent we should need as many acres, but as the beet crop is taken only every three years the total acreage required would be 1,200,000. A large proportion of this, if not the whole of it, could be found in Ireland, and there can be no doubt that the introduction of such an industry would do much to improve the general agriculture of that country.”

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DAIRY AND CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1889.

- I. DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO.
II. DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN ONTARIO.
III. CREAMERIES ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,



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1890.

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I.—DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

OFFICERS FOR 1890.

<i>President</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. B. LANE, Dorchester Station
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	BENJAMIN HOPKINS, Brownsville
<i>2nd Vice-President</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	JOHN PRAIN, Harriston.

Directors :

Division No. 7.—JAS. DICKSON, Atwood.

Division No. 8.—SENATOR McCALLUM, Stromness.

Division No. 9.—E. CASSWELL, Ingersoll.

Division No. 10.—WILLIAM MESSER, Bluevale.

Division No. 11.—THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Stratford.

Division No. 12.—WILLIAM SYMINGTON, Camlachie.

Division No. 13.—ALEX. McLAREN, Strathroy.

<i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	C. E. CHADWICK, Ingersoll.
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<i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. C. HEGLER, Ingersoll.
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<i>Auditors</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	} J. S. PEARCE, London. JOHN ROBERTSON, London.
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<i>Representatives to Western Fair, London</i>	-	} JOHN GEARY, London. JOHN S. PEARCE, London.
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LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR 1890.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Ankernman, Samuel.....	Fairview.	Chalmers, Alexander	Kincardine.
Acheson, A	Listowel.	Cranston, R. R.....	Lawrence.
Alexander, George.....	Parkhill.	Cuddie, Robert.....	Woodstock.
Allison, William.....	Rothsay.	Clark, C. A	Tavistock.
Agur, E.....	Dunkeld.	Cook, J. W	Ingersoll.
Angus, William	Newry.	Dillon, Thos. J	Bluevale.
Archibald, L. C	Antigonish, N.S.	Dickson, James	Atwood.
Brodie, John	Gladstone.	Dobell, John	New Salop, England
Ballantyne, T. J.....	Listowel.	Doering, Henry	Milverton.
Ballantyne, R. M.....	Stratford.	Duncan, Lewis A.....	Newry.
Ballantyne, T., jr.....	Stratford.	Dempsey, D. A.....	Stratford.
Bothwell, Wm.....	Woodstock.	Dempsey, John.....	Fairview.
Barr, George H.....	Winthrop.	Dewan, William.....	Granton.
Bean, W. H.....	Newbridge.	Dutton, J	Milverton.
Bachelor, B	Birnam.	Dobie, Robert J.....	Barton.
Brown, Charles.....	Crediton.	Eaton, T. & Co.....	Toronto.
Bell, A. T.....	Sebringville.	Ellis, Walter.....	Newbridge.
Brown, M. R	Appin.	Edgar, Thomas S.....	Brussels.
Booth, Geo. E.....	Ingersoll.	Flack, Samuel.....	Lavender.
Barr, S.....	Mosley.	Farrington, J. L	Norwich.
Barr, Robert	Ethel.	Gillard, Wm.	Tavistock.
Cleland, Robert	Listowel.	Gardner, Walter.	Braemar.
Chalmers, J. W	Poole.	Gray, Jas. A.	Atwood.
Curtis, D. W.....	Listowel.	Gray, Wm. W.....	Musselburg.
Carroll, William....	Norwich.	Grieve, Thomas.....	Wyandott
Chowens, Richard	Youngsville.	Hyde, Matthew	Stratford.
Carmichael, Jas	Arva.	Hends, W. W.....	Delaware.
Clark, J. S.....	Warwick.	Harris, William	Monkton.

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Hopkins, J. E.....	Brantford.	McDermott, Jas.....	Fordwich.
Howard, Samuel.....	Gorrie.	Nimmo, Thos	Ripley.
Hopkins, B	Brownsville.	New, Chas	Ingersoll.
Hunter, Edward.....	Woodstock.	Parker, A.....	Rockford.
Hoover, J. M.....	Springfield.	Pomeroy, Wm.....	Mitchell.
Jack, Hugh.....	Newton.	Prain, John.....	Harriston.
Jones, A. T	Stratford.	Pelton, Alfred.....	Courtice.
Johnston, Robert.....	Granton.	Pearce, John S.....	London.
Knechtel, Moses.....	Milverton.	Robertson, R.....	Gladstone.
Kelley, Thos. E	Otterville.	Robertson, John.....	Gladstone.
Lee, S. R	Brooksedale.	Reid, Aquilla	Bervie.
Leitch, Dugald	Strathroy.	Reid, Henry.....	Devizes.
Lane, J. B.	Dorchester Station.	Schragg, C.....	New Hamburg.
Laing, Samuel	Lakelet.	Schragg, David.....	New Hamburg.
Mabee, J. D	Stratford.	Snell, John.....	Newark.
Messer, William	Bluevale.	Symington, Wm.....	Camlachie.
Meyers, Geo. A.....	Dorchester.	Sillifaut, Stanley.....	Birnam.
Morrison, John	Newry.	Steinhoff, J. W.....	Brantford.
Muir, John B	Avonbank.	Stacey, Thomas	Fullarton.
Morrison, James	Henfryn.	Starke, Robert A....	Goderich.
Miller, Thomas B.	Burgoyne.	Southwick, Henry.....	Avonton.
Morton, Robert	Cassel.	Stanley, William	London.
Matheson, W. A.	Ingersoll.	Stewart, Charles.....	Flesherton.
Marshall, W. J.	Stratford.	Sellers, T. B.....	Conn.
Morrison, John C.	Winthrop.	Thompson, sr., Wm.....	Arkona.
Marr, Enos	Forks Road.	Todd, J. E.....	Huntsville.
Mallory, T. C	Yarmouth Centre.	Thompson, Geo.....	Bright.
McLean, W. H.	Crinan.	Warner, F. H	Blenheim.
McLaren, A. F.	Stratford.	Wright, Thomas.....	Stratford.
McKellar, D. N.	Corbett.	White, Henry.....	Pine River.
McCrimmon, Sherman	Otterville.	Wood, Wm	Molesworth.
McAllister, Samuel	Donegal.	Williams, J. F.....	Culloden.
McTaggart, Geo. E ...	White Oak.	Wilford, John.....	Shakespeare.
McIvoride, Wm.	Varney.	Wilson, William.....	Rothsay.
McLaren, James	Ingersoll.	Whitelaw, R. J.....	Woodstock.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

The thirteenth annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, was opened at 2 p.m., January 5th, 1890, in the City Hall, Stratford, the president, Robert Cleland, Esq., of Listowel, in the chair.

PRESIDENT'S OPENING ADDRESS.

President Cleland in opening the convention, said :

GENTLEMEN,—I am sorry to see so few here. I hope, however, before we are through we will have a better attendance. We are in rather an awkward position to-day. All the speakers that we had expected are attending the Creameries' Convention at Seaforth, but we expect they will be here this evening or to-morrow morning. We will have to go on with the appointing of committees, and so forth, in the meantime.

You will be aware, most of you, that we made a little departure in one respect from the usual practice. It had been customary to make a charge for admission to the hall. I think one of the aims of this association has been to reach the patrons of cheese-factories and farmers generally, and I know the 25 cents admission kept a good many back. We have removed that fee this year again for the purpose of getting a good turnout of all interested in dairy-farming, and I hope the removal of this fee will result as well as it did at Listowel, where we had such a grand meeting two years ago. The convention at Listowel was one of the best attended we ever had.

One thing I will try to impress upon you is this, that we must have one hundred members at a dollar apiece. It requires this according to law to enable us to get our Government grant, and I hope that every man in the cheese business, and a great many others besides, will come forward and become members. We cannot get along without the almighty dollar. (Laughter.)

In the last two years you all know we have gone on with a system of dairy inspection, and it entails quite a large expense. Two years ago, when we started this thing, we had somewhere in the vicinity of \$1,100 in hand, and we employed that year four inspectors at \$600 apiece, and with that and all other expenses of the Association, we came out at the end of the year \$700 behind. This was due to the fact that a great many factories did not take advantage of the system and did not contribute towards paying for the inspections. We think they have all

received the benefit, and I hope every factory in the country will therefore do its share and thereby lessen the difficulties with which the board has to contend in meeting these expenses. For the present year we have four inspectors; we reduced their salaries a little, and yet after all we have a deficiency of \$600. Had it not been for our paternal Government giving us a supplementary grant last year I do not know what we should have done. We will have to go back again this year, and I hope they will have the good sense and generosity to meet us as they did before. We will require it all.

I am very glad to be able to say that, so far as I can learn—I have it from all the cheese-buyers—these inspectors have been an immense advantage to the country. At least if we have not improved the quality to a very great extent we have improved in the way of making uniform cheese more than we ever did before; this is due in great measure, I may say, to the inspectors. The inspectors were new to that work, and no doubt as the thing goes on they will be able to make it a greater success than it has been in the past.

The chief object from the outset of this Association has been to educate cheesemakers in their business, to collect all the information and all the experience we could possibly get together for the purpose of making cheesemakers as thoroughly competent as possible. It is a proud position our cheese occupies as the leading article in the English market, and it should be our endeavor to keep it there. That has been one of the uses of this Association, and, I think, in that direction the past few years perhaps there has been more progress made than in many years after its first start.

There is one thing I would say about the inspectors. I think it will be a grand thing in the time to come to make them the prosecutors irrespective of the factorymen. I think the ends of justice have been defeated because factorymen did not care to prosecute for fear they were going to lose a patron, or something of that kind. But, I think, if you would make it imperative that the inspectors be the prosecutors in every case it would have a capital effect in preventing tampering with milk, and anything we can do for the prevention of fraud or adulteration is a far better thing than to find it out and then to prosecute. I think if this system is going to be carried on the Government should come to the front and not only make the supplementary grant they did last year but make it more. I do not see why the Government should not appoint milk inspectors as well as inspectors of anything else. They have inspectors of licenses, inspectors of weights and measures, and why should they not have milk inspectors; but it would be well even if there were such officers paid by the Government that they should be under the control of the Dairymen's Association. If we go on with the inspection system this year—as I hope we will—I would be glad to have it made imperative on every factory to contribute towards the payment of the inspectors. There are a great many cases where delinquencies have been settled and where the factories grudged to contribute towards their payment.

You will be aware that during last year this Act of ours was declared to be *ultra vires* of the Ontario Legislature. I am told now that the Government has appealed, and the matter has not been decided. The Act passed by the Dominion Government last year got such a mutilation that it is almost inoperative. I do not think it meets the wants of the case. I think the Ontario Act contains some very important clauses that are not in the Dominion one. For instance, in the Dominion one they do away with the right of entry. The Ontario Act provided that in case of suspicion of delinquency the factory could send the inspector on to a farm to see the milk and test it. They do away with this. If you go on a man's farm to inspect his milk you are liable to be hauled up as a trespasser. I think the wording is something like this: "That it has to be tested against pure

milk." Well, I think that is a grand mistake. Every one of you knows that there is not a factoryman in the country but could point to one patron who sends fully better milk than another, yet very likely you may be doing the man who sends the inferior milk an injustice if you accuse him of adulteration. I do not think that plan will be adopted, for the Ontario Bill was far ahead of that. It made the man his own standard, and gave the inspector the right to enter his farm and test the milk. The Dominion Act does away with that, and if the Dominion Act is to be the law we must try and do something to get it amended.

I will say a word or two about testing. We have now been working with these testers for a long time, and as far as I am concerned I think the tests we have now are thoroughly to be relied upon for all practical purposes. I do not know about the tests of analysers. They may be better, but for all practical purposes I think what we have been using are all we need in the meantime. It has been talked of appointing an analyst, and sending the milk on to be analysed, say in Toronto, but this appears to me to be impracticable. I do not think in a hot summer day the analyst would find the milk in the condition it left the factory, under our present system.

Seeing the importance of this dairy business of ours—one of the most important branches of agriculture in this part of the country—I think it will be admitted on all sides that it is the best spoke in the wheel—we should do everything in our power to foster and encourage its development. I am glad to tell you that the large majority of cheese patrons are honest, but there are some rogues amongst them, and it is for detecting these that we want this protection. Anything we can possibly do for protecting the honest men against the rogues, that is the thing we ought to do our best to accomplish, and I think the tests we have are perfectly adequate for that purpose. (Applause.)

The President named the following Committee on Order of Business:—

A. F. McLaren, Robert M. Ballantyne, W. Messer, James Dickson, John Robertson and John Prain.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CHEESE TRADE.

Mr. C. E. CHADWICK, the Secretary, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I am very happy to meet you again on this occasion. This is an important Association—it has been in existence for a good many years past, and I think has stamped its importance upon our country at large in its results. I, with the President, have to express my regret that so far we have such a small attendance. In this great city of Stratford, that has the enviable reputation of being a leading centre for the cheese industry, I should have thought the holding of this convention would have been sufficient to have drawn out a large assemblage to hear the deliberations of those who will be called upon to address you on this occasion. I hope we shall overcome this before the session is over, and have a better and even a larger and intelligent assemblage to hear what comes of what we are called to discuss.

I was glad to hear what our President had to say in regard to the application of the various things relating to this industry. There is always something to learn, and I pity the man who is so full that he cannot hold any more. I hope

there are none here in that condition. I hope that every gentleman who has come here, has come with the view of obtaining more knowledge than he is now possessed of. As we go on through life no man can learn too much.

When this industry first commenced it was in a very feeble condition. It has gradually grown to be one of the most important industries in our country; one which brings a vast amount of wealth to our country every year. When I tell you that we have received about \$70,000,000 in hard cash from this industry in that time, it may surprise some of you. But these are literal facts. Taking the trade and navigation returns for the past ten years, I find there were about \$68,500,000 of dairy products exported during that period. The past year added to that will bring it considerably over \$70,000,000. This is an industry of no trifling importance. These seventy millions have been disseminated amongst the manufacturers of Ontario, and through them has been promotive of everything that appertains to our progress in life. It is money we are all after. If we make good use of it, it will promote our best interests.

Now, we meet annually in this way for the purpose of discussing the progress we have made in these matters during the year that has passed. I hope every year adds to the knowledge of dairymen to that degree that it makes his business a more interesting study for him and a more perfect occupation, and I am quite satisfied that if you take advantage of those means placed within your reach and apply them in a common sense way, you will go on improving. I suppose there is no manufacture in Canada that takes as high rank in the British market as the cheese produce. This is creditable, but you cannot stop there. You must either be retrograde or progressive, and I, for my part, think meetings like this are as likely to benefit you in the calling you are engaged in as anything else you can do.

With regard to the Inspectors, I have had some little experience with them. I make a point of always consulting with them, enquiring as to their progress and the result of their labors, and I assure you there is the greatest degree of satisfaction with the amount of good that is being done through their efforts, and I think there should be a very strong effort made to continue this course of instruction from year to year, as by that means there will be the best knowledge conveyed to you, that could not be got in any other way. It costs money, but what is that? This money will give you a good return, and you should be only too anxious to perpetuate the system when the Government has been so liberal in paying for its continuation. I think the Government should give substantial aid in this direction, as it is one of the most important branches of the agricultural industry in our country, and I think they cannot do better than spend a share of the surplus they have in their hands in treating this organisation and this industry in the best possible manner. I think it is only paying back to you what you are entitled to. (Applause.)

AN IMPROMPTU DISCUSSION FOR CHEESEMAKERS.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, London, being called upon to lead in an impromptu discussion on cheesemaking, said: I suppose I am to be used a little this afternoon as a sort of stop-gap, but it is well when a man can bring himself into that position that he will allow himself to be used in a legitimate way under any circumstances. Our chairman has just stated the reason why our other speakers are not here. They are mostly at Seaforth attending the Creamery Convention, and there is no doubt at all but they will be.

here for the evening session. I am aware, however, most of you here are cheese men, and I thought cheesemakers would take more liberty in making enquiries in a small meeting like this, where they would have more quiet to collect their thoughts, and that probably we would have a little interchange of expression. There are a number of makers who have had a good deal of experience, and whose experience would be beneficial to others, and I have thought this would be a more profitable way of putting in the time than almost any other way in which the meeting could be occupied.

I have a few ideas to which I should like to call your attention as cheesemakers. I know there is not a cheesemaker in Canada but once in a while has difficulties that he does not know how to overcome. Meetings like these are the opportunities for asking others how they would have acted under the same circumstances, or what counsel they would give. The first thought that strikes me is that it is necessary for the maker to be very particular in attending to his raw material. If you take any other business, either on a large or a small scale, you will find that the best man they can find is the man that is appointed to select the raw material. They all know that the starting point above all is to be seen to, and that is getting the right kind of raw material. Now, I find a good many cheesemakers that do not know what the raw material ought to be. Then some who do know the quality of the raw material make use of milk against their judgment. They pass for good what should have been rejected. The buyers will be very careful, when they come around, in selecting the material made out of it. The makers will find out that their judgment is being tested; that their judgment is being turned into dollars and cents. Now, we have some honest, praiseworthy men who send in sometimes milk that is not good, yet the maker does not like to say it is not good. It is hard to appoint one man to fight these difficulties, but the acting committee of each factory should stand at the cheesemaker's back and say, "If you are satisfied that the best man in the factory is sending poor milk tell him so, and we will stand by you." And the first thing to do is to go out and explain to the farmer that his milk is not good. Don't get up in a passion at him, but take him quietly. I will tell you what a young man did last summer, and that is what you should do. It was in the case of one of the most respectable patrons of his factory, who would not wilfully do wrong, but his milk was so bad that the factory could not use it. The maker had told him time and again that his milk was not good, and had explained how to treat it, but the man said they were doing the best they could. The young man took two hours one afternoon and went to that farmer's house and said to him: "I have come this afternoon to let you see how to take good care of your milk." "Well," said the farmer, if you can make it so that you will be pleased with it to-morrow morning, I will only be too glad to learn." The cows were milked and the milk put into a can just as it used to be. "What do you do with it now?" asked the young man. He said, "We put it all into the milk can and let it stand there. What would you expect me to do with it?" The maker said, "Get a dipper and another milk can," and he took the dipper and dipped that milk—and exposed it to the air—quietly from one can to the other, and when that was done sat down and talked for a quarter of an hour. Then he took the dipper and put it back again and sat down for another quarter of an hour, and he repeated the same thing two or three times. "Now," he said, "you may put that can anywhere where it is clean, and if that milk is not in good shape to-morrow morning I will pay you for it." The farmer looked at him and said, "That is simple enough." The young man said, "That is all that has to be done." The result was, that milk came next morning in just as good condition as any that came to the factory, and that man, the maker said, sent all

his milk in splendid condition after that. I believe there are many farmers whose milk is not just what it ought to be, who would send better milk if they were kindly spoken to and shown how to treat it.

The next thing is to get the raw material day after day in a uniform condition. I believe until cheesemakers learn to have their milk uniform in condition, day after day and week after week, they will never have a uniform product of cheese. You cannot have it; your raw material being a little sour or cold will take longer to ripen at one time than another. There is one thing that you can do, and that is to prepare your milk in a uniform condition before you begin to make the cheese; then, if you have uniform material day after day to begin with, you have almost a uniform action all the day afterwards. Then having uniformity in attending to starting, you will have a uniformity all the way through, which cannot be reached by any other means. One great element in cheese is that entire uniformity of quality is quite an addition to its value; that is what we are all aiming at; that is what everybody connected with the trade is striving to reach—to get the greatest quantity of goods of uniform quality that it is possible to obtain. Now, if you do not grind your curd in a uniform state you will not have a uniform cheese on your shelf. Then, other things being equal, and these two points being carefully noted—equal conditions day after day at the start; equal conditions day after day when your curd is ground ready to salt—you will find that day after day you will have cheese by you of equally fine quality. After that all that is needed is simply care and cleanliness and attention to curing, and if you give your cheese good comfortable quarters they will cure themselves, and they will cure themselves about as uniformly as they were made. If you have them uniform when they go on the shelves, they will be uniform when they come off the shelves, with ordinary care.

These are some things that I think you cheesemakers should take a note of, and take home with you and compare them with your own experience, and come to your own conclusions. What you find to be right, and what you know to be true, from what you have seen, try to get hold of those things and put them into service when you start next spring.

One of the chief difficulties we had last summer was with gassy curds. We had just about attained to as fine a make of cheese as was ever made in Canada, but I am not aware that I ever saw the same amount of gassy curds, or the same amount of milk tainted, and the same amount of difficulty among cheesemakers to get that sort of taint out of the curds. You have to learn what causes that, and how to prevent it. As your chairman says, it is a thousand times better to educate your patrons so that you will not get any tainted milk than to find out how to remove the taint. So far as these thoughts are concerned, they simply have introduced the subject to you. The chairman thought any one in the audience should have the liberty of opening up the discussion in any way he considered best.

The PRESIDENT—The question is open for discussion, and we will be glad of any suggestions you can make. The quality of our cheese is a matter of the greatest importance. We have attained to about the right place and we want to keep there. If there is any one who has had any difficulty, or who has learned anything that may be of use or benefit to those engaged in this business during the past year, we will be glad to hear it.

Mr. FLACK.—I never could have that uniform quality which Mr. Robertson speaks of, owing, I suppose, to the change in the weather. Some days are quite cool and favourable for keeping milk, and other days quite warm and unfavour-

able, and I have got milk which made gassy curds, although I think the patrons took pretty good care of it. I would like to know if the weather has any effect upon the ripening of the milk?

MR. ROBERTSON.—That is one of the things makers have to learn. You found, last June, a good many of you, that your milk was slow. I have been in factories where they were working away at eight and nine o'clock at night. If those men had just kept over a few gallons of nice, well kept milk, brought in during the morning, and, when they got their milk all into the vats and found out its condition, used up this old milk, they would not have had so much difficulty. We have to adapt our conditons to the weather.

MR. DILLON.—I use what I call the cup test to try when the milk is ripe. I take a teacupful of milk and a teaspoonful of rennet that I know the strength of and add to the milk and arrive at my conclusions as to whether the milk is ripe. I take 12 to 13 seconds with the milk at 86 degrees.

MR. FLACK.—I have not been troubled so much this last year as I was two years ago with gassy curds. We put on hot water in the sink and kept turning the curds; but with the best care we cannot make so good a quality of cheese from tainted milk as if we have good milk at the start.

MR. ROBERTSON.—If you throw hot water on a curd in the sink it will destroy the color of the cheese.

MR. FLACK.—Just a little sprinkling. Is it necessary to color cheese?

MR. ROBERTSON.—The market requires that some of it should be colored.

THE PRESIDENT.—I am very much pleased to tell you that we now have Governor Hoard with us from Wisconsin. It is a grand thing that our friends can come across and give us their views without being stopped at the Custom House. I am very glad to introduce him to you for a short time this afternoon, and if there is anything you want to know about breeding or feeding you will be at liberty to ask him any questions.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

Governor HOARD, on coming forward, was loudly applauded. He said:—The President informs me that the large majority of the audience present this afternoon is composed of cheesemakers. Now, I have a few thoughts I want to offer along the line of your work. We are fast approaching, my friends, a condition of affairs that threatens the prosperity of your vocation. The men who produce the milk are getting nervous and restive. I know you begin to see it. There is a constant feeling of rebellion in the minds of the men who produce the milk at the unfair and unequal and unjust way that milk is pooled at the factory. Now, I want to talk to you a few moments and suggest that we give this matter our serious attention. It is impossible for the man who makes cheese to ignore this very important part of his business, and if the cheesemakers do not reflect upon the man who makes the milk you will soon have a very excellent opportunity of reflecting upon the men who do not make any cheese. (Laughter.) Now, with respect to this question of pooling the milk at the cheese factory, our present system is vicious. We put a premium upon dishonesty; we put a premium upon poor milk; we put a premium upon careless breeding; we put a premium upon careless feeding. We are simply paying a premium for quantity and not a premium for quality. Are we going to continue in this stupid and indefensible way

of doing business much longer. In deciding this question the cheesemakers have a great work to perform. We have commenced to wrestle with it in Wisconsin. Already is the creamery driving the cheese-factory out of existence. Why? Because the cheese-factory does not encourage an intelligent man to have the same skill in handling his stock. And I don't know why Canada won't be thrust into the same discussion very soon. Is there any way whereby we can receive milk at the factory upon its merits? Is there anything else but the blind and stupid system we are pursuing at present? Why we might just as well sell gold and copper by the pound at an equal price as to buy milk that contains only 10 or 11 per cent. of solids and another that contains 13 and 15 per cent. of solids at the same price. Now, so far as we have gone in our observations of this question we are clearly convinced that the fatty contents of the milk are a very fair measure of its qualities. Now, understand me, I say that the percentage of fat there is in the milk is a pretty fair way of measuring its quality for cheese-making purposes up to 4 lb. of fat per hundred weight of milk, or 4 per cent. Now 4 per cent. of fat, or 4 lb. of fat per cwt. of milk will produce a standard Canadian cheese. It will make the same good cheese in the States. Now, at certain seasons of the year, particularly in the fall, when the cows have been long in milk and are strippers, as a rule with common cattle there will be an increase of this percentage, so it will run 4.25 and sometimes 5 per cent. Now, it requires a very successful cheesemaker to handle milk having 5 per cent. of fat and not waste it in the whey-vat. It takes a successful cheesemaker, and I have gone through a great many cheese factories and seen 25 cents worth of butter lying upon the top of a whey-vat simply because of a lack of intelligent management. Now, we have been studying this question and as we have not arrived at a solution of it, and I introduced this little topic to-day with the idea that you study it up. I know hundreds and hundreds of farmers—producers of milk—who say that they shall no longer submit to the fact that they are pooling their milk—the product of skill—with another man's milk—the product of stupidity. Now, in one of our separator creameries we handle 12,500 lbs. of milk a day. We have a large number of Jersey grade herds, and we found it impossible to get the men who own those to come in and pool their milk with the others, and we could not blame them. We had to adjust some way whereby we could test their milk and assure them that they would be fairly treated. We instituted a test system, and though it is rather an expensive and cumbrous method, it is a just one. We also tried several other tests, including the oil test. We made 12,000 tests in one summer. It is a live question with us; it is going to be a live one with you, because the present method you are pursuing puts a premium on a man's making a milk with which to cheat his neighbor. In my opinion the question will come in Canada very much quicker than you are anticipating. You would be surprised at the letters I get from all over Canada, and the dissatisfaction that intelligent men express on this matter. Is it not time for you to begin to evolve some thought, and think if there is not some way by which every man will get his due? In my opinion we will come to this conclusion, that the fat there is in the milk will be taken as an evidence of its cheese value. If you will take the casein that is contained in a pound of cheese it is worth only about 2 cents; well, where does the rest of the value come from? Extract all the butter fat out of a pound of cheese and make nothing but a pure casein cheese and you will get about 2 cents for it. That shows you conclusively that at least four times the value of the casein is found in the butter contents. Now, if the intelligent thought and study of the practical men of Canada, foreseeing this evil, foreseeing this difficulty, do not try to remedy it they will suffer the consequences, for you know the Bible says, "The wise man hideth himself, and the foolish pass on and are pun-

ished." (Laughter.) Now, we must remember that the cheese interests of Canada are not secure yet; they are never secure. Constantly new problems are arising, and constantly new judgment and common sense must provide for their adjustment. We are not yet on a fair basis. The basis we have is unbusiness-like. We must begin to do something in this matter. We are going to make a series of experiments in Wisconsin. We are going to carry this question to a practical conclusion next summer, if possible, and we would be glad to see you in Canada do the same thing. We want more knowledge. What we know, my friends, is a primer; what we don't know is a duodecimo. I think we have got to a great perfection, but I tell you that the man who has to handle milk has a mystery before him. He is one man in a million, for there are a great many problems in the handling of milk.

Now, we are going to make another experiment. I explained it to Prof. Robertson and he says he will try to make experiments next summer also in the same direction. Everyone of you cheesemakers know you make a fine cheese in proportion as you deal with a long keeping milk. If you have got a short lived milk on your hands you have never been able to make fine goods, have you? If you have got a milk that is going to turn in an hour or two can you make fine cheese out of it? Will some one answer?

A VOICE.—No, sir

Governor HOARD.—Therefore it is necessary for you, in order to make long keeping, well matured goods, to have milk that is long keeping in its character, that has plenty of age before it sours. Therefore, when it comes to that season of the year when your milk is in no danger of souring, you are always successful in making a better grade of cheese. Now, suppose we take that principle, that we are successful in proportion as we deal with long keeping milk. Now, to see whether there is a good principle there or not, heat the milk quickly to 140 degrees and suddenly cool down to 40 degrees; then proceed with your cheesemaking and see what kind of a cheese it will make. Now, you say "How will I do it." You can heat it quickly if you have steam. The trick of cooling it quickly is just as easy if you have ice-water, and every factory should have plenty of ice. Make what is known as a "beer cooler." We use it altogether in our first-class creameries for cooling cream. It is a series of tin pipes winding one above the other. Cold ice-water is let in at the top of this pipe and runs out at the bottom. The cream is run from the separator and strikes right on the top of this pipe and spreads in a thin film right down over this ice-cold pipe. It can be done in the same way with milk, and it can be suddenly cooled to the temperature of this pipe. Now, if it is possible, by heating this milk to 140 or 160 degrees and suddenly cooling it to 40 or 45 degrees, that you can make just as fine cheese in June or July as in September or October, would it not be something "devoutly to be wished for"? I do not say that the milk would be as favorable as first-class milk; I do not say you can get the milk as right; but I suggest this to some of you experimenting ones that you may make the experiment. We are going to make it, and I throw out these thoughts for you cheesemakers to consider.

Now, I have got another suggestion, and I want to say to you it is going to be practised in Wisconsin. The farmers are commencing to have their calves dropped in September and October. They are going to carry through the winter butter making. That will give them an opportunity to start their calves. Then in the spring the cows will discontinue making butter and make cheese, and they will come to a rest in July and August, and resume business again in September and October. By that means one will so combine the cheese and butter factory

and so adjust matters that the farmer can have an opportunity to raise good stock. Remember that the cow is a boarder with the farmer, and the time to board her for nothing is when she is doing the least and needs the least to keep her. I throw out some of these hints for you to consider, and suggest to you that it would be an excellent thing to begin to get them into shape. (Applause).

Mr. LEITCH.—Our cows do not give rich enough milk. They probably only give 3 per cent. of butter fat in July, and in September and October, when the quality is better, 4 per cent. As for any change in our system, we are far behind you in intelligence. In Wisconsin they take the editor of an agricultural paper and elect him Governor; in Ontario we take some of these old fashioned lawyers and send them to Parliament. (Laughter.) Sometimes I see Mr. Hoard's paper, and I consider it in advance of most of the papers on this continent. Then as Governor he can give a good many hints to the Legislature; but here if a man is a little rich we put him down to Toronto in the Legislature, and very likely he is in the Cabinet, but it is very hard to get anything out of him. Consequently if we make changes we will have to pay for them ourselves. We must get inspectors or chemists. Now, I have 110 patrons, and, consequently he would have to analyse 110 different samples of milk, probably, in one day. Who is going to pay that man? We have a few inspectors around this Province and the Government would hardly give any assistance in paying for them, but we have to depend on the factories, and unless the Government gives us assistance, I do not see how we could change our system. There are a great many things we might do if we could only get more assistance. I believe in the system of taking the fat as the standard of value. In Wisconsin, Mr. Hoard says, they have Jersey cattle, but that is not the case around here. Here the farmer must have a beef beast to sell when he is through milking her. Consequently we have only grade Durham cattle, and in looking over the quality of the milk in my factory I find there is very little difference in the percentage of solids in the milk of one herd from another. I don't think there is a difference of one-half per cent. in the year. Then if Mr. Hoard's suggestion was adopted if I was not a good scholar I could not make out the fractional part of what each man should get. I would like to hear others as to how we could carry out the suggestions practically.

Governor HOARD.—I told you how far we had gone on one line. Now we are making butter. We are confronted with the same questions there. When we started our creamery there were a number of farmers who owned Jersey cattle and they would not pool their milk with those who owned common herds. The question was how to get that milk into the factory. Now, we had to make some adjustment to get it there. It is the same problem with you; but here is a point: you spoke of these men having certain cattle; is there any encouragement for them to have other cattle? Is there any encouragement for a patron of any one of your factories to go to work to improve his cattle?

Mr. LEITCH.—Not with the system we have now.

Governor HOARD.—Well, can you hope to exist on the repression of others?

A VOICE.—Not very long.

Governor HOARD.—Now, these are the questions. People are beginning to see that a cow must be just as distinctly bred to her purpose as pigs or horses are. One man told me that the farmers of Ontario produced on the average only 3,000 pounds of milk per cow annually for the cheese factory, and that the farmer gets a net sum of \$26 for three thousand pounds of milk. I know it is impossible for that man to keep a cow in Ontario for less than \$30 during the year, and the farmer is only getting \$26 out of the cheese factory and has to trust to luck to get

the other \$4. It is pretty nearly time for the cheesemaker to look this thing square in the face. The farmer will not everlastingly do a starvation business, and when you see a system that absolutely blocks the way it is your duty to do everything towards the adjustment of matters, so that the farmer can get encouragement for the work of his brains. Therefore, I say that this question is coming to the front, and the cheese men of the Province will be wise if they appreciate this question and adjust themselves to it. It is certainly a very anomalous state of affairs we have at present. I propose before I am through with this convention to give you a little talk or study from the 124 patrons in my factory, and I know in that factory we grade according to the talent he bestows on the milk supplied. But you do not give a man an opportunity for extra talent—for extra quality of milk. You simply induce him to give a larger quantity, and you are not always sure how it gets there. (Laughter.) That is another thing. You put a premium upon water, and not upon milk. It is a premium to him to produce a skim milk cow. (Laughter.) As long as you continue that system you will just force the farmer into a constant fraud against himself. Is there any way out of it? I am not so clearly certain how, but I am sure it is coming. In our own creamery we have to study our patrons. To one man we paid \$70 a head for his milk, and returned him his skimmed milk. There is another man in the same factory to whom last year we only paid \$40. What sort of a condition would it have been if the man to whom we paid \$70 were obliged to be measured by the standard of the man who received \$40. Now, this is the question we have had to consider in the creamery business, and it is going to come in cheese-making just the same. Then, as I said before, there are other adjustments. The dairymen are getting tired of killing their calves and selling everything off the farm, and being obliged to put up with an insufficient amount of return, and so we must study if there is not some way out of the difficulty whereby he may be able to replenish his herd. At present there is constant depreciation. There is a constant tendency towards poorness and poverty in the cow under our present system of cheesemaking. I submit to you whether we have not been running along with our eyes shut, and whether we had not better begin to make new adjustments.

A VOICE.—I don't think the cheesemakers are to blame for the present state of things. The farmers own the factories themselves. The cheesemakers are employed to make the cheese by the pound.

Governor HOARD.—But I am asking the cheesemakers to turn missionaries. They are the only ones who come to these conventions.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Probably I have had an opportunity of finding out the feeling more readily than some others, and I have had that very question asked of me, if I knew anything of that system, or if I knew anything about how a plan might be adopted whereby every man might be paid the proper value for his milk, the same as he is for his oats, barley, or anything else he has to sell. I have met with some intelligent men, who are directors of factories, who have told me that as soon as any fair, honest, simple way could be devised whereby each patron would be paid according to the value of the milk that he put in, they were perfectly ready to adopt it. But the difficulty is to get it so understood that you could get farmers to see that it would really ultimately be for their own benefit. As Mr. Leitch has suggested, it would cost a good deal. I know that there are some of our well-doing men thinking over this question, and especially the men who have been improving their stock and improving the quality of their milk. I could name you one factory where one man's milk after it was analysed went a fraction over 5 per cent. fat, and the poor sample that came into that factory was

only 2.5 per cent. of fat, and the man who put in the poor quality was paid just the same as the other. If we can use the cheesemaker it is the most direct way of influencing the farmers.

Mr. LEITCH.—Will an average grade Jersey give a larger percentage of solids than an average grade Durham?

Governor HOARD.—Yes, sir; the grade Jersey will average a larger percentage than any other grade animal, unless it is a Guernsey.

Mr. LEITCH.—We have very little experience with Jerseys. Those who have them make pets of them. Of course we read of them, and when we read of their giving 4 and 5 per cent. of butter-fat, I think it is owing to the treatment and care. You remember Professor Arnold was sent over to England a few years ago, and he found that although the cattle were mostly Durham grades there the average cow gave 27 pounds of milk a day. They were well taken care of, and had every possible good treatment. When he went to the Island of Jersey he was astonished at the yield of butter from the native Jersey; it was so much inferior to that of the Jerseys in the United States; and he came to the conclusion that it was the feeding that made the difference. The cattle were tethered along the roads and fed on cabbage leaves, and he considered that one of the reasons why so much milk was received from them in the United States was on account of the better treatment they received there, and I think there is a good deal in this high feeding.

Governor HOARD.—What is to hinder the Shorthorn men feeding just as well?

The PRESIDENT.—How do the Holsteins stand there in your estimation?

Governor HOARD.—We have two separate and distinct families of Holsteins. We have certain breeders who are developing the solids to the extent of striving to make a cow so that she will give more solids in the milk. These Holsteins are standing well. Then we have another class that have no regard for anything but quantity. These are not standing well. Opinion is becoming divided in the United States on that question.

The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called for nominations of members of the Nominating Committee, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: A. F. McLaren, J. E. Hopkins, John Prain, James Dickson, Mr. Symington, Mr. Messer, John Robertson.

The following were chosen members of a committee to report upon some experimental cheese exhibited by Prof. Robertson: Messrs. Robert Ballantyne, A. F. McLaren, Wm. Jack, Wm. Steinhoff.

THE PAST REVIEWED.—THE IMPORTANCE OF SKILL.

Prof. ROBERTSON was then introduced, and received with loud applause. He said: I am very glad to have an opportunity of speaking to a convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in the famous old town of Stratford, and while I have no set speech for to-night—not expecting to have been called upon—I have thought I would give you a short talk on last year's work by the

Association; and then, after that, a half-hour's address on the application of skill to your business in making fine cheese. Whenever I come to a convention of dairymen I have a consciousness that I stand speaking to hungry men,—not that you are ill-fed—but that dairymen more than most people, have a recognition of that feeling of true manhood which finds expression in “I want to know.” A good dairyman is always hungry for knowledge, and if I can help to satisfy your appetite to-night—well, I will even empty myself that you may be blessed with the little knowledge I have to give.

In the last year's operations we have had a rather exceptional experience. I think never before were the officers of the association so active in trying to serve you and promote the interests of cheesemaking in Western Ontario. This is no reproach on the services of the past officers, but is merely a statement of this: that the present officers have recognised the present great needs and have risen to the occasion and done their duty like honest men, your servants. (Applause.) The work of last year was more than usually satisfactory to the men who had the best chance of following this work. I expect you will find that some farmers—the kind of men who will always complain of the law that punishes guilt—the men who are always trying to get the better of their neighbors—when they are taken into court for wrong-doing, will have no kindly feeling for the man who has been a minister of justice. Hence, our inspectors may expect that some men will say bad things of them, but “blessed are ye when men speak evil of you falsely.” Ontario was the Province in the whole world that first adopted this means of helping the dairymen by the work of travelling inspectors, and now intelligent people are following the example around the whole globe, and even conservative old Scotland has not only taken the example but has come to this Province for men to carry that example into practice. (Applause.) If you can find a Scotchman following you, you may be sure you are travelling in the right road. (Laughter.)

Now, our satisfaction with our enterprise in this way is not all sentimental, for it has materialized itself this past summer into real, negotiable cash that has come into this Province as its consequence. I have been taking some pains to scan the comparative prices realised in Ontario and the State of New York—the State lying alongside of us—which is our competitor and which previously excelled us. Last year we got over \$475,000 more than we would have got had our cheese been sold at the average price realised by New York. (Applause.) This was not in consequence of speculation, but because the Englishmen would give 4 to 6 shillings more in London for our fancy cheese than for any other brought over the Atlantic. That was one of the direct results of the early employment of inspectors and instructors, who brought about a uniform system of making cheese and raised the standard of quality of the product of the poor factories as well as the good ones.

I regret to-night very much the absence of my esteemed friend, Mr. Ballantyne, the one man who stood manfully out with a clear judgment and read the end of this from the beginning—(cheers)—the man who, with far-seeing prescience, could divine the result of taking hold of this work. I give honor to any man who, like Mr. Ballantyne, has put Canada in the forefront and has materialised his thought in this direction, clear from Lake Erie to Montreal. We have in this city of Stratford a man who has given himself to the dairymen of this Province, and I hope if he is not rewarded here the good Lord will remember his services hereafter. I do not speak irreverently, but any man who gives himself to help the farming population of the country to make it easier to clothe and educate their families, and to add comfort to their homes, is a man doing the

best work that God entrusts to human hands or human intellect, and I give credit to Mr. Ballantyne because he has done this unselfishly, without seeking reward from his fellows. (Loud applause.)

Then I look back and see that cheesemakers are, perhaps, beginning to feel rather favorable to the endeavors of the Association along the line of its late work. They are not confining themselves to reading hints as to how to get through two hours earlier in the day, or to get an average that will read rather better than their neighbors'. The Association is beginning to lead the cheesemakers to look to a larger sphere of operations, and not to confine their thoughts to a narrow cheese vat, or to drown their intellects while considering its contents, but with eyes of observation to look out around and see where to apply themselves to make profits better and how to keep a better cow which at the least cost will give better milk. Cheesemaking has not been paying the farmers of this Province as it should have been paying, and cheesemakers can never afford to live satisfactorily upon the losses of the farmers. But if cheesemakers will reach up to lead the farmers to multiply their profits they will get an advantage from the increased abundance the farmers have. If they are far-seeing enough to plan, not to get the whole of the profit, but a share of it, and not so much to reduce the average pounds of milk per pound of cheese, as to raise the average amount of production of 3,000 pounds of milk per cow to 6,000 pounds, they will not have to complain so much about what they are paid for making a pound of cheese. If the farmer gets, instead of 3,000 pounds of milk per cow, 6,000 pounds, he will not be so cheese-paring in regard to the cheesemaker's compensation.

Then cheesemakers render the best service they can to the factories in which they work when they expect something for something. I do not like a cheesemaker to expect something for nothing. I do not like a man to expect 95 cents per hundred-weight for doing the work of a man worth a dollar a day; and I do not expect the cheesemaker to give something for nothing, to give the skill of a man worth \$125 a month with his board, for such wages as would pay a man who can only shovel coal \$1.25 per day without his board. I would have a union to encourage the factory owners to pay for skill, lest the skill be driven out and the whole business goes down, and the whole province suffers from the loss. I would have a man earning \$60 a month or quit and be a man somewhere else. (Applause.) I will say further that as there will be a small chance, on account of the multiplicity of other subjects, of discussing cheesemakers' interests here, I would like to have them study the question up, and sometime before the end of March I will hold two meetings west of Toronto for the purpose of meeting them.

I would also have every cheesemaker become an experimental cheesemaker. The whole business of making cheese is experimental. No man knows the peculiar qualities of any cow's milk right down to their ultimate and peculiar characteristics, from day to day, and therefore every day's work is experimental. Now, we will reach safe conclusions only when cheesemakers learn to carry on experimental work with clearness by regarding every relation and result, and when cheesemakers do that they will find by-and-by a plan by which they can make uniformly better cheese.

I would not have a cheesemaker blindly grinding out blind results by routine practice. I would have him so think out his business that his thought will go ahead of his curd-knife or steam-pipe. No machinery and no printed code of instructions can take the place of personal thought with any man who wants to succeed in his business. This is rather trying for some cheesemakers.

It is probably tiresome sometimes for a man to think, or even to be stimulated to thought. Some men dislike to think seriously as much as they would dislike to be called out of bed at half-past four to catch the train by which they might be going to get married. (Laughter.)

I have decided I have talked long enough on that line. I have talked, perhaps in a most informal way.

Now I will excuse the reporter from taking this part of my address, as it was reported elsewhere and will appear in the Report.

(See Prof. Robertson's address on "Skill on Dairy Farming." Report of Eastern Dairymen's Association.)

* * * * *

The following is the conclusion of the address:

I will say a few words about the application of skill in a cheese factory. When a man in a cheese factory has a weighing can all greasy inside and all shattered outside he is not ready to sell skill. He is going to contaminate the milk, and skill and contamination won't go into partnership in dairy work. When a man has not the milk spout washed oftener than once a week he is not going to apply any skill, and he cannot sell skill that way, for skill does not run through a pipe like that. Let me tell you right here that when a man sells anything that he gets from a farmer he never sells at a profit except when he sells skill. You cannot get material from the farm and sell that alone at a profit. When a man makes good butter he sells skill, and that pays, but bad milk and bad butter are so limited in their capacity for holding skill that the buyer never detects the skill, and so he does not pay for it.

Then when a man has a milk vat that has been tainted, and that may be tainted yet for all any observer can tell from its outside appearance, he is not ready to sell skill.

Then when a cheesemaker does not have the hoops in his factory scrubbed oftener than twice a year he may sell some skill, but some how the skill outside is applied unskilfully, and you know if you have skill in a cheese with a rough outside the buyer wants to get the cheese for the price of unskilfully made goods. I will give you a little wrinkle here. If you will buy a few cents worth of borax, and wash your hoops with that once a week, I believe you never would have mould on the sides of the cheese. I have had cheese stored in rather a damp place for a long while, that have been treated in that way, and I cannot find any mould coming on them yet. Skill can be sold in that way to advantage.

Then if a man has a strainer cloth on his vat through which the milk can hardly find passage at all—well, he has dammed the channel of skill. It does not run that way. Suffer me to say a few plain things here. There are cheese-makers who write to me complaining of the careless neglect of the farmer in not airing his milk, when they have a strainer cloth that would completely counteract all the good of aeration. The cheese-maker should remember that it is a good thing not to complain of the mote in his neighbor's eye, when there is a beam in every part of his strainer's eye. (Laughter.)

Then he will have made provision for selling skill when the steam-pipe is in such order that it does not scorch the milk the first thing.

A man provides for selling skill when he buys or prepares the rennet extract before the season begins.

He provides for selling skill when he does not make up his coloring in such a way that may be it will fade away and leave his cheese all like Aberdeen

granite, yellow and black and red. Cheese is not sold on account of its variegated colors. Then he should see that the rennet permeates every part of the whole portion of the milk uniformly.

When the curd is thickened, his skill will enable him to use the knife first that will give him the best service, and while men may differ in this rather unimportant practice, I find the cheesemaker will sell the most skill with the least work by using the horizontal knife first.

And then a man's skill should penetrate all his work, right from the beginning to the end. A man should never try to sell what is barren of skill, but in all his efforts should try to apply skill, skill, skill, and whether he talks, or whether he writes, or whether he works in a field or a factory, the only thing he can sell honestly at a profit is his skill, and therefore, a cheesemaker should ennoble himself, and make himself rich by selling what God gave him a chance to have lots of—skill, talent. (Applause.) When a man sells anything out of a farm or a factory, he sells something of a threefold character: Some material, some labor, and some skill. There is this difference; when a man has material and sells that there is nothing left where the material was. When a man has a ton of plant-food in his soil and sells that there is nothing left of that ton. When a man expends a great deal of strength and sells labor, he has nothing but exhaustion and what there was before. But when he sells skill, the more he sells the more there is left to follow, and it is like the widow's cruse of oil and the meal—the more there is taken out the more there is left to take. If the man who keeps 14 cows to get \$200 will instead of these keep cows that will make him \$40 each in six months, he will just have to keep 5 cows and get the same pay as the man who keeps the 14. If you take the cost of the cows, the cost of the feed and the interest on capital invested, the balance is left for labor and skill. The man who keeps 5 cows instead of 14 and gets \$200 gets big pay for skill. When a man sells pork he does the same thing. When a man sells hogs whose main occupation has been to squeal he does not sell any skill that way. (Laughter.) There are long-backed, long-necked, long-snouted and long-tongued hogs that live for a year and a-half on a man, and then are not willing to die at a profit for his benefit. (Renewed laughter.) A man cannot sell skill in such a package as that, but is trying to sell squeal, and it is not marketable either through a hog or any other channel that the world knows of to-day. And let me say, further, when a cheesemaker brags about his own great ability to make fine cheese, and when the buyer comes around and finds the ability has not materialised in the article he has turned out, he is trying to sell squeal to the buyer, but he cannot succeed in that effort. (Laughter.) If I were occupied in the dignified calling of the law, I would consider that my occupation was to sell skill, and if I tried to sell squeal my client's would think that I was worth \$100 less than nothing per hour. (Renewed laughter.) So, whether we work in a cheese factory, or a farm, if we use skill we will find a good market always. When a man sells a horse for a high price, what does he sell? What do you think he sells? great height or great size, or great power to eat hay? Not a bit of it, but when he has fortified his skill to raise a good horse he will get a good price for it, and for his skill which it embodies. A man says, "I am going to be a well-known man in years to come. I am going to get some large blocks of marble, and I am going to chip off enough marble to make these blocks smaller and different in size and state; then, when I have made these blocks into shapes about the dimensions of a man, I will sell statuary and get my name perpetuated through the ages as a famous sculptor." And he sells strength, and out of his marble block he makes a marble stump, and cannot sell the marble stump except as material for road making. Another man says he will sell skill. From a marble block he makes a statue that

looks back at him almost as though it had life, that man has materialised his skill, and he can sell that skill for anything he asks, and he is more skilful than then when he began. The man who applies skill to his work in any honorable honest line of endeavor, becomes a more skilful man, and the cheesemaker who earnestly strives to sell skill, glorifies work that erstwhile he thought to be drudgery. He is verily doing part of God's work in reasserting his right to have dominion in the world over the products which he handles for the service of men; to do that well he requires skill. (Applause.)

Mr. LEITCH.—You said you were going to have a couple of meetings of these cheesemakers in order to get them better rates. Is it your intention to form a union to grind a little more out of the manufacturers? Now, there is not a single cheesemaker here but has a better coat to his back than I have, and if they can have this I have just as good a right to be protected as they have. But, you have not one word to say for the manufacturers. We pay the makers all we can afford. I give some of my men \$2 a day, and do not like to change any of them, providing they are faithful. Another thing I would like to ask is, did you raise a corn crop at the Model Farm last year? Did you get a full crop?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—Off most of the field. Yes.

Mr. LEITCH.—Did you get as good a crop as in other years?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—Yes, quite.

Mr. LEITCH.—What was the value of your crop?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—Sixteen and a-half tons to the acre; the cost, about \$1.75 in the silo.

Mr. LEITCH.—And what did you value it at in the silo for feeding purposes.

Prof. ROBERTSON.—Every two tons will make as much milk as a ton of ordinary hay.

Mr. LEITCH.—Now, I am one of those men who believe that once in a while, no matter how much skill or labor you may bestow, the winds will come and the rains will come and they will destroy your crop. I have put all the skill and all the labor I could on a field of wheat and before I could get it cut, when I should have had 30 bushels to the acre, I only had 20. I planted corn on naturally well-drained soil, and cold weather came, and winds and rain, and in spite of all I could do I could not get more than half a crop. I think there should be a little allowance made for what we are trusting in Providence to do once in a while. (Laughter). No matter what our skill, there is something comes once in a while about the temperature that we cannot always provide against, and we have laboring men who say that the farmer should pay the laborer so much, but when a farmer has to go back to the field and ask Providence to bless his labors and says: "I must get so much to the acre," he is generally disappointed. Now, who are we going to grumble against? Can we form a union and protest against nature and the Creator? These makers, I think are treated very well. I think we have cheesemakers here who are paid very good wages, and if they only save part of their wages and do not dress quite so fine, and do not spend money quite so freely, I think they can lay up money after paying for their living. I think you should have a little consideration for these manufacturers.

Prof. ROBERTSON on rising to reply was received with applause. He said: I did not say that I was going to hold a meeting of cheesemakers to organise a cheesemakers' union. I did say I intended to hold two meetings of cheesemakers west of Toronto to discuss all the details of their business, and if makers wanted to discuss any grievances they had, they could discuss these and take action.

accordingly. If the good Lord sees fit to blight a crop on my fields, he has not exonerated me from trying my skill to make a good crop grow next year.

Mr. LEITCH.—That won't pay your debts this year. (Laughter).

Prof. ROBERTSON.—If I put my goods on a strong ocean-going steamer to be carried to Liverpool, and the good Lord loosens the tigers of the heavens and the sea, and my goods are swallowed up, will I put them next time in a ship having no strength of construction? Am I relieved from putting them on the best vessel, under the best captain, under the best insurance company I can find? I trow not. While a man cannot fight against his Maker, he should fight with his Maker to rule nature with the skill his Maker gave him, and if he cannot pay his debts this year he can pay them next year. I would not have anyone to say that I lack respect for, that I lack confidence in, Providence; but a good old Highlandman once had too much confidence in Providence to suit my notion of honest, filial reverence for my Father. He was so intent on being reverential that while he was expressing his reverence through a long grace his dog stole his lunch. Then he said, "Next time, Donal, she'll watch and she'll pray." (Laughter). I do not think my friend Mr. Leitch, misunderstood me, not a bit of it. I merely inculcated this, that the man who will use skill in his business need not grind his cheesemaker down, but will so study his business that he can command and receive his own price for his own skill. (Applause).

Governor HOARD being called on to wind up the meeting with a story said: Listening to this brother here (Mr. Leitch) puts me in mind of a story. If I rightly understood our worthy brother, he has a very shrewd way of bringing out a man by pleading the other side. If I rightly understood him, he thinks it is a pretty hard thing to get along in this world. In other words that the race of life contained no fair show for any man. God was conspiring against him and the devil was against God. (Laughter). Between the whole of this thing, the only one that comes out on top, it seems me, is the fellow who does not exercise any provisional skill. (Laughter). Well, now, you know, with respect to this race of life, the longer I study the philosophy of life and the older I get, the more am I convinced that brother Robertson is right—that it is the skilful men, the men who study towards the production of a profitable product, that really work and secure the best return for their labor. I knew a man in Wisconsin who in 28 years amassed \$100,000 in straight farming who never did a day's work. He could not work, being afflicted with what is known as shaking palsy. I said to him once "To what do you attribute your success?" He mused for a moment and he answered in a way that made me muse, "To the fact that I never could do a day's work." "Well," but I said, "that is a very strange answer. It is the last answer in the world I should expect a farmer to give." He said, "I will show it to you. I am reputed to be worth \$100,000. Probably that is somewhere near it. I have a \$60,000 farm. When I commenced I saw these two things, that if I depended on myself to do the work, I had no future before me, that it was impossible for me to make a dollar upon that basis, and that if I did make any money it would be as a profit on other men's labor. I saw that I was a manufacturer and must make a profit on other men's labor. And that is the case with every other man." This man saw that he was a manufacturer, and must make a profit on other men's labor, and if a man confines his profits to his own labor he has simply a hired man's profit. He will measure himself by a hired man's return. Therefore, he said, "I saw that in order to get a large reward I must learn how to handle the work of one hired man, and, just as I could enlarge my horizon to two hired men, then to three, then to four," and when he died he had about twenty-five men at work on his premises. Now, this man was a

phenomenal success, but mind you, he was also a marvel of attention to detail. He was the most successful farmer I ever saw in Wisconsin. He did not rely upon doing this labor himself, but in furnishing the judgment. There is where the secret is. A skilful judgment will make an unskilful thing profitable, but an unskilful judgment will be totally at a loss in any hand.

Now, this story that I was reminded of is entitled "It was'n't no fair race." About 40 miles out of the city of Boston is a little typical Massachusetts village—not so much one of that sort of backwoods hamlets, but one of those little hamlets of 400 people. Well, you know how they live. Everybody knows everybody else's business and everybody knows all the gossip and all the news and where everybody goes to and when everybody comes up, and what kind of a night-shirt everyone wears, down to the most infinitesimal part of every detail. In that town there was a shrewd old undertaker that did the burying for that section of country, and he had a very light mare and used to hitch her up on the cart once in a while, and taking the best side of the road would show the boys how vain are all things here below. Well, a livery man in Boston got his eye on this mare and made up his mind she had lots of talent and if transplanted to Boston there would be lots of profit in her. And so he thought he would side up to this old Yankee and get the mare from him at a low price. So he came down to the village and watched the mare for a day or two, but did not let on what he was after; he looked mysterious. Folks said they guessed he was a detective. (Laughter). By-and-by he looked up to see old Mr. Simpson, who was hoeing in the garden in the early morning—puttering round, ready if there was any funeral to go to his post.

"Good morning, Mr. Simpson," opens the man from Boston.

"Good morning," says Mr. Simpson, "good morning."

"Nice morning."

"Yes, sir, nice enough; no rain though."

"Yes, it is a little dry."

"Yes, I observed the same thing."

And so he commences that little kind of fencing. You know how it is. People always talk about anything and everything but what they intend to talk about. They get out their jack-knives and whittle and by-and-by side up to one another until they are looking at each other square in the eye. They think it is wonderfully smart—cute, you know. So the livery man plans all his preliminary talk and by-and-by he says:

"Well, Mr. Simpson, I had some business here and I saw your mare—lively mare."

"Oh, yes, she's lively enough, lively enough, but nothing that you call exceptional yet."

"Well, I presume so."

"I noticed you aspeeding of her."

"Oh, just exercising her a little; she's a good mare."

"Well I have a friend up in Boston who has a dead match and I think you should—"

"Hey! Presume likely she'd match most anything."

"Well, I thought I'd come up to see you about it." And so he kept on but could not make anything out of the old Yankee. He seemed to catch on and then went off on to other subjects again and by-and-by the livery man thought he would bring him to a standstill.

"I was talking to Hobson this morning, and he told me she was a good mare, but he incidentally told me that he passed you." Suddenly the old man seemed to awaken to a great deal of interest in his conversation.

"Hey?"

"He merely incidentally mentioned that he passed you."

"He did, did he; said he had passed me, Hobson did? Well, I don't know nothin' at all who you be, or what's yer name; ye may be the best man in the world, and then may be ye aint, ye know (laughter.) It is jest that way, but seein' as how ye had interest enough to come up and talk about my mare—and Hobson said he passed me, hey!—I better tell ye a little about that mare. Ye see I do the beryin' for the hull country around here. When, folks die I plant 'em. (Laughter.) Wall, old Squire Jones he died. He was the healthiest man, I suppose, in these here parts—never knowed a man could beat his size—weighed about 400 pounds. Hobson he never agreed with Jones—always argufyin' about politics and religion. Old Jones didn't know what to make on it ye know, but Hobson he thought it was smart ye know. So when Jones died he didn't want him to die. (Laughter.) He didn't believe in goin' on that way. So when Jones was buried he thought it would be a cussed smart thing to jest hitch up his horse and drive past that hull funeral procession. (Laughter.) Well, ye know ye cannot calc'late on some men that have queer ways of satisfyin' themselves. So he started in and got along with the tail end of the procession; nobody was interferin' with him. He got along up through to the head of the procession where I was with the hearse and the mare and the 400 pounds of remains. (Laughter.) Wall, I should hev' let him go by along with the rest, but the mare didn't seem to think as I did about it, and she let right out. (Laughter.) I think she was sensible. (Laughter.) I never did feel right about holdin' her back. She let right up the road. There we was—the mare, and the hearse and the 400 pounds of remains, but you can see for yourselves that it wa'n't no fair race. How could it be with the mare and and the hearse and the 400 pounds of remains, and the hull fun'ral procession tacked on behin' and Hobson aflyin' lightly. But he never gained an inch. No, sir; the mare held him right on to it right on to three miles, and then the bearers on horseback galloped up and said, as seein' as how the procession hed arrived at the beryin' ground—if they hed me with the corpse they could put in the time—wall, I pulled up and Hobson went by, but I can tell ye, sir, you can see for yourself, it wa'n't no fair race." (Roars of laughter.)

The convention then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

Mr. THOMAS MACFARLANE, Dominion Analyst, being introduced as the first speaker of the day, was received with applause. He said: Since I have been called upon to speak, I may explain how it is that I have got anything to do with this matter. I am, of course, here on the invitation of your Secretary, and also with the permission of Hon John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, to which Department of the Executive I belong. Now, you may be asking, or it may be very reasonable to enquire, what the Inland

Revenue Department, at Ottawa, has got to do with the adulteration of milk supplied, for instance, to creameries and cheese factories. Well I will try to explain that. In carrying out the provisions of the Adulteration of Food's Act, we have really nothing to do with the milk supplied to creameries and cheese factories. The Dominion Adulteration of Food's Act was enacted for the purpose of preventing the sale of adulterated foods, drugs and agricultural fertilizers to the public, and its object is to punish adulteration in these articles when it is found out. I think that when the Adulteration of Food's Act was passed, the matter of cheese factories and creameries was not taken into consideration, and it is applicable only to those articles which are sold and purchased in the open market. Now, it can scarcely be maintained that milk delivered to a creamery or cheese factory is actually sold. It continues to be, in a certain way, the property of the person delivering it, and therefore we, in carrying out this Act from Ottawa, cannot interfere, so far as that particular Act is concerned, with the milk supply of factories and creameries. But still in the carrying out of the provisions of the Adulteration of Food's Act as regards the milk supply of cities, we have gained a very large amount of experience—we have analysed a great many samples—and of this experience, and of all our laboratory capabilities, the Department is perfectly willing that the creamery and dairy associations throughout the country should have the advantage. Our branch stands ready to help, in any way possible, the dairy inspectors in the carrying out of their business; but we have actually no right to institute prosecutions. I wish you to understand also that the officials at Ottawa do not draw any strongly dividing lines as to what our branch ought or ought not to do, and in general wish us to act whenever we can be of service.

Now, in doing this we have, of course, come in contact with the dairy inspectors, and tried as far as possible to assist them in analysing samples that they have tested, and in that way have tried to give them confidence in their work as they have carried it out.

Moreover, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has arranged that any dairy inspector or other person may have lots of not less than six samples milk analysed at Ottawa for 50 cents each. This I consider an excellent provision, for the inspectors can thus very readily obtain certainty in doubtful or difficult cases.

In the course of last summer it was suggested to me, although not by any of the officers of this association, that our Adulteration Act might be so modified as to apply to the milk supplied to butter and cheese factories, and the authorities at Ottawa would not, I think, object to doing this in order that you might not only have the advantage of the Act itself, but that you might have the advantage of the machinery which at present exists for stopping the adulteration of foods. I tried to follow up this matter and to ascertain what amendments to the Act would make it effective for our dairymen, but found that certain officials were strongly of opinion that any amendments of this sort at the present time would be very inadvisable, because no longer ago than last session an Act specially designed for the purpose of preventing adulteration of factory milk had been passed. The Act is known as the Burdett Act. Its provisions are known to most dairymen and dairy inspectors, and it was considered that nothing should be done, before the Burdett Act had been given a chance of being applied, nor until its provisions were in operation throughout the country. In fact, it is not likely that the House of Commons would consider any new proposals until the result of the actual, practical application of the Burdett Act had become known to them. So the position now is really this, that dairy inspectors will have to understand that the Burdett Act is the only one they can make use of at present. While

they are carrying that out they will gain experience as to what future amendments are necessary, and can let the officials of your association know in case any amendments are desired.

I have been told that a good deal of tampering goes on with the milk supplied to creameries and cheese factories. I would be very glad to suppose that it does not prevail to the extent that is commonly stated. Still, in order to obtain some information on the subject, I took the trouble of obtaining samples from perhaps sixteen cheese factories in the neighborhood of London last summer. The results of my examination are published in Bulletin No. 11 of the Inland Revenue Department, and anyone who desires may obtain a copy of this bulletin from me at the close of this meeting. I need not refer more minutely to this matter, except to say that evidence of occasional watering and skimming was found at about one-half the factories which at that time received our attention.

Now the question arises as to what means ought to be adopted for stopping this. The ordinary recourse is usually prosecution, but I may mention that the experience in our branch of the Inland Revenue Department has not at all been in favor of such a method of stopping the adulteration of milk or any other food. We find that to conduct a prosecution to a successful issue under the Act as it at present stands is a very costly affair. Not only is it a very unpopular affair to start these suits, but one likely to dissipate the money granted by Parliament for purposes of analysis and investigation. Instead of going to the expense of starting law suits, we adopt the plan of collecting samples, examining them and publishing the results in various bulletins. In these not only are the results given but the names of people who have sold the goods. In this way the public can at once see whose goods are defective in character, and can take their own way of distributing their patronage. As a result of our experience, I venture to throw out this suggestion: whether, after ascertaining that milk has been adulterated by the patrons of cheese factories, it would not be well to publish their names; whether, in that way, it would not be possible to save a great deal of trouble and expense, and actually to produce an improvement in the quality of milk supplied to factories.

Besides making this suggestion, I would venture to go a step further, and say with regard to cheese factories what I said at Seaforth with regard to creameries, that the efforts of this association, and of all interested in this matter, shall be, sooner or later—I don't say it can be done at once—directed towards adopting a system whereby the milk supplied to factories would be paid for according to value. (Applause.) It should be paid for according to the amount of butter-fat it contains. Now this is a proposition which has the practical experience of an intelligent nation to recommend it. As I said at Seaforth, it is the case in Denmark that over 200 creameries are run on this principle. Every one of you will see that this system has a great deal to recommend it. What can be said in favor of the plan now practiced? Very little. What inducement has a man to improve his stock, or take care that the inferior animals are weeded out? None at all, for his inferior milk brings him just as much as the farmer obtains who devotes a great amount of care, not only to the kind of stock he keeps, but to the way it is fed. It seems to me that the present system, instead of being calculated to improve the dairy stock of the country, is rather calculated to give a premium to dishonesty. Therefore, I strongly recommend that, whenever there is opportunity, the Danish system of paying according to the value of the milk should be introduced.

There is, however, one objection. There is one difficulty in this matter. Of course you all understand that there is very little cheese making in Denmark,

that the milk is almost wholly applied to the manufacture of butter, that centrifugal machines are used in every one of these factories, and that most of them have two of these separators continually at work. Now their system of testing milk, which has certainly given satisfaction to all the partners who have had anything to do with it, is a system of cream raising. They have an apparatus which they place in or upon a separator, and is capable of containing as many as 192 samples at once. The milk of each partner is tested twice a week, and the testing is done by putting the samples in glass tubes, inserting them in the apparatus, which is made to revolve with great rapidity. There is no addition of chemicals, but in this way the separation is very soon accomplished. The amount of cream is measured, but the partners are not paid merely by its quantity, a calculation is used which corrects the error of that plan. It is well known that as a general rule poor milk will give richer cream than good milk, although in much less quantity. Good milk will give more cream, but not so rich in butter fat, so that if we were merely to pay for the milk according to the amount of cream produced, the poor milk would really be paid for at a lower price than its actual merits deserved. A method of correcting this difference by calculation has therefore been invented, whereby poor milk is credited with its real value, and the payment takes place accordingly. But this Danish system would scarcely be applicable in cheese factories, simply because these have not got these machines, or steam power to drive them. I suppose this could be provided in the cheese factory as well as anywhere else, but that would be a matter of considerable expense.

We are not, however, confined to this system of ascertaining the amount of fat contained in milk. We have a means of doing it by gravimetric analysis quite rapidly, and anyone who is interested in the methods adopted in our laboratory can have full information from me at the end of the meeting. In fact, I have brought the necessary apparatus with me, and have it actually in operation in this city at the present moment. This system can, I believe, be applied in cheese factories. I do not see anything to prevent, say half a dozen factories, from combining and getting the proper appliances for carrying out this test twice a week, and paying each partner according to the actual value of the milk.

I have a few figures here which may tend to show in what way that system may be expected to work—what results such a system as that might be expected to produce practically. In regard to the testing of milk in Denmark and the payment according to value, from the last reports on the subject I learn that it has sometimes been the case that one partner would get for his milk about twice the amount of money that another partner would get. That is, the man producing the very best milk would have twice the money paid over to him that the man producing the very poorest milk received. An actual instance is put on record, according to which one man obtained only 68 cents per hundred pounds for his milk, whereas in the same factory another man obtained \$1.30, while the average that the whole of the patrons received amounted to about 94 cents. That is an instance of how it works in the butter factories of Denmark, where it certainly causes no grumbling, because the managers are prepared to show that perfect justice is being done in the matter.

Now as to how a similar plan and principle could be applied in cheese factories, I think it is quite possible to give an idea of the probable results. We will suppose that one partner supplies to the cheese factory milk containing 4 per cent. of butter-fat, and another supplies milk of 3 per cent., which is quite a possible thing, I think it is a very fair assumption to make that the amount of cheese produced from milk is about three times as great as the amount of butter-fat contained in it. That is to say, 4 per cent. milk would give about 12 pounds

of cheese to the hundred. It cannot be expected to give more than this. Neither could 3 per cent. milk be expected to give more than nine pounds of cheese per hundred. Now if the cheese be valued at 10 cents per pound, it is plain that the four per cent. milk would be actually worth \$1.20 per 100 pounds, while the 3 per cent. milk would only be worth 90 cents, and if we took the average—the average which would be paid under the present system—it would be \$1.05. Under the new system, therefore, skilful people might be better off, because they would be paid at the rate of 15 cents a hundred more than they receive at present. This would encourage a farmer to improve his stock. That would probably be the effect. The difference would be still more marked if calculated upon the number of cows and the whole amount of milk delivered in a season. Well, in this way I can see that the honest producer and deliverer of milk would get his proper share—would get paid according to the value of his milk—and in that way he would be encouraged to make every effort to improve his stock at home.

I do not say—I would not pretend to say—that such a system as that is capable of being introduced here in Ontario at the present moment and without much deliberation. But I bring it forward as a worthy ideal, a desirable aim towards which we should strive in the future.

Although I am prepared to advocate progress in this direction, you must not forget that our Branch at Ottawa is at all times ready and willing to help in the carrying out of the law as it at present exists, even to the extent of assisting in prosecutions, if that is the method which this association in its wisdom thinks to be the best under the circumstances. I have very little more to say, except that I am ready to answer any questions which any of you may wish to ask.

Mr. LEITCH.—I would like to ask what test you make to know, and when you suspect milk is adulterated. Is it on account of the lowness of the butter-fat?

Mr. MACFARLANE.—What sort of adulteration do you refer to? By watering?

Mr. LEITCH.—Either by watering or taking off the cream.

Mr. MACFARLANE.—I would recommend using the lactodensometer to ascertain whether milk is watered or not.

Mr. LEITCH.—And how little butter-fat would you allow?

Mr. MACFARLANE.—I should suspect generally that any milk which fell below 3 per cent., had cream removed from it.

Mr. LEITCH.—I understood that you and Prof. Robertson had tested some cows' milk at London last year. There was an Ayrshire cow from the college at Guelph, where it had had unlimited feed. I was told that you only got 2.75 per cent. butter-fat out of that cow's milk. Is that correct?

Mr. MACFARLANE.—Yes; that was the case with certain Ayrshire cows.

Mr. LEITCH.—Well, now, we are frequently told by writers in the agricultural press, that we should improve our cows and that we should get them to do this and that. Now, that doctrine is very easy to give, but it is quite hard to comply with. (Laughter.) I have been all my life breeding cows, and the best cow I ever had in my life I went out and picked up on the roadside.

Mr. HOARD.—She probably never left another one behind her.

Mr. LEITCH.—No; I have her grandchildren there, but none of them ever came up to the original cow. I went up to the college at Guelph and asked the

professor if the thoroughbred Holstein gave a greater percentage of butter-fat than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and he said they did not. Now, his Ayrshires were sent up to be tested last fall at London, and they gave 2.75 per cent. Well, now, I have very few patrons in my factory who send milk with less than 3 per cent. You must remember the cow is a very sensitive creature. If a cold rain came last night, to-day she will give so much less milk; and probably you are not aware that the milk degenerates also, and if you come to my barnyard to-day and analyse the milk from that cow, you will find it has been affected, and has even probably $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less butter-fat than yesterday. Would it be right after one test to condemn that man whose milk fell below the average in this way, and say he was adulterating his milk? We have been racking our brains for the last fifteen years over these subjects, and to-day we are about as much in the dark as ever, and I find there is a great difficulty in getting these things to go right. We know cows do not give what they should give, but before we get thoroughbred cows we must have improved feeders. We must have thoroughbred men, (laughter), and we cannot get our young Canadians educated up to feeding. Factorymen here knows that we cannot control business in our factories as we would like. We have had farmers who were tinkers and tailors and old soldiers. That generation dies out and another generation comes up, and we cannot improve our stock until we get people educated. If I would insist upon patrons being so and so, I might just as well shut up. I cannot educate them up to improving their cows. I do not allow adulteration. I have thoroughbred cows on my farm, and cannot get as good milk from them as from common cows.

Governor HOARD.—Do you test your cows regularly in your factory?

Mr. LEITCH.—I do not.

Governor HOARD.—How do you test them?

Mr. LEITCH.—By cream test—by the lactometer. We test them with all these processes.

Governor HOARD.—Do you consider the cream guage test to be an indication of the butter value?

Mr. LEITCH.—Well we are not so particular, but it is as near as we can get at it. It shows the butter-fat, and I try it with the churning, and find it is pretty near the thing for all purposes.

Governor HOARD.—You say you have thoroughbred cows which are the very poorest?

Mr. LEITCH.—I have one, not altogether thoroughbred.

Governor HOARD.—Do you think that the thoroughbred cattle give poorer milk than the scrub cattle?

Mr. LEITCH.—On the average I would prefer taking a well-bred cow. (Laughter.) They can show more for the food and digest it better. They make more milk, but sometimes you find a poor little cow that has been neglected for a long time, and if you take that cow and feed her well, she will give more milk than a thoroughbred one.

Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Then the argument of good friend Leitch is that we must not only regenerate the cows but regenerate the men that handle these cows. How would you proceed to make a thoroughbred dairyman? (Laughter.)

Mr. LEITCH.—I tell you Shakespeare never left a Shakespeare behind him and Governor Hoard will never leave a governor. (Laughter.)

Governor HOARD.—I think you are very sensible. The prime want here is

more "thoroughbredness" in the men. I have made a success of my business and it is only by careful attention to the wants of the cow. No matter how good a cow is, I must feed her right and stable her right, and then if she don't pay me I let her go. You can't get milk out of nothing. If you try you might as well talk to the winds.

Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—That is the whole gospel.

Mr. MACFARLANE.—Mr. Leitch asked me the lowest percentage at which I would consider the milk adulterated. We must make a strong distinction between milk of a herd and a single cow. I referred to milk of a whole herd, not from a particular cow.

A VOICE.—That is correct.

ANOTHER VOICE.—Is there any particular standard to work on in testing milk?

Mr. MACFARLANE.—There is no such a thing as a standard established in Canada at present.

Governor HOARD.—We established one in Wisconsin last winter.

Mr. MACFARLANE.—At the meeting of the Dairymen's Association in Ottawa the matter was brought up, and it is quite possible that the authorities of this convention may think it worth while to have such a thing established. I recommend that anything containing less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shall be considered adulterated. Now, I want you to mark what that would practically come to if it were actually adopted. We will suppose that the Government had already established this standard as the lowest limit to be contained in milk. I am talking now of the supply to cities. Supposing we get milk containing 3 4-10 per cent., we would not think of prosecuting on anything like that, simply because we would find it difficult to obtain a conviction. Nor would we think of prosecuting if it contained 3 3-10 per cent. or 3 2-10 per cent.; not until it came down to 3 per cent. It would practically be a 3 per cent. standard, but anything under that would likely be sued upon, and the party supplying it would be very likely to be convicted. It is very necessary that a high standard should be established, that the man producing 4 per cent. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk, shall not be under the necessity to reduce his milk when he sells it.

The PRESIDENT.—I think it would do very well for creameries, but I do not think it will apply in the Province of Ontario in cheese factories. I think the test we have is thoroughly to be relied upon, and, until we get something better, the best thing we can do is to work with the test we have already. With reference to what Mr. Macfarlane said about appointing a committee to suggest amendments to the Adulteration Act, before this Act was passed we were consulted to some extent. I think in its first form that it met the requirements, but after it went through the Senate it was so mutilated that you would hardly know it. We do not believe it meets the requirements of the case. With reference to the standard mentioned by Mr. Macfarlane, I think the best and only standard is to make the man his own standard—to test the milk against himself. For instance, a man sends milk to the factory and it is found that it contains two per cent. of water; the factory man sends to the farm to get a sample of his milk and brings it away and tests it exactly under the same conditions and with the same instrument as the other, and he finds it is pure milk. What is the conclusion? That he was tampering with it. Take the cream test; get half-a-dozen samples of the man's milk; say three of these show 10 per cent. of cream and the other three 3 and 4 per cent. each; what is the conclusion you come to? Would you not say that man took off the cream? Certainly, because nothing else could cause the

deficiency. With reference to prosecuting, I think Mr. Macfarlane suggested a very good thing there. I would rather have prevention than cure, and if you publish the names of delinquents I do not think you will find the same people doing the same thing again. One alteration the Dominion made in this Act from the Ontario Act was this: we had the Ontario Act in such a way that the factories could send a committee on a farm to get samples, and there was a fine imposed if there was any impediment thrown in their way. The Dominion removed that, and if we suspect anything is wrong about a man's milk we must test it against what we know to be pure milk. I believe there is not a factory man but finds that one man sends better milk than all the rest, and he would, consequently, find all the rest delinquent. We propose to appoint a committee of the directors to consider what amendments will be necessary in this Dominion Act. I had a letter from Mr. Burdett, who is the author of this Act, stating that if we found anything about it which it would be of advantage to change we had better write and tell him, and he would try and get it done for us. You know the Ontario Act has been declared to be *ultra vires*. This decision has been appealed from, and I am led to believe it will not be sustained, and that it will not be necessary to make these alterations; however, if there are two Acts, the more nearly they are alike the better, and, therefore, it will probably be better to recommend what changes are desired, and this will probably be done when this convention is over. I want to ask Mr. Macfarlane a question. What would cause the difference of 3 and 4 per cent. of butter fat? Would it be caused by breeding or feeding?

MR. MACFARLANE.—That is a question that is entirely beyond my experience. We have got to do with the examination of milk, and I think we can tell exactly how much fat that milk contains. I suspect, however, that it could be caused by feeding alone.

THE PRESIDENT.—I do not think there is anybody who keeps five cows of any breed but knows that one will excel in butter, and another will just be exactly the opposite, although fed the same. I think there is something in breeding.

MR. MACFARLANE.—I spoke again with regard to a herd.

A VOICE.—Under the Dominion Act would a factoryman be justified in going to a patron's house and getting a sample of his milk and comparing it with other milk?

THE PRESIDENT.—Under the Dominion Act we would be liable to trespass, because the Dominion Act gives you no power to enter a man's premises without his permission.

MR. DERBYSHIRE.—He can enter if the patron is willing.

THE PRESIDENT.—Certainly, if he is willing. That has happened before now.

THE SAME VOICE.—That is the great difficulty with us now. We have several cases.

THE PRESIDENT.—That is one of the amendments we propose to make. If the Ontario Act remains in force that is provided for, but if necessary we propose to try to get this amendment in the Dominion Act.

MR. MACFARLANE.—I propose to bring in evidence of the inspectors with their instruments, which generally would furnish quite enough evidence to convict a man.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The President introduced Governor Hoard, stating that he would discuss the best plan of increasing the cows' milk for the least money.

Mr. Hoard on coming forward was greeted with loud applause. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen, by request of the chairman I am to speak to you from the

standpoint of the cost of production. I said to you yesterday afternoon that you must pay special attention to the man who produces the milk. If the feet are not on secure ground the head will have a very hard time of it. Now, the cheese factory and the creamery we will consider the head; the men who produce the milk we will consider the feet, of this question. Now, any intelligent man pays especial attention to where he puts his feet, and if he don't pay especial attention to see to it that the feet are on solid ground, all the vanity there is in his head will go for nought. Now, we must remember that the farmer must be made prosperous, and we have got two factors in the question to deal with. First, his stupidity. Now, he is a stupid animal (laughter), and so are a great many cheese-makers, and so are a great many butter-makers, and a great many governors, and a great many presidents, stupid animals. Now, we have two very hard factors to contend against with the farmer. The first object is to convince that man that he ought to come into the groove of knowledge. He stands at one side; he is aloof; he is isolated; he won't come to this convention—just think of it. Great Scott! (laughter) plenty of farmers around doing nothing, and yet this hall not two-thirds filled with the men for whom this gospel is preached. You wonder how you will get at them, what can be done with them, and yet they are all the time anxious, terribly anxious to get a little more money. What is the matter with them? Upon my word! I have been studying them for thirty years and this is like the Wisconsin sample; but we have got away under them, and we have been getting on the long end of the lever and seeing if we cannot hoist them out of the hole, and we are beginning to get them awakened now. Nine out of ten farmers seem to have the idea that the whole salvation of their life is in their hands—in the horniness of their hands—that they don't need to think, that they don't need to study, but that they need to work themselves half to death. Well, what is the result? They have got hard hands and soft heads. (Laughter.) Now, that is true and I will prove it to you before I am through. I will show you in absolute black and white that a large number of men to-day whom we call dairymen are doing business with hard hands and soft heads, and as a result they are doing it expensively. Why, my friends, the fruits of the terrible waste that is going on on our farms is a matter that excites the concern of every true economist.

Before I start in to-day I wish to say a word concerning the last topic we discussed. We found ourselves, when we confronted the case in Wisconsin, met by some difficulties. I do not know whether it is the same here. I understand that the Dominion legislation is incidental, and that it is claimed this matter is within the province of the Dominion Government and not the Ontario Government. But we in the States have original jurisdiction. Each State has a right to all of its Bills that are connected with its administration. Now, we passed a law last winter which I think is a very wise one. We passed what is known as the Minimum Standard of Milk Law. We said milk should not go below such a standard; it may go as much higher as dairymen have a mind to make it, but not lower; therefore, all milk to be taken to creameries or sold in towns shall not contain less than 3 per cent. of fat, and any man driving milk into town to sell, or driving milk to a creamery or cheese factory, that contains, on analysis, less than 3 per cent., shall be adjudged of having brought unmerchantable milk, and shall be fined. Now, it don't make any difference whether that milk is skimmed by the man or the cow. (Laughter.) It is an injury and a fraud upon the man that buys it by the man by whom it is supplied. Now, then, I think that is a good thing to do. If you establish it—you may establish it—I think the standard should not be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; that gives a standard to go by. You must bring some

legal standard, in order to have the law take hold of it, and you must make it as low as you conscientiously can.

Now, with respect to the cost of production, I have treated this question at the Belleville and Seaforth conventions and will do so here. We are all on the same plane. The question is, how shall we make a quart of milk for the least cost? We cannot control the price. I have said that repeatedly; I may say it until the ages pass away, it will be just as true. Twice two make four just the same as it did in the days of Euclid, and it is just as true to keep saying it. Now, we cannot control the price of the product of our milk. That is controlled by consumption, but we can control the cost of its production so as to enhance our profit. Now, I want to lead you out on some lines of thought. You know how the ordinary cheese factory patron undertakes to get more profit. He does it by trying to screw down the wages of the cheesemaker. He thinks that is the man who is getting all the money—the man who is making the cheese. He does not see that he is wasting ten cents where he is paying the cheesemaker one. I pay my butter-maker \$1,000 in one creamery. I would rather pay him \$1,500 than to have some men make that butter for nothing. He has the skill that Prof. Robertson spoke about last night, and he sells me skill, and he makes that butter, and is very skilful and very accurate and very reliable in his work. Well, now, that man is worth a great deal of money to me, and I am a fool if I do not back him up with a good price. Now, do you know, he is worth a great deal of money to those patrons? It is a co-operative creamery, and when the patrons bring in their milk, if time is allowed to chat, he talks to them, and if they have any grievance he stands up to defend them, and as a consequence, these men are interested in my paying him a good price, and as a consequence of his success they know that plan must be based upon intelligence. Because he is a little fellow that is no indication that he cannot do big work. You cannot measure a thing, don't you know, that way. An old German, when I started my paper in 1870, felt this. He said to me, "Dot's a leetle ting, dot noospapers, eh?" He's a leetle fellow." "Yes," I said, "he's a little fellow." "Vell," he says, "everything got a time ven he vos leetle, and," he says, "every mans." Now mark the keen philosophy carried in this little dialogue. "Every man's beesness bees shust like a carrot ven it grows in the ground. Avay down its a leetle end and up vere the sun shine its a big end. If a man measured dot beesness all de time by de leetle end den he stay dere all de time, but if de man mount up by de big end by-and-bye he is up vere de big end is and own de leetle end too." So he gave me comfort, gave me encouragement, and he was right. Now, I say, we must make this question of profit to the farmer a big thing. Remember that you are in the balance, and that if you are weighed and found wanting it will be the worst for you. It is your duty, by helping him by information and encouragement, and talk and constant work, to get your patron to see how he can make his milk cheaper.

Now, I want to call your attention to some experiments, and they are along the line of our talk. The New Hampshire Experimental Station, after a long and expensive experiment that cost about \$1,500, and every farmer can have the benefit of it if he is not too skeptical—you know, as Jemmy Kearney said,, "Some men are opposed to a dang sight more than they are in favor of" (laughter)—the New Hampshire Experimental Station found that the cost of a quart of milk from the best cow, when fed on the best of fine rations (the cow and the ration combined, you see) was $1\frac{2}{3}$ cents, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ cents, a quart; while with the poorest ration fed to the best cow the cost was $5\frac{1}{10}$ or $5\frac{1}{3}$ cents. Now, do you see the point? Here is a farmer taking (it is said) milk to a cheese-factory. That farmer refuses to listen to the gospel of common sense. He feeds

his cows on the poorest ration he can get, and maintains these 20, 30 or 40 carcasses there and gets a quantity of milk which has cost him, say, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart. Another farmer, wiser a great deal, picks up the best cow he can get, feeds that cow the best ration he can give her, and he makes his milk for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart. Now, which man makes the money? See what the result is. The wise man makes his milk at a saving of $4\frac{3}{8}$ cents per quart just by putting the best things together—the very best cow and the very best ration. Now, this, don't you see, my friends, does not have anything to do with the price of cheese at all. No matter if cheese was not worth but five cents a pound, the cost of feed is just the same. Remember that; and that is what hundreds of men don't stop to think about. Now, one thing besides, remember that the lower the price of cheese is the more important is it for you to have the very best cow you can get, and to feed her the very best rations, because you cannot make a single cent unless you reduce the cost of production. If the price of cheese was 15 cents per lb. maybe you could make a little profit, but if the price goes down to a low figure you must have a cow and ration that give the cheapest milk. These are sound principles of business.

Now, this experiment proves that the largest profit is made from liberal feeding. Mr. Leitch was right in stating that the only way you could make money out of these cows was to be a vigilant servant to them. They are his hand-maidens to do his good pleasure once he becomes a very vigilant and careful provider for them. The difference in cows are strikingly illustrated in the same experiment. The average cost of a quart of milk of the poorest cow fed on the best ration was $4\frac{1}{16}$ cents; from the best cow fed on the poorest ration $5\frac{1}{16}$ cents. Now, do you see the value of a man's paying more attention to the kind of machine that is to do his business? It is the strangest thing under the sun, it seems to me, that you find not a farmer in Ontario that would be willing to go into his field with his sowing machine to do a job of mowing. (Laughter.) Why, he cannot be stupid enough to do that; yet you see him proceeding year after year with a machine that is not fit to chew a cud, (metaphorically speaking) never stopping to consider this machine. What are 20 cows? Twenty things working for you. Did you ever know of a man who had 20 hired men working for him, to proceed year after year and not know anything about their work? These cows are working for you—making dividends—and you must keep a record. What for? Why to take measure of the cow. She must not impose upon you. The quantity of milk is no indication of value. It is the solids in the milk not the water we are after. So if we know anything about the solids in that milk we must take a little pains to study it out. It don't make any difference what breed of cows you keep you will always find frauds among them, you will always find cows that are not paying for their keep. I bought a Jersey cow. I gave a hundred clean dollars for her, and sold her for twenty-five. What was the matter with her? She was a fraud. She undertook to play the adulteration act on me. (Laughter.) She was a thoroughbred registered cow, but there was no value in her milk. She was getting fat. She had become ambitious in a wrong direction. (Laughter.) She was well fed, but she was not putting these ingredients in her milk but on her ribs. I was not there to swap off good food for three cent feed, so one day I sold her and pocketed my \$75 loss and said no more about it. But supposing I had kept that cow for a year and gone along and paid no attention, how much more would I have lost? Every cow I have is subjected to a test. Once a week an oil test is taken of each cow. Now, you see on this point alone how the cost of production is affected by the character of the cow and the feeding.

You can add another point to this in reducing the cost of production. You may take the management, care and handling of that cow. The farmer that takes a good cow and forces her to travel any distance—I don't care if it is only ten rods—and forces her to drink at an ice water creek is a man that is not studying his interest or the cost of production. It does not do to give a cow water at 45 degrees. It must be warmed up to 98 degrees. That is her temperature. Now, you have got there, you see, gentlemen, a difference of 53 degrees. You have got that number of degrees to add to that water before it can be made assimilable. And how must it be warmed? By the use of that food you are putting into the cow. You turn your cows out on a cold day. In Ontario, New York and Wisconsin you will find cows wintering clear out in the fields. You will find men turning their cows out and letting them cool, giving them exercise, and yet every man who does that is simply burning up his feed. Another way we must reduce the cost of production is to increase the fertility of the soil. How are we doing to-day? Professor Robertson will show you that \$200 worth of butter only takes out about 25c. from the fertility of the farm, whereas \$200 worth of wheat will take out \$48 worth of fertility. The moment you have sold that much wheat you have sold that amount of vitality out of the soil. You have heard of the abandonment of farms in New Hampshire. It is where the farms have been constantly starved and starved, and sold out by the bushel that you hear of this. Now those farmers are indulging in lamentation and woe, and saying, "O Lord, why hast thou dealt thus with us; have we deserved this at Thy hands?" Yes, you have, and a mighty sight more. [Laughter.] Now, the dairy farmer must look out. I say to you, the dairy farmer and cheese factory man must look out. You can impoverish your land in the cheese business just the same as in any other business. When a man sells \$200 worth of cheese, how many dollars worth of fertility goes out of the land? \$22. Why? Because he has sold nitrogenous product. He gets nothing back. All the nitrogenous matter has gone with that cheese. It is the draught upon the nitrogenous soil in that land that impoverishes your farms. You must know some way to replace it, either by grinding oil meal and feeding it, or by growing albuminous plants like clover or beans. Now, if you continue this business in this losing way, is there any wonder that you find yourselves failing? First, you have not the mind to pay any attention to the cow. You are doing nothing to improve the product of that cow. Here is a thought. I would rather have three cows to do the work of six than six to do the work of three. I want to see the cows of the dairymen of this Province and the United States so constantly enhanced and improved as butter machines, that we can do the same business we are doing to-day with half the number of cows. Now, look at it. Supposing I have a 150 lb. cow—one that makes that much butter—and I go to work and by breeding and feeding improve her descendants so that her granddaughter makes me 300 lb. of butter, do you see that I have made a profit on that little cow of the whole cost of keeping another cow? Suppose it costs me \$30 or \$35 to keep a cow which will make 150 lb. of butter, I require to keep two to get 300 lb.; but if I get one in the place of these which will produce 300 lb., I make a clean profit of \$35 on the keep of one cow, because it takes that much to keep these cows in existence. There is a point in reducing the cost of production.

Another point is we must read more and study more. Now, I have been offering as a premium in my little paper to every man who would send me three subscribers Prof. Stewart's book on feeding animals. So there have come in to me about 1,200 of these combinations, and letters asking for a book. The mail is full of letters asking for it, and this is educational machinery. One man wrote: It is a revelation to me; I never dreamed before there was such know-

ledge in creation." He had kept out of the current; he was terribly afraid to get his feet into the current, and when this came to him, he said, "Behold the glad tidings." He woke up all at once, at 50 years of age, to the consciousness that there was something to be learned. Now, my friends, this is the mischief to-day with us who are dealing with this tremendous question of agriculture. We are trying to do a thousand dollars worth of business on fifteen cents worth of brains (laughter), and it won't be done; it can't be done. Agriculture is not lacking in brains, but it is lacking tremendously in the use of intelligence and understanding and thought.

Now I have spoken on that point let me give you some little points in regard to breeding. At our little creamery at Fort Atkinson we have 143 patrons whom it was necessary for me to educate. Their ignorance might become my destruction. There was \$5,000 invested in property. Every one of these was essential to the well-being of that property, and I wanted more patrons, not less. What was the result? I had to convince those men, by a regular process of going to school, what their skimmed milk was worth. One man said he could get 80 or 90 cents per 100 pounds for their milk, and I had to convince that man that we were giving more, for besides paying for the cream we could use the by-product profitably. By way of determining the value of skimmed milk we took a lot of pigs and bought them at \$4.50 per cwt. They weighed 100 pounds a piece. The patrons were invited to see the work done. We fed these the way the ordinary farmer would feed them—not the way that was most profitable—so that he could not say, "you don't do things according to the average. They were fed every day so many pounds of skimmed milk; that was a loss. That we fed cold; that was a loss. We fed it without any other mixture; that was a loss. But they were fed 56 days and sold at \$4.50 per cwt., and the skimmed milk netted us 22½ cents per cwt. Now, when those men were put in front of that experiment they began to see. Then came the next question, what kind of pigs should you feed it to in order to get the best results? Why did you not pick out 200 and 300 weight pigs? Then we had to go and demonstrate to those men that after you have a good thing to feed you have got to have good sense to feed it. You must know how to feed it to make the most money. Therein lies the wit and wisdom of making products profitably. We took pigs at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 pounds, and showed those men, by a series of experiments that cost us \$300, just exactly where the truth lay in this muddle. We found that up to 50 lb. weight a pig increases his growth in proportion to the food he consumes, if it is the right kind of food for a public hog. (Laughter.) After 50 lb. weight he is decreasing, so that after 50 lbs. it takes more feed to make a pound of growth; so that at 100 lb. weight it took 10 per cent. more food to make a pound of growth than at 50 lb. weight; at 150 lb. weight it took 17 per cent. more feed to make a pound of growth than it did at 50 lb. weight; and at 200 lb. weight it took 24 per cent. more to make a pound of growth than it did at 50 lbs. weight. Do you see how that is increasing the cost of production? Now, what was the reason of that experiment coming to give a new interest in this study to those people? What was the reason of their waking up for the first time in their lives to the fact that there was a rule, a principle, lying here? For the first time they began to see the operation of this wonderful law of the food of support. All food taken into the body of men, into every animal on earth, tends in two directions. First, the animal subtracts from that food an amount sufficient to maintain its weight. That is called the food of support. After that is all done, if there is any left it goes to the food of production; but first the support of weight and life, must be had. It is a good deal as Voltaire says about a woman's love for a man:

"Fill her up full to the brim with love of herself; what runs over belongs to you." (Laughter.) Well, now I don't believe it, but I use it as an illustration. I believe women love as unselfishly as men do. How many thousands of our farmers to-day are busy with this conclusion: "I want my hogs to weigh 300 lb., and then I will sell them;" never asking whether that will cost them a great deal more than they can get back. Supposing a hog weighs 299 lb., and I want to make that hog weigh one more pound and sell it; before it gains a single ounce it must take food enough to hold the 299 lb. at that weight. If I don't it drops back a pound, and I have two pounds to make up. That is expensive, gentlemen. You have got first to make it, and then keep making it. So here steps in the food of support. But the farmers say what is that as long as we can get at the weight? By experiments made by Germans and others it has been ascertained what proportion of food goes to support the weight. It amounts to about 2 per cent. of the live weight. Now 2 per cent. of 300 is 6. Therefore, it will take 6 lb. every day to support a 299 lb. hog at its weight. Now, I cannot hope to gain one single ounce until he has appropriated 6 lb. of food so as to maintain the 299 lb. Now do you see the great waste in undertaking to make great weights! The beef men and pork men are "catching on" to day. What did Bates, the famous Shorthorn breeder, say to the breeders of England nearly a century ago? He told them they had a breed of Shorthorn of too large a size; that it was clearly beyond the economic production of meat; that the build was too large and the frame cost too much before it got to market. In what way does this food of support apply in a cow that is giving milk? Why, my friends, I would rather have a cow weigh 800 pounds that gives me 6,000 of milk in a year than one weighing 1,000 or 1,200 pounds. If I am to make any profit on that, it means work. Now, you will hear hundreds of men say "I must have a big cow, because when I am through with her she is worth so much more for beef." The farmer carries 400 pounds extra weight for eight years, paying for its existence, not getting a single penny's worth more of milk, at a cost in the end of twelve cents a pound, for the very wise and truly free American privilege of selling it at two cents per pound. (Laughter). Is that good intelligent management? Therefore when you select a cow for milk purposes, remember that having that size is no more an indication of talent than that a Percheron horse is made to trot. Little Jay-Eye-See does his mile in 2.10. I can show you any number of larger horses that could not trot it in five minutes. (Laughter). What makes Jay-Eye-See do that work? Because he is built that way, not because of his size. We have so curbed the sweet growth of our nature that it is a stubborn thing to live. It is so hard to convince men to-day that principles lie here. Now, these things apply to the pig. They apply to the cow. What we need, my friends, is a cow that will take the least expense to support her frame; a cow that is so constructed by heredity and frame that she will put the least amount of food to the support of body, and the greatest amount to making milk; then, you have an economic dairy cow. Now, take for instance, the razor backed hog. Coming upon a lot of these razor-backed hogs one day, I asked the old man who owned them about them. He said, "I tell you they breed in the corn crop; they do not need any breeding or any feeding." I said "Uncle, will you let me ask you a question? He said, "If I can pick up anything and make anything by feeding I want to know it." I said, "Do you remember the hog we had in Wisconsin, thirty-five years ago, that used to run in the Black River woods?" "Oh, yes, I remember him." "You remember the long snouted, limp, evil looking specimen he was?" He says "Yes." "Now, said I, won't you tell me your receipt for making that hog (Laughter)?" The old man looked for a minute and then said, "Won't you tell me how to change a worm into a race horse, or

how to feed a Jersey cow and make it a Shorthorn?" And then a flash of recognition passed over me that the old man had stated a half truth—that breeding and feeding should go together—that breeding is the foundation and feeding is the superstruction on that foundation. I showed him this and then he saw where he stood, but true to his old stubborn fad, true to his old stubborn nature, he said, "I believe you may say what you darn please, I believe just what I said." (Laughter). There were young men there and they learned. Don't you know there are lots of old men who have to be offered up as a sacrificial offering? We old men may expect that the young men are to stand on our shoulders and see the world over a broader horizon. Now, how shall we increase the production by feeding? We must understand that a cow, to give milk profitably, must be fed with an abundant supply of albuminous food. What do I mean? Food that contains an abundant supply of nitrogen. Now, if you want your cow to be successful, you must give her an abundant supply of nerve-supporting food, for she is engaged in a nerve-exhausting work. What is that nerve-supporting food? Why, it is an albuminous mixture. Take that corn food; it is largely carbonaceous—carbonaceous as coal—heat producing, fat producing. Feed her clover, bran, oats, oatmeal, beans, pease—all those things. Oh, I wish we could get the farmers of Ontario and the farmers of Wisconsin to see the wonderful advantage of growing more pease. Hervin Smith keeps 100 cows upon 200 acres of land in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. Don't you suppose that this man produces milk at a minimum of cost? Mr. Smith makes every bit of that farm produce that food for those cows. He told me that he had never been able to produce over 2,000 bushels of grain on that farm until he went into dairying. This last year he produced 3,000 bushels of grain. Don't you see that by increasing the amount of milk he is increasing the fertility of that land? By improving the quality of your food, you decrease the cost of production in the same way, and the whole subject lies right out in that line. Now, is not here a hint for the farmer—the study of light, the study of fertility, the study of those forces that lie at the bottom of our destiny. I appeal to you as farmers to look this question in the face, and don't screw down the cheesemaker to make up for the cost of producing a quart of milk, because if you do you are simply putting a premium upon a poor cheesemaker—and any of those things will not be liberal, for the proverb hath it: "The liberal man deviseth liberal things and by liberal things shall he stand," and there is no getting round it either. The stingy man, the illiberal man starves his cows, starves his land, starves his cheesemaker, and ends with starving himself; and the Lord looks on him in pity and says, "Let us have another man." (Laughter and applause.)

The Convention then adjourned till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The PRESIDENT said.—The first name on the programme this afternoon is the Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture. I have just received a telegram to say that he is laid up with the prevailing epidemic and cannot come. This is unfortunate. I look upon the Minister of Agriculture as the most important member of the House. He represents the largest interest. In his absence I will call upon Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University.

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

Prof. ROBERTS, on rising to read the following paper, received a warm reception :

Another year has come and gone, and as intelligent farmers we should count up the failures and losses and see where we are. Have we learned anything by our year's added experience? Have we striven to study more deeply and more carefully the laws which underlie and govern plant and animal production, growth and re-production? Have we made any real progress; have we learned anything that is really valuable; have we tested any new methods and determined their worth? Or, have we gone on in the old treadmill circle, imitating our fathers and our grandfathers? Are we engaged in practising imitative agriculture or have we delved deep into the great laws and principles with which we have to do, whether we will or no?

How can we take certain elements of the soil with which to sustain life and produce energy from the land and yet leave it as fertile and productive as it was in the beginning?

What knowledge; what skill must we possess in order that we may maintain life without robbery, or without diminishing the value of our landed inheritance? How may we toll, or break nature's golden circle, of soil, plant and animal, which has revolved through the ages, building and improving the earth with each successive transformation, without producing barrenness in the end? Is there any known or unknown process by which the farmer may take from the field a portion of it and yet leave it as fruitful as before? Can he take the mineral elements out of the land and transport them by rail and boat to distant cities and trust that some miracle of nature will replace them? These are only a few of the problems which confront the intelligent farmer, as competition from every clime and every land meets him in the markets of the world. He sees readily, or should see, that he cannot increase the price, he can only diminish cost of production and increase yield per acre. Having found the best market according to the quality and kind of goods to be sold, he may next address himself to those factors over which he has very largely exclusive jurisdiction.

We find that about 95% of the soil is virtually insoluble under ordinary culture; this leaves 5% available for the growth of cultivated plants, but only a portion of this can ordinarily be utilized.

From this then, the plant must find what it gets from the soil. Again we find that but three elements are likely to be deficient: Nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Then the art and science of agriculture should consist in combining these elements and others which cost little or nothing by the aid of plant and animal, so skillfully that they will bring the highest market price.

The world, be it remembered, wants very little of them, but is very particular as to the form and relative amounts of them in the products which it purchases. It will pay one, two or even three dollars per pound for them if they are in just the right combination and are deftly combined and attractive in appearance.

Consumers do not want what are called "raw products." These are for the farmer to manufacture into finished goods and this is to be done on the farm in order that the waste, or by-products, may be left on the land to fertilize it. *Concentration* should be the watch-word of agriculture. It is surprising how little the soil is depleted by the sale of certain articles. A thousand pounds of butter removes only about 50c. worth of plant food from the land and the same amount of ordinary live animals less than \$6.00, while 25 early spring lambs, valued in New York city at \$150.00, not more than \$7.00 worth of valuable elements. If we view our subject from this standpoint and then consider the vast

amount of fertility found by chemical analyses in each acre of fairly productive soil we might naturally conclude that the land would continue to give an undiminished yield for an almost indefinite period. If we put these conclusions to the test for only a few years it will be found that stubborn facts will bring us to quite opposite ones. If there is but 20% of the plant food taken from the land and none returned, diminution of yield takes place to an alarming extent. So it appears that land is subject to the same laws that govern other matter; the whole being greater than a part.

The diminution of yield by the permanent removal of plant food from the soil is only a small and insignificant part of the loss sustained, because diminution of the productive power of the soil has such a quick and terrible effect on the occupiers of it that in a single generation the deterioration and loss of mental power, courage and effective force are easily discernable. We have yet to find any large extent of country deficient in plant food, or power of production, able to maintain a highly civilized people, and it matters not whether the soil was made poor by wasteful methods of agriculture, or was so naturally.

Looking to the history of the past and the nations of the East it is readily seen that wherever the land was fertile and has been kept so, mankind has been able to maintain a numerous population as well as to make some advancement over the civilization of the past. And this too in spite of war, tyranny and excessive taxation, the three great enemies of mankind. On the other hand, wherever the land has seriously fallen in productive power, population has decreased, the standard of morality has been lowered, intelligence has waned and all that goes to make up a highly civilized people has steadily retrograded. The rural population feels the effect of soil robbery first, but no matter how prosperous and wealthy a city may be, if it be situate in the midst of ruined land and deserted farm houses the dry rot will destroy it sooner or later. Then my subject has a far wider reach and significance than the few bushels, or dollars, more or less, which may be realised from the field the coming summer. If those who till the land and those who make the laws could see the far-reaching effects of their activities, they certainly would make a more intelligent effort to keep closer to the eternal principles of justice which must control if successful husbandry and government are to be maintained.

Then where are the elements of success in dairy husbandry and advanced civilisation? They go land in hand. Where shall we find the root, the beginning of this whole matter? Are they not primarily in the soil? If this be so, then would we not better ask the land some questions? If we interrogate the soil as to what each acre of the land has sent to the barn in the last fifty years the answer would be as follows:

	Nitrogen.	Potash.	Phos. acid	Value.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$
20 tons hay.....or..	620	528	164	131 80
12,000 lb. wheat	249	63	94	48 94
18,000 lb. straw	86	113	39	21 01
24,000 lb. corn	384	89	141	74 87
120,000 lb. green stalks	228	516	156	68 04
13,000 lb. oats	249	57	80	47 72
16,000 lb. straw	90	142	31	22 25
Totals.....	1906	1508	705	414 63
Total value (approx.).....	\$304 96	\$60 32	\$49 35	414 63

In the above computation it has been assumed that there has been a five year rotation, two years of which have been grass, and that the yield has been: one ton of hay, twenty bushels of wheat, 1,800 lbs. of straw, forty bushels of corn, six tons of green corn stalks, forty bushels of oats, 1,600 lbs. of straw per acre annually, and that nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid are worth 16c., 4c., and 7c. per pound respectively. That is to say, each and every acre which has been in cultivation for the last fifty years under the assumed conditions has parted with \$414.63 worth of plant food. These estimates are only approximate but they do form a standard which is valuable when used with judgment.

The question now arises: what part of these valuable elements have been carried back to the field from the barn? I have asked this question many times of the best informed farmers and their answers range from one-half to one-fourth. Can this be possible; have we taken from each acre of the virgin soil, plant food which, if restored at the present prices of the three elements named, would cost upwards of two hundred dollars? Happily we have some data which will throw light on this subject.

Last winter we saved the manure produced from nine horses in twenty-four hours. The total weight of excrements, including thirty pounds of bedding, was 496 lbs. This manure was placed in a box about three feet square and eighteen inches deep and remained out of doors six months. When put in the box the manure was worth \$2.45 per ton; when taken out \$1.92, or a loss of 42%. How long can we do business at the old stand with such financiering? A box of mixed horse and cow manure about one foot deep, packed very hard, exposed for the same time lost 3.2% of the nitrogen, 4.7% of the phosphoric acid and 35% of the potash. Under ordinary conditions the loss would probably be three or four times as much. Can we afford to purchase potash and allow a third or a half of the last named element to waste in the farmyard? No! We should show the same skill and economy in the care of the farm manures as we do in the protection of the wheat and the barley. And why not? Simply because we are practising imitative instead of scientific agriculture. Could you afford to lose 42% of the cheese, the wheat in the bin, or the hay in the mow? We construct expensive frost-proof places for potatoes, yet a ton of them was worth less in the markets last spring than a ton of stable manure. Hay is often worth scarcely more than twice as much as manure; yet how carefully we dry and store it.

All agriculture must become unprofitable sooner or later unless the land is kept fertile, and there is no way in which it can be done so cheaply as by caring for the manures. Conditions are so varied that no fixed rule can be given that would be best in all cases. If the wheat bin leaks we stop it; if even the water pail has a hole in it we solder it, or draw a rag in the hole; then why is it so hard to get farmers to stop the leaks in the stable floors and the yards? Again the answer comes, we are practicing imitative instead of scientific agriculture. You Canadians have got the economy of cheese manufacturing down to a fine point, but you are woefully careless of that which is the very backbone of the whole cheese business. You come home happy if you gull the cheese market one-eighth of a cent, and then wade through the barnyard in the spring of the year in rubber boots where dollars by the score are being wasted. Throw away the rubber boots, care for the manure, and get a rubber pocket book to hold the increased gains.

Supposing the land to be fertile and in good mechanical condition, we cast in the seed, and it must be remembered that it is not wood and water that we want, but something that will stick to the ribs. If a ton of timothy hay is worth \$8.00 (the yield in New York is said to be less than one ton per acre) for feeding purposes, then an acre of our "Sibley's Pride of the North" corn raised on University farm

this year, is worth \$40.00 for the same purpose. This corn was planted with a western two-horse planter, rowed both ways, and had from three to four stalks to the hill. It was cultivated before it was up and frequently while the plants were small and the ground cold. Frequent stirring of the ground in early spring adds greatly to its warmth. Though the season has been cold and wet, we got 85 bushels of shelled corn per acre and upwards of 15 tons of green corn including the ears. The corn being raised, we should study carefully economy in harvesting. I am well persuaded that green corn can be stowed in the silo for less than one-half the cost of preparing it by the old method. If you have followed me closely you will see that it is easily possible to produce most of the food for the dairy at one-half of its cost by the present methods. We cannot control the price, so there is nothing left for us but to reduce the cost of production. In 1862, in Iowa, butter was six to seven cents per pound and cotton prints twenty-five cents per yard, and we made a living and something more. In 1889, at the same place, cotton prints are worth six to seven cents and butter, twenty to twenty-five cents. The manufacturers make a fair profit, though on an average they sell goods at less than one-half the cost of them twenty-five years since. There is little profit for the farmer unless he travels the same road that competition has compelled the manufacturers to take. The locomotives of our fathers could draw but twenty cars of five tons each; now they pull sixty cars of twenty tons each, with but a trifle more cost; one hundred tons as against twelve hundred.

Instead of meeting competition with a better cow, we are milking the one our wife got from our father-in-law as her marriage dower, the pedigree of which ends in the Canadian woods.

The University dairy contains nineteen cows; one pure bred Jersey and four grades; one pure Holstein and thirteen grades. The best six average a little over 8,000 lbs.; the entire dairy will, when the year is completed, give an average of something over 7,000 lbs. This is nearly three times the average of the United States and Canada. The average dairyman is keeping three cows to do the work of one and then wonders why there is so little money in dairying. The cost of manufacturing and marketing the cheese and butter is but a small item when compared with the expense of purchasing, feeding and caring for the cow. By no possible method of improved manufacture can the cost of making be reduced more than a quarter of a cent a pound, while the production of the cow may be doubled at a slightly increased expense and the cost of her food diminished by one-half. How shall we get this better cow? The first step is to keep a record of the milk produced by each and every cow in the dairy. This can be done easily by having a spring balance with the index finger placed so that the pails when hung on empty will cause it to stand at zero; thus the weight of the pail will not have to be taken out and no mistakes will be made. In our own dairy, which has been selected and bred with some care, and with a view to having no poor cows in it, we find one giving 9,085 lbs., while the cow which stands beside her gave 4,374 lbs. At a cent a pound the one gave an income of \$90.85, the other \$43.74. How are we to find out these facts unless the milk is weighed? The mixed milk of the dairy, tested for 15 weeks, showed an average of 13.56% solids and 4.58% fats. It costs us \$40.00 to keep a cow and care for her for one year, notwithstanding the cheapness of food, if everything is counted. Then one cow gave a profit of \$50.85; the other one of \$3.74. This case is not an exceptional one; thousands of instances might be given where the gross products range from \$25.00 to \$125.00 per cow. Is there any other business, but fishing that is run on so loose a principle? We usually fish for fun or recreation; is that what we are keeping a dairy for? Is there any fun in keeping a free dry-cow boarding

stable five months in the year? You may say that the time the cows are said to go dry is exaggerated. I hope it is, but of the 148 reports sent in from the leading dairymen of New York, four gave six to seven months as the time their cows were in milk. How many dairymen in this intelligent audience know anything definite about each individual cow? Words may be silver, but deeds are golden. The Canadian dairyman will never get a liberal reward for his labor until he stops playing at farming and puts his thoughts into deeds; unless he changes from the imitative to scientific methods. The laws of nature are inexorable, eternal. We are to make use of them and guide their forces, not to run contrary to them. You are an intelligent, progressive people; in your veins runs some of the best blood of Europe; wherever you are known you are justly respected and honored for your intelligent, progressive spirit, yet habit and imitative agriculture have got so strong a hold on you that it appears impossible for you to break away. You, in common with the farmers of the States, are raising no more per acre, in many cases less, than you did thirty years ago; yet the fields are measurably clear of stumps and stones; superior and cheap implements are ready at hand; the markets of the world have been opened to you and transportation has been made certain, rapid and cheap. Since I first had the pleasure of speaking to you, the average yield of your cows has not been increased five hundred pounds. You could easily have doubled it. Except in the thoroughbred herds the individual cows of not one hundred dairies have been tested in all Canada. The average fertility of your farms is steadily diminishing; the income from the timber in this locality is now but a small item and what have you to fall back upon unless you keep your farms fertile and productive, as competition from the States and other countries strikes you with heavier and heavier blows?

Some change, some advance must be made. Where shall we begin? Naturally with the soil. We have been playing at farming. We have only half tilled the land. A piece of poor clay land seeded to wheat in 1874 produced 153 lb.; superior culture was given the next year and the yield rose to 369 lb.; again the ground was fitted with greater care than before and the yield was 694 lb.; and yet again was it fitted with superior skill and gave 637 lb., and yet no dung or fertilisers were used. Notwithstanding this great drain on the land a single crop of clover sufficed to bring sufficient plant food to the surface to make the land quite as productive as it was before. Our cows are giving us only half what they should. Our grass and wheat and corn are but half crops on the average. The elements of success are now understood. The question to be solved is—how to get the farmers to do approximately as well as they know.

Mr. LEITCH.—Suppose I turn over old stubble where we have not the advantage of a clover stubble, how am I going to supply the necessary nitrogen for a crop of oats?

Professor ROBERTS.—First sow clover. If it is a good crop you have a good deal more plant food in the roots than you need for a crop of wheat. Now feed that clover hay to all your animals, and save the manure. They will take out 10 per cent. of the nitrogen and you will have 90 per cent left. Put that manure on the land and plow it under, and put on corn. We will suppose you have got twice the nitrogen now you want—twice the amount that the corn plant contains. Well, now, you shall have enough supply for an oat and wheat crop before you get back to clover again. Animals should be fed nitrogenous food, and if you feed them that and use their manure upon the land, the soil will be so rich that for the life of you you cannot keep your oats from lodging.

A VOICE.—I would like to ask how the Professor handles the manure.

Professor ROBERTS.—We are so situated that we have plenty of bedding. We have over 2,000 bushels of grain raised on 125 acres of land, and our cattle number about 40, and we have about 28 horses and colts. As we have the barn arranged the cattle stand below and the horses above. We hauled out 100 loads of manure a few days ago.

A VOICE.—Supposing you spread it at once on the field, does the action of the air reduce its value?

Prof. ROBERTS.—No, sir; not to amount to anything. I don't like to spread manure on open ground, especially in this northern climate. It keeps the frost in the ground in the spring, and there is no plant to take the manure that is washed down. Spread the manure in the early winter on the surface where there is a plant growing.

A VOICE.—How would you arrest the escape of ammonia from manure?

Prof. ROBERTS.—Two methods are applicable. One is to pour on water, but the manure may not need that, and it needs to be put on judiciously. But if you have the manure of the horses and cattle mixed, there will be no escape of ammonia. The best plan to arrest the escape of gases is to sprinkle a thin dusting of land plaster through the stables. We always have a few barrels of plaster (gypsum) placed in through all the stable, and for fifteen years there has never been a week when the men have not sprinkled a little plaster over the manure in the stables.

A VOICE.—What does the plaster cost?

Prof. ROBERTS.—\$3.50 usually. Now, gentlemen, let us have business over here in Canada. I want to know how many men in this audience will honestly do two things. In the first place I want to know how many men will go home and rack their brains to take care not of a part of the manure but of every bit of it. The other thing I want to know is how many will go home and say, "I am going home to learn my business; I am going to learn all these cows do, and come back here next year and bring reports." You may get a dozen Hoards or Roberts here and it would not compare with the value of such reports.

Some half-dozen volunteered to do this.

Prof. ROBERTS.—I shall expect next year to have, at least, half-a-dozen well-developed reports, and if we had reports from half-a-dozen dairies, that would be worth all I have said in Canada, because if those young men did it, one and another would do it also, and it would become contagious and run through you just like the Russian "grippe." (Laughter and applause.)

Governor HOARD.—I am very much interested in what Prof. Roberts asks you to do. I will tell you what I am prepared to do. I prepared a series of experiments for the farmer. You will hear lots of farmers say, "You are not practical," and that is often true. A man that is able to do one thing, makes that thing practical to himself. It may not be practical to another man. Now, therefore, practical means that which is within the range of every man. I said at our Institute, "Let us start now and at every institute prepare a series of experiments that are within the reach of the practical everyday farmer, and get half-a-dozen bright men to undertake these within the year so that when another meeting comes we will have a body of experience to be reported. Now let me suggest that you take those experiments home, and institute some of them yourselves. Let me read them to you:

1. Sprinkle land plaster in the stall of five or ten cows, twice a day during the winter; or while the cows are stabled, and keep this manure separate. Apply that manure to a certain portion of corn ground, with an equal amount of manure without the plaster, on an equal portion of ground in the same corn field. Note if the experiment shows that the manure with plaster has a superior fertilising power.

Now that is a wise thing to do. You will see whether the plaster-sprinkled manure don't increase the corn crop wonderfully.

2. How do you ventilate your stables?

3. CUTTING HAY.—Cut clover just at the first show of red blossoms, and timothy just before it blossoms, and do not dry all the life out, but put into a tight mow with all the leaves on. Select certain cows in full flow of milk, and after they had been fed on clover and timothy cut at the ordinary stage, weighed out to them each day, change to the early cut and feed an equal amount of that, and note if there is any increase of milk and butter fat.

4. Have you a thoroughbred sire in your herd?

5. Has there been any improvement in quality and product of the cows?

6. If so, state how much, whether in milk flow or butter fat; and also state the breed of the bull?

7. WINTER DAIRYING.—Weigh dry cows and fresh cows, if both are carried in the same herd, and weigh the food taken by each. Determine the difference in food, per 100 pounds of live weight consumed by each.

8. Record temperature of barns and stables twice a day, and note what effect changes of cold and heat have on the butter yield of cows. By this determine approximately, if possible, the great economy of warm stables over cold for the winter production of butter.

9. Experiment with peas by plowing them in, say 4 to 6 inches deep, seeding in each furrow, and sowing an equal amount of land and covering by the drag in the usual way. The point to be determined is whether plowing in peas will not better insure the crop against drouth.

10. Experiment in sowing different kinds of oats in quarter patches, to determine which variety will stand up the best. Name the kind of soil oats are grown on.

11. Experiment in feeding skimmed milk, sweet and sour, to pigs from 20 to 100 pounds weight. By weighing each week note difference in growth whether fed sweet or sour, on different lot of pigs of equal number, and also by changing the lots from sweet to sour and *vice versa*.

12. In feeding grain to dairy cows substitute an equal value of ground oats for the daily ration of bran, and observe the effect on milk and butter; feed three weeks and change.

13. For dairy cows and pigs, feed corn and cob meal against pure corn meal, both by weight, and note the effects.

14. For dairy cows, try feeding shock corn, giving an equal amount of grain as though meal was fed, and notice the results.

15. Experiment with brood sows during the winter; as part of the ration try feeding whole oats scattered on a clean barn floor.

16. Give dairy cows warm water for three weeks and then revert to cold, and note the difference.

Now, those are a few lines of experiment within the reach of every farmer in Ontario, and if he will follow them out they will give him a body of knowledge with which he can say, "I know whereof I speak." But there is scarcely a farmer that has ever recorded one iota of experimental work. We have to take his judgment, but he himself, though he may be ever so convinced of the truth of it, cannot go into court and swear to it. On one single point alone—on the point of the constitution of a dairy cow—I have a stock of data covering 3,000 points, and on other matters I have information covering 8,000 points. It would not do for me to go along calculating on these things. I must know. I make a note of a point, and when I get that point upon a thousand cows, I then take the deductions and find the average, and then I say that must be true because of such an average from so many cows.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The president read the report of the nominating committee. The recommendations were unanimously agreed upon, and on motion were adopted.

The list of officers will be found on page 6.

PROF. ROBERTSON CONGRATULATED.

The PRESIDENT then read the following resolution, which was unanimously carried amid applause :

Moved by JOHN PRAIN, seconded by JAMES DICKSON, and resolved that: Whereas the Dominion Government by Order in Council has created the office of a commissioner of Dairy Husbandry for Canada and has appointed thereto Prof. Jas. W. Robertson for the purpose of assisting in the further extension and profitable development of dairying in the Dominion of Canada, through experimental work, the dissemination of practical information, the encouragement and promotion of all effective means for reaching economy in the production and marketing of dairy goods, the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, assembled in annual convention in the city of Stratford, hereby expresses its pleasure and satisfaction at the action of the Government as recited above, and hereby tenders its congratulations to Prof. Robertson upon this well-merited recognition of his fitness and ability to undertake the responsibilities and duties of this new office with its vast field for work on behalf of the farmers of the Dominion.

Mr. CHADWICK in supporting the resolution said: I must congratulate the gentleman on his promotion to the important and responsible position he has been called upon to fill. At the same time I cannot help but express my regret that he should be removed from the close alliance which has existed between him and this association for several years. I think it will be a source of regret to all interested in this industry. I consider his services have been of a most invaluable character, and the knowledge and ability he has displayed, I am sure reflect credit upon him. I think a better qualified man could not have been selected to fill that important position, and, as I said before, I only regret that his services are going to be removed from us, although I must congratulate him on his promotion. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT said: I quite concur with my friend here, but I do not think Prof. Robertson is going to be entirely lost to us, and he will always be ready to promote our interests as far as he is able.

HOW TO MAKE SILAGE.

Governor HOARD spoke for some time on "Practical Illustrations of Dairy Management" (the substance of which will be found under similar reading in the Creameries Convention report), after which he delivered the following remarks: The President has said he wished me to say a few words concerning the silo. I can only say that the silo has come to stay, and the growth of it in Wisconsin has been tremendous. The little town of Lake Miles, which started with nine silos two years ago, had 58 silos last year. The carpenter who makes a business of doing these jobs told me, I think, that he had 35 more silos contracted for this year, and that he did not doubt but there would be 100 silos in operation next fall. This is a question of economy; a question of cost of production. First, the farmers learned that sweet ensilage is dependent not so much upon the kind of corn as it is upon the maturity of that corn. If you are going to produce sweet ensilage you must carry that corn to a certain maturity, and then have it planted openly so that the sun can get into it. Is there a farmer here who has not noticed this: when you cut a stalk of corn off and when it is set out to be in the hot sun for twelve hours the pith will taste sweet? What is the meaning of

that? All sweetness, or saccharine or sugar is put in by the sun. It is sunlight makes the apple sweet. Take an apple from the inside of a tree—a Talman Sweet—it will be green and have a tart taste perhaps. On the outside of the tree it will be sweet. Another thing you must do; you must plant the corn so that each stalk will start an ear if possible. What is the meaning of that? It is a question of maturity. The stalk is a mother. It is essential to start the ear in order that the gums and sugars will be drawn into the stalk. Without the use of the ear the stalk itself is only half as rich as it would be with it. Then plant your corn early upon well tile-drained ground. If you have a heavy clay soil here it will be of advantage to tile drain it. We are getting into the use of tile. We have 15 miles of tile and every dollar of it will be paid for by increased production of that land. Take manure that has been sprinkled with plaster. Use plenty of plaster in the stable to absorb the nitrogen. That is worth 16 cents a pound. Plant the corn early and plant a kind that will ripen early. Set it in rows from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. apart. The kernels form when you keep it open. Harrow this corn before it comes out and when it comes up, using a slanting tooth harrow. We drag our corn and potatoes. We did not dare do so ten years ago. We are killing the weeds all that time, which are like a crowd of vampires sucking the life out of the corn. When the kernel in the ears has passed over well into the glazing period cut your corn—don't cut it before—and if you let it lie in the sun twelve hours it will sweeten it wonderfully. Then put in your silo. After you have put it in cover it with swale grass—green grass—three feet thick. Don't put straw on top; it lets too much heat out. Take the green grass and let that lie right on top. It will half rot, but the silage will be good right to the grass. Remember the sweetness is almost entirely due to the maturity of the corn, but don't let it get too mature. If you let it get beyond that period of the glazing—after the milk begins to coagulate into the kernel—the corn does not grow any more, but the whole subtraction is in the kernel, and it is growing richer and the stalk poorer. Now take advantage of it and cut when both stock and ear are at the highest pitch of excellence. That is just when the kernel is finely glazed. Now then, another thing, don't feed too much of it. Feed from 30 to 50 lbs. a day. Feed 5 to 6 lbs. of clover, bran and hay; and may the Lord bless every man who has wit and wisdom enough to take advantage of his environments. (Laughter and applause.)

The convention adjourned till the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ABSENT MEMBERS.

The President read the following motion which had been placed in his hands.

Moved by Benjamin Hopkins, seconded by James Dickson, and resolved: That whereas, by reason of the indisposition of three of the well-known members of this Association, Thomas Ballantyne, Esq., E. Casswell, Esq., and J. B. Lane, Esq., this Convention has been denied their presence, which in years past has added so much to the interest and value of its proceedings.

We the officers and members of the Association hereby express our regret that these gentlemen have been unable to favor us by their attendance, and convey to them our sympathy and earnest wishes for their speedy and complete recovery.

The PRESIDENT, speaking to the motion said: I am very sorry indeed, that friend Ballantyne has not been here. I have always claimed that he is the father of this industry. He has done more for it than anybody else could do. And friend Caswell if left at home from the same cause. I am sorry that he is not here. He has been one of the pioneers of the cheese business in this country. He has been one of the most prominent buyers from its very inception, and has always taken active interest in its success, as those dairymen in this part of the country know very well. Our friend Lane, had to go home this morning through indisposition. He also is one of the pioneers in the business, and I would have been very glad to have him here to introduce him as your president-elect for next year.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

REPORTS OF INSTRUCTORS AND INSPECTORS.

Prof. Robertson, was called upon to read the report of Mr. Downham. He said, I am told that Mr. Downham, who was expected to be present, is quite ill with this fashionable trouble. He sent me a report some two months ago of his work, and I suppose, thought that report would save him the trouble of writing a new one. It is as follows:

REPORT OF INSPECTOR DOWNHAM.

To Prof. J. W. ROBERTSON.

DEAR SIR,—Having been appointed Milk Inspector and Cheese Instructor for the season of 1889, by the Executive Committee of the Dairyman's Association, I beg to submit to you my report of the work which I did.

The counties assigned to me were Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Brant, and I visited some factories in the counties of Grey and Simcoe. My district being very large cost me a good deal of driving, as some of the factories were a long way apart.

The number of visits in all were seventy-six.

The factories that I visited are as follows: Factories visited three times: Bayham, Middleton, St. Williams, Walsh, Vittoria, Waterford, Villa Nova, Boston, Rockford, Black Creek, Lake View, Stromness, Forks Road, Bismarck, Canboro', Ranelagh, Nixon, Beverly, Cathcart. Factories I visited twice: Lynedoch, Tyneside, Campden, Ventry, Shellburne, Dundalk, Victoria, Lavender, Avening.

The number of factories in which I found adulterated milk was eleven. The number of cases was twenty-three.

Five of the parties were visited, and four acknowledged the offence, but only one was asked to pay damages. In the other eighteen cases I was requested to notify the parties, there being no disposition on the part of the factorymen to prosecute for fear that the defaulting patrons would send their milk to an opposition factory, and that they would therefore lose some of their business.

Factory buildings are as a rule poor, especially the making houses, being very open and cold, and in some cases not fit at all to make cheese in. The curing houses are better than the making houses, and some of them are open and others are badly ventilated.

In some factories the machinery is very poor: in some cases presses, some sinks, and in some instances vats and curl mills. These I recommended to be replaced with machinery fit for use.

The defects I found in the cheese in the early part of the season were very varied, some being full of ragged holes and weak in body and badly flavored and some dry and corky and mottled in color. These defects I attribute to lack of experience on the part of the maker, while others are careless, and as long as they get their cheese off it is all they care for.

In most cases the drainage was fairly good, but where I found the drainage bad I found bad flavored cheese.

P. DOWNHAM.

INSPECTOR HOPKIN'S REPORT.

Mr. Hopkins read his report as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed Instructor and Inspector of Milk by the Executive of this Association, I now make my report for the year 1889.

I was appointed to the Northern District, comprising the counties of Perth, Wellington, Huron, Grey and Bruce.

I commenced my duties on the 27th day of May, making 104 visits during the season. I tested milk at 35 factories, viz., Fullarton, Newry, Elma, Donegal, 3rd Wallace, Wyandotte, Rothsay, Kenilworth, Varney, Cotswold, Harriston, Springbank, Bluevale, Ethel, Silver Corners, Molesworth, Paramount, Pine River, Huron, Underwood, Starr, Burgoyne, Pinkerton, Brant, Dunkeld, Brussels, Winthrop, Ellice Newton, Bamberg, Elmbank, Elderslie, Centralia, Gotham and Gorrie.

I tested 6,875 samples at these.				
I found 5,712	normal,	or 83 per cent.		
" 778	extra	11		
" 258	weak	4	nearly.	
" 127	poor	2		

I examined seventeen samples from cows, and compared the same with milk sent to factory. Four admitted skimming. Two that indicated skimming was the same from cows. Four admitted having watered milk. Two that showed low by lactometer was the same from cows. The balance varied more or less.

All cases were dealt with as the proprietor or companies deemed best. I laid complaint before a magistrate in one case, but the party paid to the company \$25 and costs before the trial came off, and the case was settled. I also report that I did not find as much tampering with milk as I did the year before, especially in the localities where I had any cases the previous year, but in those factories where they did not expect nor never had before an inspector there was more adulterated milk, which goes to show that even the prospect of getting exposed is a terror to evil doers.

My report last year will largely apply to the past year's work regarding factories and makers and the mode of manufacture. As I had the same territory both years I will not go over the same ground.

Mr. HOPKINS, by way of supplement to his report, said: There were a few factories I did not get to three times. The proprietors did not apply to Prof. Robertson soon enough.

In tabulating the statement I found difficulty in getting at the correct estimate that should be placed upon the value of the milk..

Of course, you never find a man who comes up and admits that he is rogue enough to skim his milk. There is always some flimsy excuse.

We find men who want to place no value on our tests. They want to make out that the lactometer varies, and so on. Now, in those cases where I found the milk low at the factory, and where it was just as low when taken from the cows, I was convinced there was no skimming. Mr. Wing was over from Cornell during the summer, and we went around together for some time. We found at a certain factory one sample that we both concluded was skimmed. We went to see this party's cows milked, and found the milk just the same as it was sent to the factory. Because, a test with the instruments at the factory will compare with a test made of the milk as it comes from the cows, I say, they are reliable.

In all cases where there was adulteration, it was left to the proprietor to convict or settle. Where I had a clear case to go to court with, I was always willing to go and lay the complaint; but the inclination was more to compromise, although I had one case before the magistrate, and we got all ready for the fight, but the magistrate could not come at that time, and afterwards the man settled by paying \$25 and costs.

I also am pleased to report, and it may be encouraging to cheesemakers and patrons, that progress has been made this year over last year as far as my experience was concerned. I do not think we made the mistakes this year—take it on the whole—that we made last year. There was one point you remember we discussed last year—maturing the milk to the proper degree before the application of the rennet. I find that makers on the whole have grasped this fact. You all know that the bulletins Prof. Robertson sent out, and the discussions last year were largely on the necessity of maturing properly the milk before the application of the rennet. Perhaps it is well to use caution. We know we may make mistakes in going too far. We must take care that we do not develop the acid so far in the milk as to destroy the grain of the cheese. I want to say, do not overdo the developing of the acid in the milk before you apply the rennet

I was pleased to-day to listen to the remarks of the Professors who addressed you on producing milk at the minimum of cost. I think they were such that we could all take lessons from them. There was one point that I would have liked to fill right in there, and that is, after you get your milk at the lowest cost, after you have taken all the pains to produce the best cows, after you feed them the best food to get your milk up to that nutty flavor, for mercy's sake don't go and leave it to contaminate with some taint around the farm before it goes to the factory. There is a great loss in this, because it then takes more milk to make a pound of cheese of anything like unsalable quality, than it does out of a nice flavored milk.

Now, then, so far as making this progress is concerned, who shall have the credit of it? So far as the cheesemakers are concerned I don't want any of it. I say the cheesemaker who goes into the factory and works all the improvements and brings up his cheese so that it will outsell by a quarter of a cent per lb. the cheese of those other factories around him, should have great credit. I was very much pleased to hear Prof. Robertson say that not only would Canadian cheese sell for one cent a pound more than American cheese in England, but that Englishmen even pronounced it better, and said it would eat as well as their very best cheese. Now, when I say we have been making progress, it is not only intended for the cheesemakers, but for the patrons. A patron often will say he did not aerate his milk. Let every one come up hand-in-hand if we are to make progress. I would say to makers make further progress, but don't go too fast, and where you have made mistakes this year make amends next year. Some makers have a disposition to think that when they get over the summer and into September the battle is fought and the victory won. There is no time when so fine a cheese is expected as in the fall, and the maker should pay the same attention then to curing his cheese as at other times. There is the temperature to be kept right or else the cheese will be faulty; and if we all do our very best our system will be like the streets of Jerusalem, because there every man keeps the place clean before his own door. (Applause).

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS' REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The Executive Committee of the Western Dairymen's Association having appointed me Inspector and Instructor for the district around London and west under Professor Robertson's instructions, I commenced my duties in the last week of May. The weather through the month of June for a greater part of the time was very wet, so that it made travelling from one factory to another very unpleasant as well as many unsatisfactory samples of milk, for which due allowance had to be made in testing, for, of course, all milk which contains water on a morning following a wet night must be considered good as the water came there innocently through the rain, and the sender had no hand in the adulteration. I am of the opinion that all milk-stands should be covered and boarded up on the sides sufficient to protect the milk from the rain and the hot rays of the summer sun. This is particularly the case on the routes where milk is allowed to remain on the stand till nine and ten o'clock in the day, and there are many of them in the west. I know one route to be regularly delivered at the factory as late as twelve o'clock, and the cheesemaker says it always works well as it is perhaps better cared for at home.

I visited thirty-one factories which had made application ninety-one times, besides visits to other factories which had not made application for inspectors. One of the great drawbacks was the long distance I had to travel from one factory to another, compelling me to leave in many cases much sooner than I felt was really desirable.

I found one hundred and seventy samples of milk which indicated stripping, skimming or watering. There appears to be a great fondness in some localities for what is called "Junkett," a fancy dish made from cream and rennet, and many patrons of cheese factories think that they have at least a right to sufficient cream to make this dish even though it cannot be considered quite honest to take it.

There were only three cases, I believe, where patrons were fined, factorymen taking the view caused principally through the strong competition between factories, that if they could induce the delinquents to send pure milk without litigation it is much better in the interest of business generally than to go into court, which may cause bad feeling among neighbors, and perhaps cause some patrons to withdraw from the factory where they are inclined to punish the guilty and send their milk to factories where they are much less

inclined to work up to the honest line. The view is taken that the fact of there being a regular inspection of the milk much tampering is stopped through fear of being caught that perhaps would otherwise occur, but I am fully convinced that an occasional fine, with the costs of the court, is the quickest possible way to improve the quality of the milk, and in the hands of a skilled maker, improve the quality of the cheese very much, making it redound to the profit of all concerned.

In the majority of cases the factorymen notified the parties sending the questionable milk in some manner themselves, that they wished them to try and improve; in eight cases I did so at their request, and a few replied calling me many fancy and high-toned names.

I sent a number of samples of milk to Mr. Macfarlane at London, to be analysed, and find, by his report, that his analysis and my finding at the factory correspond, which I should think would go to prove that the instruments in use are reliable, notwithstanding the opinion of some parties to the contrary.

Of the factories I visited I find there are seventeen having a good and plentiful supply of pure water; there are twelve having very good water, but scarce or inconvenient for the use of the factory, and two have water not at all fit for the manufacture of cheese in any way whatever, and scarce at that. A plentiful supply of good pure water is an actual necessity in all factories, as it should come in contact with the milk, cheese and everything in connection with the factory, and, if not pure, the quality or flavor of the cheese will be injured.

Of those thirty-one factories there are two I would call extra clean, and twenty-one as clean, and the balance, some of which are not as clean as should be, and some as positively dirty.

In the majority of the factories I found the cheese generally throughout the season well made, the balance an indifferent lot, made by makers at a low rate, who do not realise what they are about to undertake, and agree with the factory-owners to make good any loss in price, wind up the season without any wages for themselves, and a loss to the patrons.

To know when the milk is sufficiently ripened to add the rennet I found one of the great drawbacks with many of the makers; in those cases I recommended a rennet test as the easiest and most reliable method; by it the age of the milk can be ascertained to a nicety, and always the same.

In many factories I found them stirring the milk very roughly, and the curds the same, not only in the vat but in the sink as well, crushing it till the very life of the cheese will have left it. In fact the only things that I know of about a factory that need anything but gentle handling, are dirt, rats, mice, and a rough untidy cheesemaker. There is an inclination on the part of beginners in many cases to be careless and indifferent in their work; they will generally copy from their masters. At the present time their wages are too high; if, as in the olden time, they were working for their board and to learn the business they would be more interested in becoming intelligent, active and expert makers.

Old cheese-makers in the district west of London tell me that during the past season they were troubled more with bad flavored milk and gassy curds than ever before. This, I suppose, can be traced to the heavy rains in June bringing forth the rag-weed, and many other plants in great profusion, and filling the low lands and ponds with water, which the cows in too many cases were compelled to drink when the dry season came. And I have no doubt but that the high price of salt had something to do with the poor flavor as well, as the cows in all probability would be stinted in their allowance, and the great evil of all, drawing the whey home in the cans taken from tanks that are never washed, and are made the receptacle of all the dirt that accrues about the factory. Do away with this nuisance, and it will then be a comparatively easy matter to trace the source of bad-flavored milk, gassy curds and cheese, that are too often poor in body, bad in flavor, and very objectionable to the dealer as well as consumer.

I find in many instances the use of the hot iron is very imperfectly understood, especially by beginners who have not been trained by makers that at one time made on the old acid system. By repeatedly trying it on the same place one the curd and iron, they eventually get it to string in an imperfect manner, and off goes the whey without any consideration of the condition of the curds; while in the hands of an expert it would be some time before it would be considered to string properly, and the curds would be in a much better condition for dipping. There are some makers who consider the hot iron of no value whatever; they have not been taught its use. In factories where they have regularly good clean-flavored milk its use may be dispensed with, but it would be better to keep it in practice.

Just when to apply the salt appears to be one of the great difficulties with beginners as well as a few of the older makers. They do not appear to be able to distinguish just when the curds have that fine silky, velvety feel with the rich cheese flavor. I have met makers who had no idea of the flavor at all, and think it difficult for them to make a passable cheese in any case.

In many instances I found very little attention given to the style and finish of the cheese. They were pressed too quickly, bandage pulled up and turned in the hoops too soon, and too often not very clean head cloths were used, not turned on the following morning, but taken at once to the curing room, where their appearance was irregular in size, slovenly and checkered in appearance, and of doubtful quality.

But while there is this class of makers in the west who do not seem to have been trained to the importance of exactness and care in every particular, there are others who can compare most favorably with the best experts Ontario has in the business.

The thermometer, in too many instances, is an instrument not valued highly enough, and its use in connection with the manufacture and curing of cheese not properly understood. Frequently there will be but one in a factory, and that of the cheapest quality and most difficult to clean. There should always be at least one reliable thermometer that is only used to regulate the temperature of the curing-room and to test others that are in constant use about the factory. This should be done frequently for they are very liable to get out of order.

Too often cheese that are fairly well made are injured, if not ruined, through inattention. The temperature becoming too high green cheese will ripen too quickly, half-cured cheese become porous, and all are sent off flavor. On the other hand too low temperature retards the curing and injures the quality as will an uneven temperature. Too much attention cannot be given to the curing process, by neglect in the curing room too many cheesemakers ruin their skill in the making-room and their profits as well.

The ventilation of curing-rooms has not received the attention of factorymen which its importance demands. Many otherwise very good curing-rooms have had no provision made for their ventilation whereby the temperature can be regulated. In many cases an attempt has been made, but it is very imperfect.

There are a number of making-rooms really unfit for the manufacture of cheese. They cannot be kept clean, and the temperature of the outside of them rules that of the inside from one end of the season to the other. They are poorly furnished, and in some instances it is really too bad to see the very unwholesome vat or curd covers in use;—when placed on the curd actually leaving it black in places where it touched it. This is more frequently the case where the factory-owners furnish the covering, but not always. In some of those places skilled workmen turn out many fine cheese, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they have to contend. With proper buildings and furniture how much better they could do. The buildings of a later date are an improvement on the old style. Many of the makers appreciate this and try to make cheese accordingly.

Two-thirds of the factories I visited have no drains; they run their slops into the whey tanks. The balance principally have open ditches; a few tile drains. In nearly every case it was clean and dry about the factory, but in two or three cases it was positively unwholesome to be about the factory.

In boxing the cheese very many of the makers fail to do the work properly; if the box is too deep they leave it and try to make the next shipment fill the box; if they have overdone it, and the box is too shallow for the cheese, they do not try to remedy the defect; it goes forward in that condition; the cheese are made to fit the box not the box the cheese. I may be wrong, but I hold the idea that to put cheese into a dry box it should be shaved nearly half an inch below the level of the cheese, so that when the box swells the lid will rest a little on the cheese as well as the box, not forgetting to put on four scaleboards and fasten the lid with about three short nails. Cheese that go forward carefully and properly boxed must arrive on the other side in better condition than cheese that have not received the necessary attention in that particular.

The manufacturing of cheese is of sufficient importance to warrant the payment to a cheesemaker of sufficient remuneration to thoroughly interest him in his business, to so interest him that he will take a pride in all branches of his work, to so interest him that he will secure the very best assistance he can; the best extract to coagulate his milk; the best color to color his cheese; the best salt to salt his curds, and then box the product of his labor in the best possible way, that it may result in profit to all.

Cheese-factory owners owe it to themselves to secure good buildings and furnish them properly. The business is of sufficient importance to warrant it; it is acknowledged to be the mainstay of western Ontario to-day.

What is necessary is placing in the hands of patrons of factories information which will educate them in the production of milk in its purity, a more intelligent understanding of the effect of handling and care of milk on its standard of quality must prevail. To this end it is necessary to educate the producers and it will redound to the profit of all concerned.

J. F. WILLIAMS.

CULLODEN, ONTARIO, January 14th, 1890.

Mr. STEINHOFF.—I have met with great difficulty through cheese being improperly boxed. In some cases the box stands two or two and a half inches above the edge of the cheese, and in some instances I have gone to the expense of shaving off the boxes. In other cases I have passed the cheese. I think this practice is carried on to a great extent through makers not understanding that point thoroughly. We took in 1,000 boxes not long ago and one-half of these were above the edge of the cheese, while in other cases they were below it. A good deal of damage is done in this way when the cheese gets on the steamer. I think that information could be easily given to all the makers through bulletins, which would do good.

The PRESIDENT.—That is a very important point. I think the matter lies a good deal in the hands of the buyer, and so far as our district is concerned we have had very little difficulty of this kind. I think if the buyer explains the matter at the factory, that difficulty will be overcome. There is no question at all that the more particular you are in putting the cheese in proper boxes, so that it will reach the other side of the water safely, the better it will sell. The package does help the cheese a good deal.

A VOICE.—Would it not be well for the inspectors to write in the reports next year, the names of the cheesemakers who have the fine factories? Because where a cheesemaker keeps a good factory his name should be known. I claim that the cheese of a man who keeps his factory clean is worth five cents 100 lbs. more. The inspectors are paid for this. Of course it would be well for the people in the north to know who keep the good factories.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—The cheesemakers know all this and at the same time know there are a few factories that are not well kept in the north too.

The PRESIDENT.—Perhaps if it was made known all over the country that the names would be advertised, by the time the inspectors went around next year it would bring them into line. I strongly believe in prevention rather than cure.

Mr. B. HOPKINS.—My experience with buyers is that when they come around they hardly ever say they want to weigh the cheese. If they think the weight is short they want to weigh it, and if it is short they dock it. Next time they weigh it again. Now, it is easy for them to say "I want the cheese properly boxed and I will examine it, and if it is not, there will be dockage just the same as on the other." I do not think if Prof. Robertson got out a law it would do any good. One-half the men won't read bulletins; but if you buyers talk a little to them as you do on the short weights, I think you will bring them to it.

The PRESIDENT.—I think your are right. The pocket is the most sensitive part of a man.

Mr. STEINHOFF.—We are still receiving cheese in that condition; yet it seems to me that the knowledge of the injury it causes has not got all around.

The PRESIDENT.—If you would take Mr. Hopkins' suggestion and hang the dockage over their heads it would be better.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON'S REPORT.

Mr. Robertson in presenting his report said: I have no long report to make to you. I did not think of writing out a detailed account of my summer's work. I expected very likely some of the others would do it, and a good deal of what I would have written would have been simply a repetition of what you have heard already. Sometimes I write a note for some of the agricultural papers, and always when I am asked to do this, they tell me to condense. Now, I have tried to make my report as short as I could, and at the same time convey to you the ideas and facts as they have occurred, so that you may be able to take more of the substance home with you; if you will allow me to use a figurative expression, so that you may be able to take the cream home with you, and leave the skimmed milk here. (Laughter).

Speaking of his duties, he said he was employed as instructor and inspector in what is known as the central district. Nearly all the factories in that direction were in the Association and had the inspector's services, and the factories being placed conveniently together throughout the district, he had not the same difficulty to contend with that some of the others had in the way of long drives. Consequently he had a good opportunity of seeing how the makers handled the cheese during the day. He was very glad to report that while with probably one or two exceptions, where there was a little "crust," in most cases the cheesemakers gave him a most welcome reception. He had worked among them during the whole summer with a great deal of pleasure, and had learned a great deal from them, and he had no doubt, by reason of the interchange of ideas, they had learned a little, too. The report is as follows:

To Prof. J. W. ROBERTSON,
O. A. College, Guelph.

DEAR SIR,—I send you this as a summary of my work as Inspector of Milk, and also as Dairy Instructor for the season just closed. I had on my list twenty-eight factories, supported by eighteen hundred and fifty-two patrons.

	Samples tested by—		Weak.	Poor.	Percentage of tests by Pioscope.
	Pioscope.	Lactoscope and Lactometer.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
My first visit.....	2373	849	159	97	4.08 poor.
“ second “.....	2544	837	169	69	2.71 poor.
“ third “.....	1905	518	51	35	1.83 poor.
Total tests	6822	2204	379	201	{ 2.94 poor. 5.55 weak.

Number of cheese per day	648
Number of factories improved in quality of cheese.....	10
Number of meetings with patrons in evenings.....	8
Number of extra visits to factories	15

There have been twelve cases of adulteration of milk settled with the directors and myself, and one prosecution, the party convicted and fined \$5, besides the expenses, about \$8; but a good many not very bad cases were allowed to go with a word of admonition, and in most cases this served the purpose. I am sorry to say there are still a few patrons who are obstinate and seem to fight against milk inspection as far as they can.

I am your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Gladstone, 26th Dec., 1889.

Mr. ROBERTSON, speaking of the number of visits to factories, said:—I think I visited all the factories three times, and gave the milk a full testing, besides making several other occasional visits for the purpose of making tests that I thought might be beneficial. On my first visit the number of samples that I tested was 2,373. This milk was tested in the mornings. On my first visit I made 849 special tests. The samples were set aside and tested twice or three times during the forenoon. He recapitulated the figures already given in his report as showing the work covered by his inspection. In addition to this part of his report, he stated that on his last visit he found quite a number of factories—12 or 14—where there was no milk that was at all of doubtful quality. The number of factories where there was no improvement in the making of cheese and where there was probably a great deal of room for improvement was small. There were two or three cases in which he could not convince the maker that he needed to make any improvement. The maker probably thought himself wiser than the inspector.

Speaking of the meetings with patrons, Mr. Robertson explained their nature and the result that had flowed from them. He said: In some of the factories I visited, to a great many of the directors and patrons the testing was a new thing, and they could not understand the manner in which milk was tested. I was asked if I would not stay over for an evening and invite the patrons to come and have a little talk about the character of their milk and how to preserve it and bring it to the factory in the best condition. I had eight of those meetings. I could not give you the names of the factories now, but many of the people asked this privilege. In a great many instances these meetings did more to satisfy the patrons than the testing of milk did at the factories during the day.

In other instances my visits were to see how makers were getting along. One other thing I had to impress upon the makers was this: only to experiment on one thing at once and have that one point clearly understood and clearly fixed in his mind, and when he gets that settled then to take up another point.

I made these 15 special visits to factories just to see how makers were getting along with the little changes and improvements they were making, and as a result of these I thought if the makers had a convention of their own it would be a valuable thing, so that they could hear what each other's experience was. They would get valuable hints from each other. As far as my experience goes, I have been handling milk and making cheese for pretty nearly forty years, and I don't think I know a tenth part yet about milk or cheese that is to be known within the next five years. I believe the dairymen in Canada within the last three years have learned more about that one thing than we had learned in all the previous time since dairying was begun in Canada.

Mr. Macfarlane stated that the Government, in dealing with other cases of adulteration, instead of putting people to expense and fining them, published it to the world, and that let the consumers know who are selling adulterated food, and he finds this doing more than fining them, and suggests that probably it might not be a bad move when cheese-factory patrons are found watering their milk to publish their names. One factory-man suggested to me this idea; said he: I'll tell you what would be a splendid idea. When there are two or three defaulters in a factory just post their names on the corner of the factory, so that people passing, or when there was a public meeting, could see who had been defaulting.

I may just say in conclusion that while Mr. Macfarlane was in London I took in, I think, a little over 80—I think 83 or 85—samples to him to be analysed, so that we could get reports of the solids and butter-fat in the milk. That report has been published. In six or seven instances I had an opportunity of taking in samples in the morning that I tested myself, and back in the afternoon and had them analysed, and it came out that his analysis and my testing came within a few decimals of each other.

Mr. B. HOPKINS.—There is one thing in Mr. Robertson's report I do not altogether fall in with; that is, to publish a man's name in large letters when he is suspected of adulteration. Suppose I was the individual published. I send the milk of twenty cows to the factory, and if I were published and were not guilty I would prosecute for libel. I do not think that it would be any better to do that than to bring it up before the magistrate and have it settled. I may say further that I attended one of Mr. Robertson's meetings, and I think a great deal of good was done there.

The PRESIDENT.—That is one of the objects of these conventions, I take it, if we could only get the patrons to come. That was a good idea of Mr. Robertson's; if they do not come to you, go to them. It does not pay anybody to put in water or skim off their cream if they only knew it.

SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTORS' WORK.

Prof. ROBERTSON said: It is my duty, as the superintendent of these inspectors, to move the adoption of their reports, and as the amount of written matter that they sent to me during the year is very large, I shall not read it, but will make my observations short. I have very few words of explanation to add to what has been said. My own personal supervision of their work arose from an invitation of the executive committee to act in that capacity.

Instructions were sent by myself to the several Inspectors as to their duties, and in response to these they sent me their reports on factories. Sometimes men complain that there has been no record made as to the cleanliness of factories. I can put my hand right here (producing a mass of papers) and pick upon some men—I don't think I shall publish their names—to whom I shall drop a private note, telling them that "cleanliness is next to godliness."

Now, the work of these inspectors amounts to this, that they made 355 visits to cheese factories. The number of factories that subscribed to the funds of the Association was 122. The number of convictions, or settlements, for the adulteration of milk was 24. The cost to the Association was \$7.00 per visit the whole season, and the amount subscribed by the several factories averaged \$9.00 per factory. You can see, therefore, how the subscriptions from the factories will not meet the expenses of 3 visits per year, even with all the grants to the Association.

Now, I have a few words to say about the recommendations of the reports themselves, and to give my own judgment of the work that was done. I found the inspectors to be men adapted for the positions they held—men of enthusiasm in their work. I gleaned that from the interesting reports they sent to me complaining of the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the makers to put into practice all the instruction they received. I found the work better done than it was in 1888, not because the inspectors were better men, but because of the acquired experience that the previous year's work gave us all. I found them rather fearless in telling the true quality of milk to patrons as revealed by the instruments, and I think if the factory representatives would be all equally fearless, and tell a man that his milk was not right, there would be far less trouble. If a man is sending poor milk tell him squarely, and if he is honest he will be relieved of suspicion, but if he is guilty convict him at once, and you can never suffer from doing the square thing right through without hesitation. Then I find the inspectors willing, as far as possible, to credit makers with the attention they give to their work and their business. In the main these reports speak very highly of the cheese-maker's work. In their relation to factory men I found a few complaints because they did not receive a visit very early in the season. An inspector cannot be in two places at the same time, and the men who applied last were the men who grumbled most because they were not visited in time. I would suggest that this Association, through its Executive Committee, complete all its plans and have the Inspectors engaged at the end of February, that they may be ready to begin early in May. Then the factory men might as well send in their applications at once.

Then I have a number of suggestions from factory men as to next year. One recommends that the inspectors should be instructors altogether and have assistants with them to test the milk. I do not want to detain you on the points raised by the reports beyond saying we ought to try and keep the premises where cheese is made in a cleanly, wholesome, healthy state. In the preparation of milk on the farms cheesemakers would render capital service if they would go quite often to visit the farmer who sends his milk to the factory. It keeps a friendly feeling up, and we will reap more from it than by having a writ issued against them for the action of the law.

Reference has been made to-night to the boxing of cheese and the issuing of a bulletin upon this subject. Now, for about four years I have been preaching the gospel of a high price for cheese in a good box, and I have been contending that from the knowledge of the English market. We have lost as much on account of our cheese not being well boxed as would pay for good boxes three times over.

Then reference has been made to the drawing back of whey in the milk cans. Well, I have never advocated, and I don't like to encourage that practice, but where it will be continued I would have the maker do all he can. Where the cans are not clean the milk will be contaminated, but where they are clean the danger of contamination is removed. Sometimes the maker is anxious to fix the blame of contamination on the woman who washes the can, when I would fix it right at his own door. How often is that whey tank cleaned?

Then I think every cheesemaker should try to have a double apartment curing room. In May it is almost impossible to heat a large curing room and have the cheese at the proper temperature; and then when the fall comes and September and October cheese are being cured in the same room the fire is kept up until the September make is impaired and gets off flavor. This year many factories lost one-half cent per pound on September cheese because they did not have a partition across the curing room.

In that direction I believe the work of inspection has done a great deal of good, and while the inspectors find it inevitable to find fault with wrong practices, their duty is not to destroy the influence of the cheesemakers. It is not in any sense destructive; it is all constructive to get the milk fine, the cheese factories right, and the work well done. Because we have not yet made all the cheese fine it does not follow that we should not try. When the old sun's rays shine the blades of grass that spring up immediately do not comprise all his beneficence; and when some of the leaves that are touched by the wind fall others are loosened. Perhaps as a result of the work of these inspectors there is a loosening of the desire of one man to wrong his fellows, and as every little rill down the hillside helps to make, by-and-bye, a large enough river to turn the wheels of the factory and bear the ships of commerce on its bosom, so every little factor is helping to broaden the stream of prosperity and to carry on the development of our industry. (Applause.)

MR. LEITCH.—As Prof. Robertson is going to Ottawa, I hope he won't forget the country that raised him, and that he will suggest a grant of \$5,000 or \$10,000 to help us along. You know the difficulty we had to scrape up money to pay these inspectors. When every country is trying to back up its people to bring abundant increased productiveness, Canada is going behind. Mr. Williams is a good cheesemaker, and a most prudent inspector. He never made much noise, and I believe he just got along as well as if he had. The inspectors are doing good work, but what are we going to do for money? What we want is money, and the governments of Ontario and the Dominion do not seem to care for the farmers. I believe we should get \$10,000 for this Association. When we look at Denmark, we see that dairying has raised its revenue about \$13,000,000 a year, and some years ago there was not a pound of butter sold. Look over at the United States and see what a grant the dairymen get from Congress every year. If we are going to keep abreast with the Yankees we must have money.

THE PRESIDENT.—Would it not be a wise thing for Prof. Robertson to take my friend Leitch with him? We want money in the worst way. (Laughter.)

MR. MORRISON.—I would like to ask Prof. Robertson if in the factories where patrons took their whey back in the milk cans, the cheese were not as good as in the other factories. Another thing I would like to ask is whether if makers put their September cheese on the lower shelves of the curing room and the October on the upper rows where there is greater heat, would that tend to remedy the defect of large curing rooms?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—I have no information showing the relative qualities of cheese in factories where whey was sent back in the milk cans and where it was not returned, but of my own knowledge I know that in some factories where the whey was sent back the cheese have been remarkably fine, and in some others remarkably bad. So it is not of such great importance, if the makers will look after their business. Then, in the other matter, the putting of the September make on the lower and the October on the higher shelves, will lessen the evil but

not prevent it altogether, because there is such a diffusion of the gases in the air that there will sometimes be only two degrees of difference between the temperature at the ceiling and near the floor.

I did not make any reference at the time to the resolution you were kind enough to make, concerning myself, but since reference has been made to it now, I may say that when I go to Ottawa, I will merely have the same mind towards the dairymen of Ontario that I had towards them when I was at Guelph, and worked from there. All my efforts will be to do all I can and to get the Government to do all it can for the benefit of the men who produce the milk and make the butter and cheese. So far as I am concerned I will not spare myself nor spare the Government treasury, so far as I can influence the spending of some of its contents judiciously for the benefit of the farmers.

The motion for the adoption of the reports was then carried, after which the convention adjourned at 9.30.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

President CLELAND explained that it had not occurred to him, in the absence of the President elect yesterday, that he should have retired in favor of the Vice-President, Mr. B. Hopkins. In doing so now, he took the opportunity of thanking the convention for the consideration they had given him as President.

Mr. HOPKINS took the chair amid applause.

It was then moved by Mr. Prain, seconded by Mr. Dickson, and carried unanimously, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the retiring President, for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duty as President.

Mr. CLELAND said: Gentlemen,—I thank you very kindly for the unanimous vote of thanks you have tendered me on retiring from this position. I have endeavored so far as I could to promote the interests of this Association. I always esteem it a very high honor, indeed, to do anything I can to promote this industry. I look upon it as the best part of agriculture. It is the best spoke in the wheel. The fact is, without dairying in these days we could not get along at all. There has been a good deal said, back and forth, about the cost of production, but when I look around in my neighborhood and find a man who makes dairying a specialty, I can point to a man that is prospering every time. The farmers should pay the attention to the business it deserves, and if they do, there is no question at all about their making it pay. I shall always be ready to do anything I can to promote your interests. (Applause).

Mr. CHADWICK.—I can bear testimony to the efficiency of the retiring President during the past year, and to the gratification I have had in working with him during that period. He is a gentleman who has exerted himself to promote the harmonious and efficient working of this Association. He has devoted all the time necessary to attend to your interests cheerfully, willingly, and to the best of his ability, and the Board and all connected with it are exceedingly gratified with the kind and courteous manner in which he has presided over their meetings, and I am glad to express my pleasure that a little appreciation has been shown by you.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The auditors' report was read, as follows :
To the President, officers and members of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario :
GENTLEMEN.—Your auditors appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the books and have compared the vouchers with the disbursements and find the same correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$556.16, for which sum is produced a cheque payable at the Imperial Bank of Canada at Ingersoll and marked "good."

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance on hand as per last audit.....	837 24	Inspectors' salaries.....	2,000 00
Receipts of Convention.....	201 75	Officers' salaries.....	200 00
Government grant.....	2,498 75	Bills payable.....	1,200 00
Amount received from Secretary as paid by factories for Inspectors.....	921 45	Expenses of Board meetings.....	166 65
		Expenses of Convention.....	163 95
		Reporting proceedings of Convention....	80 00
		Instruments for testing milk.....	56 50
		Secretary's disbursements.....	25 48
		Printing.....	10 45
		Balance on hand.....	556 16
	\$4,459 19		\$4,459 19

We would also recommend that the list of cheese factories and amounts paid by each factory for inspection expenses be published in the annual report.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBERTSON, }
JOHN S. PEARCE, } *Auditors.*

Stratford, Jan. 17th, 1890.

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Schragg, that the report be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will just draw your attention to the clause in the report showing that it is intended that when we publish the annual report the names of every factory that has applied for an inspector or had an inspector's services shall be published, and that it shall be done in divisions.

The motion for adoption of the report was then carried.

HOW TO GET A BETTER COW.

Prof. ROBERTS, introducing an address on the above question, said he was not satisfied with the milk yield of their present dairy cows. Why can't we get a better one, that will give us 8,000 pounds of milk and 800 to 1,000 pounds of solids in a year, and that will give us twice the profits? I cannot tell you just why any more than I can tell you just why a locomotive on your railroad can do five times the work that it did 30 years ago; but I will try to map out a few of the principal steps that we must take to get a better animal. I will do it very briefly, and I shall follow very much the methods I have practised the last ten years. In the first place I have said to the dairymen of New York that I wanted a cow, and that I should never be satisfied until I had an entire dairy of cows that gave 8,000 pounds of milk and 1,000 pounds of solids. That milk may be more water or less water. I am not particular about the amount of water in the milk at all. Why we put water in our milk—and one-quarter of it is water—before we set it for cream; and up here this winter where it is cold, before you set the milk, and when it comes in from the milking, if you would put a quart of warm water in it you would get 10 to 15 per cent more butter; and if when you churn the cream you would put in another quart of warm water you would be able to recover more butter. But if we go on with that we shall not get that cow, and then we shall not have enough milk to put water in. (Laughter.)

A VOICE.—Will we get more cheese ?

Prof. ROBERTS.—No, I don't know about cheese. I am totally opposed to all legislation in Canada and New York in regard to the adulteration of milk. We are starting wrong and will never get right until we start right. Now, I don't believe in suing a man. I never sued a man in my life, and yet I have done \$100,000 worth of business. I have never been sued in my life but once. I don't believe in earning money for the lawyers. I would a good deal rather submit to injustice than pay out money in that way. Now, let us see what is the matter. The matter is we are buying milk from a wrong standard. We want to buy milk just as you buy wheat or barley, according to its true value, and we can get at that true value. We don't sue anybody because his barley does not weigh so many pounds. If I buy a superphosphate which has only 8 or 9 per cent. of phosphoric acid and I pick up a sample and analyse it and find that out, why, then the man who sold it is to blame. He warranted it to me. We ought to deal with milk in the same way. Now, can we do it? Yes, we can do it. We are getting pretty near there. All over this land are hundreds of young men that would like to go somewhere and learn how to determine the solids or the fats in milk. They need not go through a four years' college course at all. They can learn enough chemistry in three or four months, or at most in a year; and they should be the cheesemakers in these factories, and they should buy every man's milk according to its value, and a test of once a month will determine the business is to eat, digest, and give milk, and ask no questions for conscience sake but weigh your milk and find out. Try her two years, and if she don't respond the second year, feed her for all she is worth and sell her to the butcher. We sold three this year.

A VOICE.—Sometimes we know they are good for nothing the first year.

Prof. ROBERTS.—Somebody has made a mistake somewhere. It may be 20 years back. It may be a mistake in breeding. You cannot often tell by the first year. Now, we have selection. First we selected a calf from the cows, and then gave her a fair test for two years, and now we select again, and possibly we may yet make a mistake, and after milking two or three years find a dozen cows standing away above her. We sell from 8 to 10 cows every year, and replace them by something better. We are constantly selling beef. Go on and breed each year a little better. Ask me how I raised that corn I spoke of yesterday? I have been ten years trying to bring that corn up a little higher, and I have been ten years trying a dairy herd, and I have not yet got one that begins to satisfy me, and I have been agitated, too.

Now, we have all we can get out of breeding. Now, what do we get out of breeding by this breeding operation alone. We get what somebody else—if we have been wise—has got by adding just a little each year. We say, we cannot wait long enough to breed the animals ourselves that we want, and so we buy the skill after Bates. You go farther back than that, to 1785, and buy the skill of that noble old fellow Blakely. Now, let me ask you, how do we get our size? By adding a little on from generation to generation, and the animal has been adding on in kind. It is all one kind added on. The animal gets power to transmit these qualities to its progeny. Now, how do they add it? Why, with feeding and care. That is the way. And what do we mean by adding it with feeding? Well, let me illustrate. If I should hand you out at 12 o'clock, when you get hungry, a real good apple—one that was grown in the sun, and that when you put it to your nose would cause you to say, "That is a good fellow," and you smell it again before you eat it, it is so good—what is it that attracts you? It is the volatile oil that the Lord put there, if you don't grow the apple in the shade, and it is a real treat, and will not interfere with your digestion; and you

say, "I guess I will take another." Now, the reason you took another apple was on account of the volatile oil. Well, suppose you take another apple. It was grown on the same tree, well fed and hearty, and you can smell the rich aroma from it clear up to the third floor of your house. Now, I take that same apple and I put it out in front of a grocery and put a screen over it, and let it stand for a week in the rain and sun, and it begins to shrivel all up, and then I take it to the chemist to analyse. It is the same as before; so much nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, less water. The water has concentrated. You can suppose there is a good deal less water. It had 85 per cent. water when you started, and it has 65 per cent. now; but you cannot eat that apple and go to bed and sleep. It won't digest. I will take another little string—dried apple, and you say

"Step on my corn and tell me lies,
But don't you give me dried apple pies."

(Laughter.) Well now, you take your milk to the chemist and say, has nothing gone out of it? Take a string of those dried apples and you say, they are a little dry, and you take a little hot water and pour over them, and then, where are you? The point I want to make, is simply to impress upon you the fact that you must feed an animal that which she likes, and will digest, and wants more of all the time. The trouble with the United States and Canada is that we have value as nearly correct as anything may be. Now, let us set a higher standard and let us stop suing our neighbor for honesty. (Laughter.) Then let him put in water if it has value enough. If it has not let him take it up to the factory and haul it back again. (Laughter.) If he gets a skimmed milk cow let him have a skimmed milk cow. I have known lots of people who like skimmed milk better than whole milk. I have known people put water in their whiskey, and hot water at that. (Laughter.) Nobody sues them before the court because they want a little water in their whiskey. It is none of your business. I don't want to find any fault, because we have done the best we could. We have been fighting away, but we started wrong. It is an outrage; it is a shame.

Now the cow: select as best you may the best cows of your neighborhood to start with. Don't get any thoroughbred cows, the average farmer, and never select as a rule a large cow nor a small cow. There are exceptions. You don't want 700 pound cows nor you don't want 1,700 pound cows. So in all the animals we have, if you like what we call a large breed always keep a little below that standard, and if you like a small breed select the larger specimens of a small breed and you are safe. Test every cow; use the scales for that purpose. Select a sire not by his pedigree, nor by the reputation of the breeder at all, but by known facts of his dam and grand-dam and as far back as you can get, and of the dam of his sire and of the dam of his grand-sire; and, if you get caught, why sell that animal and get another. I did. I went to Jericho and bought a sire and the finest sire you ever saw.

Mr. THOMPSON.—How long does it take to find out?

Prof. ROBERTS.—It takes three years and it is a terribly expensive operation. You can get clear of a thousand dollars pretty quickly, but when you succeed and get a good animal it will pay it all back. Only two or three months ago a man wanted a cow for his family in the town, and he wanted just such a cow. He had his own notion. He wanted a Holstein; he wanted a fresh cow; and he said "Won't you sell me a cow, Roberts?" "Why" I said "I would ask so much for a cow that it would frighten you out of the stable." "Well, the price now" he said. I said "Well that cow is worth \$100." "I will take her" he said, "put her aboard the cars and ship her to Pennsylvania." What did he want her for? Simply to give milk. That was all the man wanted, but he knew his business. I went out and bought one to fill her place for \$40, and the men said

when I got two in the stable they didn't give as much milk as the one. Now we must test every cow. There is no salvation for us until we do, and you will "We are short of milk," and I went out and bought another one for \$40; and never do it as long as the laws are framed so that they bid a premium for a man to water his milk. He says "I am not going to sell milk with 3.56 per cent. of fat, I will put in water first. Put it in, John, and bring it down to 3 per cent. No, sir, I am not such a fool. I will put water in until it just reaches the proper point and don't get too low. I will keep even with that fellow. His cow puts water in his milk and I will put water in my milk; we are even." Suppose that you bring a load of first-class wheat to market and the buyer tells you that he will give you 80c. a bushel for it, just the same price as a man who has a load of bad wheat. You say "Well I will take it back and mix it with chaff and then bring it back and sell it." Have I done anything wrong? Not a bit of it. I merely brought my wheat down to the standard.

Now, test the cows. The heifer should commence milking at two years of age, needs to be fed with anxious care. It don't make a bit of difference the first year whether you get money out of her or not. What you want to do is, to educate that cow to give milk. Feed her with the thing for her to eat. Her been cooking so badly somehow that we have lost the aroma of coffee and beef-steak, and so we instinctively turn to beer, and rum, and whiskey. You have got it all out of the food, and say "Bring me a glass of rum?" Now, the cow must not only be fed enough, but must be fed that which she likes, and it must be presented so she can digest and assimilate it? What then? Why, she eats, we will suppose, 20 pounds. Your wife gets something from the grocery, and something from the vinery, and she hunts all the pear trees to get the most tempting fruit; or she gets meat from the butcher and puts something with it, and by the mere skill of mixing she makes hash that is a good deal better than tough beefsteak. That is the result of skill. The same with the cow. If she is badly cared for to-day, everything is wrong. But if a man will use a little skill to-morrow he will get her to eat 20 pounds, and the stomach gets straightened up from what he feeds; and he feeds 22 pounds next week, and next week 24 pounds, and he will go on until he makes her eat 30 pounds. Now, is not that common sense? Let us see what we do with the boys up in Cornell. We say, your muscles are not strong; you will not get through the four years' course unless we build you up physically. Think of that! Building a boy up physically so he will become a student! So we take that boy into the gymnasium—a great large building with any amount of apparatus—and we say to him, "You must go to work; there are 10 pound weights and I want you to lift them." In a week's time the doctor comes round and says, "I want you to use 12 pound weights," and so the boy goes on adding and adding, and in a month he has increased the circumference of his arms so that he can work just as easily with 24 pound weights as he could when he started with the 10. Why, these men who make the large yield of cows, feed them almost what would kill one of our cows. You turn 32 quarts of grain into the manger of one of your cows and see if you won't kill it. Yet, if you do this you will get 100 pounds of milk. Smith & Powell never think of making a trial on a cow until they have fed her a year. Nine-tenths of all the great records which Smith & Powell have made, have been on cows that never went dry the year around. The cow was educated to eat and give milk. She dare not drop it. It would ruin her. F. C. Stevens, up in Attica, showed me a cow he had milked 11 years and she had never gone dry. She was none the worse of it. Yet, you tell me the time will never come when you can practise winter dairying. Learn to feed.

Then, more than that, learn to get the feed before the cow so that she will eat lots of it and digest it without hurting herself. If she puts it in the pail, all right; if she puts it on the back then sell her; let her go to the shambles. A little more than that; we must make a little study of how foods are balanced. In the first place, carbon burns—the carbon in the feed. We must have heat at any rate. I want to repeat what I said yesterday; there is not a bit of energy in muscle. It is only the thing through which energy acts, and in order to get a living machine, or a locomotive, you have first got to have heat, and second, you have got to turn heat into energy. Now, if you don't give your cows enough energy—carbonaceous matter—they will immediately burn nitrogen. They can burn nitrogen, and if there is not enough carbon there they will burn nitrogen—because they are bound to keep the temperature up to 98 degrees or they die. The cow then is burning an expensive fuel. It would be like doing all your cooking in your stove with alcohol when coal was \$2 a ton. It is too expensive fuel, so don't use any nitrogen as fuel if you can help it. Now, the nitrogen that you burn up you will never get back again. What is the nitrogen for? To make milk and to keep those connecting rods, the muscles, sound. You can find the nitrogen the animal does not use up in the liquid excrements. It does to make use of in raising corn and wheat, but the animal cannot make use of it until it has run through the plant again. Just give the animal enough nitrogen to put the casein in the milk, and keep up the muscular parts of the animal, and when it gets through with the muscular part, it will return to you without any diminution. Now, is not that a wise provision?

Shall I give another illustration? Some of you are married. Next summer you come in from the harvest field tired and hungry, and a little mad. Things have not gone just right, and you feel a kind of greed inside your stomach; you sit down to the table and your good wife has cut all the bread two or three hours before you got there, and the doors and windows are open, and the wind is blowing all over the beefsteak that was cooked at nine o'clock, and the coffee is some that was warmed up. You want to know what is the matter, and your wife says "why there is the coffee; that is the same coffee you said was good this morning." "The same coffee?" "The identical stuff; I have not changed it a bit." Well, now that is the way some people feed cows. I have known people feed good feed and bad feed all the same; and I have known some men to throw down a whole week's supply of hay at once. Don't do that. You don't like your bread cut a week and hard. I honestly believe it would pay a man to-day to buy a cover and cover up the hay mow. But keep the air away from the hay and when you throw it down lift up that fresh hay to the cow before it has been out in the air and the aroma is gone. If you are going to breed a cow, you have to breed her through her stomach, you have got to start it. Then what? Stand still? No. Add something on to that. (Applause).

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Don't you think the cows are a little like the men? "The poor ye shall have with you always."

Prof. ROBERTS.—What I want is a cow to make the milk my own and what I sell to the creamery shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. butter fats.

Mr. CLELAND.—Make the man his own standard; that will obviate the whole difficulty.

EXPERIMENTS IN CHEESEMAKING.

Prof. ROBERTSON said: I have to congratulate you, sir, on being in the chair as Vice-President of this very important Association, and when I say I regret exceedingly that my friend, Mr. Lane, the new President of the Association has

been called home by illness, all here will join with me in that regret. I have been asked to talk a very short time this forenoon on cheesemaking; not that I think that is the most important subject by any means, that can engage the time or thought of this convention, but because some cheesemakers come here from year to year, who want to have the latest practices presented to them every year, and I will cluster my thoughts and remarks for a short time around some experimental work carried on last August, to try and settle some vexed and disputed points in the practice of cheesemaking.

I want to say, first, that the raw material from which the cheesemaker makes the finished product is controllable both in regard to its richness and its condition through the cow more than through the after treatment. Therefore, I am in hearty accord with every endeavor that has for its end the education of the cows. We have been trying to educate the men. Then after the cow has been improved and fed so as to give wholesome and rich milk, it is the farmer's privilege and duty to so handle that milk that its value is improved and not depreciated. Now, to improve the value two elements come into our thought. A man may improve the value by improving the quality as to flavor and digestibility. He may improve the value by so changing the substance that more saleable products may be got from it. Now, by simple aeration of the milk the patron may improve the quality, the digestibility and the quantity of cheese makeable from a gallon of milk. Therefore I advocate strongly the thorough aeration of all milk to be made into cheese. Milk is called very often gassy because the curd becomes full of pin-holes. Now, I know of no process whereby the finest cheese can be made in July and August without having pin-holes in the curd, and I don't want to know of any, because gas holes are no objection. Let me give you, first, a brief statement of how we went to work to determine different things in this experiment of testing. We had a capacious vat constructed and divided into three compartments. We first had the milk from the patrons of that factory put into a large vat and thoroughly mixed. Then we had an equal quantity of this milk poured into these several compartments. The weight of milk was the same, and it was of precisely of the same quality in each. One test was to determine if there was any best setting temperature. We set the milk in one compartment at 84°, in one at 90° and in one at 96°. The cheese made then in the different compartments from the very same milk and handled in the same way have been kept, and there is no appreciable difference in their quality to-day. The matter of temperature in setting is of no great importance, so far as I know; but for convenience I prefer a temperature of 84° to 88°. For milk with a good deal of acid I prefer a temperature of 88° to 92°. There is no influence in the setting temperature that will essentially change the value of the cheese.

Then in the use of rennet, the cheesemaker merely strives to reduce the bulk of his milk. He has got rid of the water that we call whey. By the use of the rennet he fixes the casein and fat into a consolidated mass, and the other ingredients go into the whey tank. They do not count, and only the solids count which are retained with about half their own weight of moisture. Now, coagulation is more perfect when the milk has been aerated. Then when the milk is perfect, coagulation will be more complete if there be stillness in the factory than if there be any vibration. The cheesemaker will lose 5 lbs. of cheese in a vat, if there be any "teetering" across the floor. During coagulation the casein envelops the globules of fat in the clasp of the curd. The globules of fat are very small. If I put a row of them along like a line of marbles I will have from 1,500 to 3,000 of them side by side in a length of one inch; they are so small. When the curd coagulates it increases these in its structure, and if coagulation be im-

perfect they run off in the whey. It is the cream, the fat, lost in the whey from incomplete treatment just when the curd is soft, that comprises most of the loss.

We made a series of experiments by putting nine ounces of rennet extract per 1,000 lbs. into one compartment; 6 ounces per 1,000 lbs. into another; and three ounces per 1,000 lbs. into another, and I find that the nine ounce cheese have just as nice a flavor to-day as the three ounce ones. I have not believed that the rennet cured the cheese. I think it only has this influence: it regulates in a measure the moisture, and the more moisture there is taken out the better the cheese keeps. I do not recommend using nine ounces, but when the coagulation requires to be hurried very much owing to acid, six ounces even may be used. In that case the curd should be hard stirred, unusually dry and then the cheese would not cure any faster. I do not recommend using any more than three ounces of average extract as a rule. I would rather use the smallest possible amount than the largest; but, if the acid develops too quickly in the milk, use a larger quantity of rennet, hand stir very thoroughly, get the curd drier, and use more salt.

Then, in the cutting of the curd after it has been coagulated, fat globules will be rubbed off if the perpendicular knife is used first. I take a drop of whey and put it under the microscope and find the fat globules massed so closely together that if I did not know it was not a sample of milk I would think it was, but use the horizontal knife first and the whey lies between the layers and the surface of these pieces. A skin forms on these pieces almost similar in its nature to the skin that forms on corn starch. By a peculiar shrinkage these pieces become different in form and size, and the skin seems to prevent the waste. Then when I cut with the knife perpendicularly there is enough whey to keep the knife from tearing the pieces of curd, and I have not to stir them so hard and so make fresh bruises and thus lose so much of the fat. The lost fat is invisible.

Then, in heating the curd it is always the best practice to heat gradually. If the temperature be increased very fast the structure of the curd is not so uniform, therefore I would allow 45 minutes to raise the temperature from 86 up to 98°. In the handling of curd, when the whey is about to be removed, it is good to have the curd stirred continuously. If it be left to mat in the bottom of the vat you will find the cheese will have a weaker body and won't keep so long. It is better to have the curd stirred occasionally, and to allow the particles of fine curd to settle on to this body of curd five minutes before the whey is removed.

In the handling of curd after that, as to the best way, there is a great difference of opinion. I have always advocated and practised the stirring of the curd until it was thoroughly dried, and afterwards matting of it and piling it close. I made no less than five tests this season, by taking one-third of the contents of a vat and stirring them continuously; another third and stirring them and packing them never more than in double layers, and one-third by stirring until they were thoroughly dried and then matting and packing and piling them. I have had a great many examine these six cheese, and about four times out of five the curd that has been stirred until it was dried, and then matted and packed and piled, has the best body, and to-day, although they were made in August out of gassy milk, so-called, these are declared perfect Cheddar cheese. At the same time to-day there is no appreciable marketable difference between them. One could not be sold for an eighth of a cent a pound more than the others..

Mr. ROBERTSON—Is there any difference in the quality of these two cheese to-day?

Prof. ROBERTSON—I have been saying that the cheese that were matted, packed and piled are the best cheese to-day.

Then we salted at different rates over 62 different lots, and found the heaviest salting, three pounds to 3,000 pounds, will give the best results.

Then I draw my conclusions from these, and they are simply this, that a man has to try to attain three things by some means, (1) to remove all the extra water or moisture from the curd and make the cheese dry enough. (2) Another point is the development of acid, and if a man will remove the whey out of the curd by proper cooking, before it becomes sour, he can seldom get too much acid on. Get the curd cooked while the whey is sweet, and after that you run very little risk. (3) The last point is the use of salt. It is best for the cheesemaker to learn to taste his curd, and add more or less from day to day, according to the quality of the curd. If every cheesemaker will find what to do in cheesemaking so as to make the curd dry enough to get the acid developed, and know when it has acid enough, and to add the salt and know when it has salt enough, he will get his curd uniform and make a cheese of better quality and reputation. (Applause.)

Mr. MORRISON—Does the operation of agitators for stirring the curd in cheese factories injure the quality of cheese? What breed of cows do they find the best on the Agricultural Farm?

Prof. ROBERTSON—So far as the agitator is concerned it makes no difference in the quality of the cheese. It is merely a question of doing the labor by machinery or by hand. It is a question of economy. The best breed of cows depends entirely on the purpose for which they are kept.

Mr. MORRISON—For dairy purposes.

Prof. ROBERTSON—That involves the question whether we want to sell cream or butter or cheese. You can never compare a Holstein with a Jersey and say she is better or worse.

Prof. ROBERTS—If milk contains 3 per cent. fat, and if you lose 1.30 of the fat in making cheese, will a greater per cent. of fat be lost if you increase the milk to 4 per cent. of fat.

Prof. ROBERTSON—There will be a slightly greater per cent. lost in nearly every case unless you have milk with larger globules, and in that case they are clasped by the casein more perfectly.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Moved by Mr. Robert Cleland, seconded by Mr. John Prain, and resolved that we hereby tender to Governor Hoard, Prof. Roberts, Prof. Robertson and Thomas Macfarlane, Esq., our sincere thanks for the assistance they have rendered in making the sessions of this convention interesting and useful by the address which they have delivered for the instruction of all interested in dairy work. Carried unanimously.

Prof. ROBERTS, in acknowledging the compliment said, it gave him great pleasure, year by year, to come over to Canada, because—and he spoke from experience, from facts—he learned so much. I was just talking with your Secretary on this very point, that it would not do for us to draw the line along the lakes and not let the knowledge on either side flow. We are one people, with a common end in view—a higher civilization—and so it gives me great pleasure, far more pleasure, I judge, than you get out of my disjointed remarks—to meet you annually. I thank you for this resolution, and Mr. Hoard, if he were here, would join with me in thanking you for your courtesy, for your patience and for your appreciation.

This closed the proceedings of the Convention.

II.—DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN ONTARIO.

LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR 1890.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
Allen, Wm. J.....	Cooper.	Dean, Wm.....	Moir.
Anderson, Alex.....	Campbellford.	Dempsey, W.....	Belleville.
Ashley, Harford	Belleville.	Daly, P. R.....	Foxboro'.
Ashley, H	W Hundingdon.	Dillon, T. J	Bluevale.
Bird, Morden.....	Stirling.	Davies, B.....	Peterboro'.
Brignell & Thompson	Belleville.	Diamond, Oscar	Campbellford.
Brown, James.....	"	Eastman, Thos.....	Vernon.
Bird, W.....	"	Everett, M. K.....	Easton's Corners.
Bonisteel, W. G.....	Trenton.	Eager, Geo.	Kars.
Biggar, W. H.....	Belleville.	Eager, Wm.....	Morrisburg.
Bissell, James	Algonquin.	Farnham, T.....	Canifton.
Bissell, Howard	Brockville.	Farley, Wm.....	Smithfield.
Bissell, Wm.	Algonquin.	Fox, A.	Stirling.
Bailey, Arthur.....	Campbellford,	Farley, J. M	Belleville.
Benson, Josiah	Picton.	Free, A. W.....	Campbellford.
Butler, W. J.....	Sine.	Fairfield, D. J.	Belleville.
Bird, Jas.....	Foxboro'.	Free, H. R.	Plainville.
Brenton, F. W.	Corbyville.	French, Thos.	Bancroft.
Blezard, Thos	Peterboro'.	Fairfield, E.....	Belleville.
Burnie, Matthew	Spencerville.	Fowler, F.	Montreal.
Clare, J. W.	Chapman.	Faulkner, D. W.....	Foxboro'.
Congor Bros.	Belleville.	Fenn, Jno.....	Belleville.
Chown, W. W.....	"	Foster, W.....	Moir.
Cleal, Geo.....	Selby.	Fargay, Jas.....	W. Huntingdon.
Carlaw, T. B	Warkworth.	Frost, Jno. G.....	Belleville.
Conley, H.	Stirling.	<i>The Frecholder</i>	Cornwall.
Christy, G. V.	Bloomfield.	Gordon, W. H.....	Belleville.
Cars, Ogle.....	Smith's Falls.	Gilroy, C. J.....	Brockville.
Cook, W. S.	Belleville.	Gillen, Daniel	Madoc.
Cullery, C. A.....	Centreville.	<i>Glengarian</i>	Alexandria.
Chapman, W. A.	Roslin.	Gordan, Robert.....	Tweed.
Derbyshire, D.	Brockville.	Gavin, John.....	Campbellford.

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
Glenn, William.....	.....	Lake, Jno.....	Belleville.
Hurley, J. M.....	Belleville.	La'Rocke.....	"
Hamilton, R. P.....	"	Lake, Charles W.....	Foxboro'.
Hinman, P.....	Grafton.	Leavens, H. H.....	Belleville.
Haggarty, Jas.....	W. Huntingdon.	Massey, W. J.....	Belleville.
Hoosley, Albert.....	Dundonald.	Moore, S. A.....	"
Houston, Edward.....	Cananville.	Mackie, Jas.....	"
Hart, Royal.....	Huntingdon, Que.	Morton, Henry.....	Moir.
Hamilton, J. S.....	Halloway.	Mullett, J. S.....	Castleton.
Hull, W.....	Big Springs.	Miller, Thos. J.....	Spencerville.
Howie, Hugh.....	Newburg.	Moreland, John.....	Sydenham.
Hayes, John.....	Aultsville.	Madden, E. J.....	Newburgh.
Honey, J. T.....	Garden Hill.	Matthewson, Thos.....	Thomasburg.
Haggerty, M. Richard.....	W. Huntingdon.	Mabee, W. King.....	Glen Miller.
Harris, J. B.....	Antwerp, N.Y.	McFee, Allen.....	Belleville.
Harrity, Jas.....	W. Huntingdon.	McCargar, W. J.....	"
Harrity, A.....	Moir.	McGinnis, A.....	"
Jameson, J. C.....	Belleville.	McGie, W.....	"
Johnson, H. M.....	Cherry Valley.	McGuire, James.....	"
Jones, Jos. W.....	Delta.	McCargar, Byron.....	"
Jenkins, Jas.....	Belleville.	McLaren, Wm.....	Melrose.
Jones, Wm.....	"	McAuley, F. D.....	Railton.
Kingston, Chas.....	W. Huntingdon.	McKenzie, D.....	Madoc.
Ketcheson, J. E.....	Belleville.	McDougall, A. D.....	Brockville.
Kidd, E.....	N. Gower.	McCrea, F. H.....	"
Keely, Jas.....	Railton.	Macpherson, D. M.....	Lancaster.
King, Burmerd.....	Railton.	McDonald, A. G.....	Burnley.
Kent, Herbert.....	Lonsdale.	McTaggart.....	W. Huntingdon.
Kingston, Wm. J.....	Kingston.	Noble, George.....	Tweed.
Logan, James.....	Belleville.	Nelson, Chas.....	Burnbrae.
Lewis, John.....	"	Newton, J. L.....	Chapman.
Lazier, S. A.....	"	Overill, J. C.....	Belleville.
Loury, John.....	Frankford.	O'Reily, John.....	Madoc.
Latta, Anson.....	Plainfield.	Pilkey, David.....	Peterboro'.
Latta, Jos.....	"	Penick, W. R.....	Shannonville.

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
Purvis, Thos.....	Belleville.	Tickell, George S.	Belleville.
Publow, Oliver	Harper's Corners.	Taylor, John	"
Publow, G. G.	Perth.	Traver, T.	"
Pue, J. T.	Bensfort.	Thompson, C. W.	Cooper.
Pue, W. A.	"	Tuller, Wareham	Madoc.
Philp, Thomas	Baltimore.	Thompson, Thos. J.	Springbrook.
Pearce, J. S.	London.	Taylor, Samuel	Shannonville.
Palmer, J. D.	Belleville.	Thompson, Robert	Napanee.
Reed, A. N.	Belleville.	Thompson, Thos.	Madoc.
Ransom, Wm.	"	Vermilyea, C. H.	Belleville.
Rawland, A. W.	"	Vandewater, Daniel	Chatterton.
Rose, J. S.	Holloway.	Valleau, Fred.	Selby.
Ruddick, J. A.	Lancaster.	Vandervoort, W. R.	Sidney Crossing.
Ritchie, Thos. J.	Norwood.	Valleau, W. J.	Wooler.
Scantlebury, C.	Belleville.	Vandewater, Chas	Chatterton.
Sibbett, R.	"	Vandervoort, Stanley	Sidney Crossing.
Stewart, Chas.	"	Vermilyea, N.	Belleville.
Strong, Col.	"	Weese, O. R.	Belleville,
Stowell, Edward	Addison.	Walker, J. W.	"
Stout, N.	Stirling.	Wallace, Archibald	"
Strong, P. M.	Brockville.	Water, M. D.	"
Stokes, John	Thomasburg.	Wing, F. H.	Elgin.
Suttiff, Lewis	Selby.	White, Frank	Belleville.
Stillman, J. H.	Campbellford.	Whitton, Jas.	Wellman's Corners.
Sullivan, P. M.	Frankford.	Walker, Thomas	"
Spence, S. S.	Cottesloe.	Wade, Henry	Toronto.
Spence, Hugh	Norwood.	Wherry, Robt.	Iroquois.
Sanderson, M. E.	Selwyn.	Wilmott, S. T.	Wallbridge.
<i>Standard</i>	Cornwall.	Wood, Hector	Ivanhoe.
Singleton, T. C.	Newboro'.	Wilson, William	W. Huntingdon.
" H. J.	Singleton.	Whitten, Robt.	Brighton.
Sinclair, Hugh	Campbellford.	Warrington, J. D.	Belleville.
Sprague, John	Ameliaburg.	Yeomans, L. W.	Belleville.
Stevenson, Thos	Hastings.	Zufelt, S. A.	Belleville.
Sine, Thos.	Chatterton.		

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN ONTARIO.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario assembled in the city hall, Belleville, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1890, the President, Mr. M. K. EVERETT, in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT having called the convention to order, addressed the meeting as follows :

GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you it affords me very great pleasure to have the honor of meeting so many intelligent dairymen here this morning. I think we are going to have one of the best conventions we have had since our organization. The yield of milk has been large this year in the eastern division. I think we have turned out a very fine article of cheese. Our make has been improved in quality very much. I think we have turned out this year the largest quantity of cheese ever made in the Dominion. That speaks well for the work that has been done by the instructors through the assistance of Prof. Robertson. I am well aware that the section that I hail from has received a very great benefit from the careful manner in which the instructors have performed their duty this year. We certainly have achieved a very great success.

An important matter which will be brought before the convention for your careful consideration is the aeration of milk. The men who have gone to the trouble of getting out aerators are going to make an exhibit on this platform, so as to enable the farmers to see how they can aerate their milk, and we can well afford to spare a few minutes on so important a question. Heretofore it has been their practice to exhibit the aerators at the hotels, because no chance has been afforded them here on the platform, and the result has been that a good many of you have not seen them working. I have written men to come to this convention to see those aerators worked on this platform. I think the time has come when the farmers, if they still mean to keep the position that they now hold in the Old Country markets and to keep on in this age of progress, have got to look to the aeration of our milk, and have it come to the factory in proper condition. We are going to lose our place in the Old Country market unless we look to that. We are getting a list of the manufactures of the modern improvements. We are trying to secure the services of the best skilled men in the manufacture of cheese, and yet we find that through the eastern division this year rain water has been manufactured to a great extent for the want of a covered stand to protect the milk cans from the sun and rain.

In regard to the aeration of milk, in one of my own cheese factories a vat containing 600 pounds was selected by the cheesemaker, aerated and properly cooled, properly cared for, turned out 5 per cent. more curd, producing 30 pounds of cheese more than any other milk that came into the factory. We now stand at the head, and every Canadian ought to be proud of that. Cheesemen can assist the proprietors, but without the assistance of the farmer to have his milk brought to the factory in proper condition we are "kicking the fool." Skill will not avail where the material is of poor quality. After we hear the various addresses, I am certain you will go home with a heart lighter and happier, feeling that it was good to have been here.

Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—I am satisfied every dairyman must feel indebted to you for the able way in which you have conducted your work in the past year; it has been done in a systematised manner; reports have come in an intelligent way so that everyone could benefit by the reports of these instructors and know what was going on. The business has never been so well systematised. I am satisfied you will be able to do even better this next year with the experience of the last year. The most important point we have to deal with now is the proper aeration of milk to secure the best results, and without the co-operation of the farmers in the several localities, the matter of making a better quality of cheese will be useless. In a great many localities the factories are not what they should be. By having a proper system in the aeration of milk, and by having the farmers thoroughly in sympathy with the work of the factories and the proprietors, it is possible to get the milk in its best condition so as to effect the desired result. This state of things every man should endeavor to bring about to the best of his ability. I congratulate the president upon his address, and congratulate you upon the officers you have had in the last year, and in securing a better article of cheese from the untiring efforts and careful management of those who had the work in hand during the last twelve months.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:—

Order of Business.—Platt Hinman, James Haggerty, F. H. McCrea.

Nominations.—Platt Hinman, D. Vandewater, Ed. Kidd.

Dairy Utensils.—Jas. Whitton, J. A. Ruddick, A. E. Bailey, G. G. Publow.

Resolutions.—Prof. Robertson, D. M. Macpherson, D. Derbyshire.

Finance.—James Haggerty, F. H. McCrea, Henry Wade.

Legislation.—D. Derbyshire, Wm. Eager, Prof. Robertson, Henry Wade, James Bissell.

After the reading of Instructor Ruddick's report (which appears with the other instructors' reports), the president called upon Prof. Robertson to address the convention.

CHEESEMAKERS AND INSPECTORS.

Prof. ROBERTSON.—I think the city of Belleville is to be congratulated upon having held in its city hall the convention of one of the most important associations in this whole province. No association of men has done more for every citizen in this province than this association and its sister association in Western Ontario. We have had associations that have made a great ado, but no organisation has filled the pockets of producers as has this association. The association is to be congratulated upon having appointed the city of Belleville as a place in which to hold its convention, a place which has generally had its name connected with fine cheese and honest dairymen. The association is to be congratulated also upon the report of the president and the first instructor. The president and the directors have always been active in promoting the interest of the association during the year. During the past year they have been especially successful in their activity to make their work tell. You have heard that the work of instructors and inspectors has been prosecuted with vigor. We have to congratulate ourselves that the dairymen of Ontario were the first in the whole world to employ instructors and inspectors. Dairymen in other parts of the world—in the States, in England and Scotland—have taken example from us, and now employ instructors and inspectors, and come to Ontario to get them. We have to congratulate ourselves that we have been leaders, and while Canada has the best reputation to-day for making fancy cheese, we have to thank ourselves and the men here at the head of this association for the plans they formulated and the plans they laid for having the laudable position we occupy. While we have done good work in this respect by those at the head in the past, let it stimulate us to do for ourselves and for those who follow us like good. There is still more to do than has been done. Cheesemen and dairymen to make their work profitable should employ only those who are skilled in their business. From the past year's experience if we had had to take in Ontario the same price for each pound of cheese as in the neighboring States for the same make and in the same month we would have made \$475,000 less money than we got for the cheese we sold. (Applause.) What is all the expense of keeping up an association and paying inspectors and supervisors, all the work, compared with the immense income arising out of the fact that our farmers get more for their cheese than those in the neighboring country. It doesn't take a man with long experience to excel in this business. The American cheese used to sell for $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more than ours, and we now get $\frac{3}{4}$ c. more for our cheese than they obtain for theirs. Our cheese is quoted in the London market from 4 to 6 shillings above the American make. There is no limit to our progress in that line. The highest price offered for fancy Cheddar cheese is still 20 shillings above the price of Canadian cheese. We have also a reputation for fancy cheese, and better than average English cheese. I have a cheese here made last year in a factory near Merrickville, not to show the finest quality, but to demonstrate the proper quantity of rennet and salt to use. Two experts came to see these cheese. After tasting the second lot they said "These have the true, genuine English cheddar flavor." Remembering the highest price for fancy cheese go on and not try only to beat the American, because that is not a very great task.

Referring for a moment to the report just read by the inspector, I congratulate the patrons on the improved quality of the milk they are supplying. I find in the western section that the proportion of adulterated samples are lessening every year, and the proportion found weak and doubtful in quality during the last visits of the inspector was less than one-third as large as formerly. I cannot compliment the dairymen of Eastern Ontario upon the style of buildings they

have erected or are occupying for these purposes. You have some admirable structures well adapted for the purposes intended, but you have a great many that have no fitness at all for the uses for which they are occupied; the temperature is not controlled, the floors leak, utensils are played out, and everything is in a dilapidated state.

There is one thing in my mind and that is that this cheese business has come to Ontario to stay as long as Ontario stays, and has men and women to perform the work. Why don't we make the business feel we are going to have it stay. If this was so a man should keep his building in repair, not leaky and open to the winds and other outside influences, thinking this will last till I am played out or the business is played out. Unless something is done our cheesemakers will get disgusted. You could not coax a good cheesemaker to come and make cheese in those buildings, because he would have no interest to do his work as it should be done. Farmers in these factories have no interest or pride in their factory, and therefore do not support them so well. The farmers should have a big bee to pull the old factories down and put up substantial edifices in their place. Every man will say in a few years we have made it pay us ten times the expense.

Reference has been made to the kind of cheesemakers that are too often left in charge of this business requiring skill. Young men will often leave their business in unskilful hands. I went into a button factory once. To make a button out of a nut requires tools and machinery adapted to that work and men of skill to run the machinery. I didn't find one without skill. Still men will trust \$40,000 worth of milk to the hands and care of a man without skill, because he lacks experience, and because some of the board of directors think that they could see a saving of five cents per cwt. on the cheese. Often the patrons have lost half a cent on the pound on one or two sales, and lost the hearty support of the whole community by the lack of confidence that that person's presence has caused. A man requires business capacity and true skill. I would pay a man well and require faithful service and good work. A man wants a cheese factory to make 100 tons and get 95 cents on the cheese per cwt.

I find the work of the inspectors has been highly appreciated. I have extracts from letters received from cheese factory owners and presidents of companies as follows: "Very valuable." "Largely benefited." "Did good work." "Benefited in more ways than one." "Well pleased." "Good satisfaction." "Well pleased, found decided improvement in quality." "Marked improvement in quality." "Milk in better condition." I find a report from one man who complains, and he doesn't complain of the quality of the inspector's work--the inspector was unable to get to his factory as often as he wished him. This is what he says, "I consider we received great benefit from the inspector this season. I would not be without one around on one visit for the cost of three seasons. The man is careful and his practical experience renders him a competent man for the position." That letter will apply to each of the eight inspectors in Ontario last year. The letter came, like other reports, from men whom I have never seen. I have dozens of letters thanking us for the work we are doing. I think cheesemakers should come here with the desire to make their work at home experimental as well as purely commercial. A test was made as to the cheese-making property of milk aired as against milk not aired. The cheesemaker found that it added five per cent. to the milk acrated. If every cheesemaker would do a little of that investigating work, and find out certain conclusions about his own cheese and work it would get him much valuable information which on the following year would have an effect on the quality of his cheese. Let every cheesemaker strive to excel in his own business.

Mr. MACPHERSON.—The remarks which I wish to draw your attention to is the increased value of the Canadian cheese, as resulting from inspections and from the information as given out by this Dairymen's Association. Prof. Robertson told you that by comparing the value of Canadian cheese with that of American cheese, we have received this year on or about \$500,000 of an increased value, attributed largely to the efforts put forth by this Dairymen's Association. So that we have received \$500,000 from an outlay of \$3,000 or \$4,000. This immense advantage goes to show that the money has been profitably invested, and the information wisely acted upon to bring about such practical benefits. Prof. Robertson also told us that Scotland, England and the American States were copying from us. It behooves us therefore to make further efforts in the same direction, in order that we may derive still greater benefit. We must exercise that intelligence and put into practise those ideas set out by this Dairymen's Association as a guide to future success. If we do that it will enable us to maintain our position as competitors in the markets of the world, increase the development and growth of our manufacture with very largely increased benefits. I have remarked that no man can do better than he knows how; no cheesemaker can produce a better cheese than he knows how to make, no matter how hard he works; the measure of his success is in proportion to his knowledge. These dairymen's associations are the means whereby we receive that instruction; that knowledge necessary for the achievement of success and development. I am in accord with the suggestion offered by our worthy President, who has been so active in the discharge of his duties during the past year, that as we cannot get the turnout to these meetings which we so much desire, we can reach them by the press, by promptly putting into the hands of the dairymen the printed report which will be issued at an early date, and can be used by the cheese-maker and practical dairyman as a guide for the year's work.

Mr. WHITTON.—I am sorry there are not more presidents of cheese factories here, to make a note of Prof. Robertson's remarks. We know our Association has done great work, but one of our greatest troubles is, our finest cheesemakers are driven to the wall by unscrupulous men. Cheesemakers where I come from, not only make fine cheese, but fancy cheese. A man comes along one day and offers to work for less money, and the skilful cheesemaker is sent to the wall for a cheaper man who will take his place. Let us give our best men a good price for making fancy cheese, or they must step out of the business.

Mr. WARRINGTON.—In reference to what Mr. Whitton says, I have every sympathy with the cheesemaker who wants education in the cheese factory. A man wants to know how to make cheese in season and out of season, both in favorable seasons and in bad seasons. Presidents of cheese factories in false economy will turn away a man who has nicely got used to handling the milk, knows the value of every patron, knows where the weakness lies, and can swim along on a placid sea, for a cheap man. It frequently happens through influence and kind feeling. A president says: This cheesemaker is in a "hole," we had better do the best we can for the man; and so he is hired to help him on. That is the way it is. We are losers by our kind acts. We lose the buyer, and the factories lose reputation.

The PRESIDENT.—I heartily corroborate the statements made by Messrs. Warrington and Whitton. I have one maker who has worked for me ten years. I never change a good man, and never in one instance have I asked a man to take one cent off the price he asks me. I keep a skilled man. He gets acquainted with the patrons, knows all the ins and outs; I think it is a mistake to take anything from a good man; we must have the best skilled men, we cannot afford to have anything else.

A VOICE.—What do you pay the cheesemakers down there ?

The PRESIDENT.—I pay them 40c. per cwt., and furnish everything except the labor; they furnish the outside help.

MR. E. P. BRINTNELL.—The unskilled cheeseman is not the cause of the trouble, it is the uneducated board. (Laughter.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The members having re-assembled at 2 o'clock, the president called upon Prof. Robertson, of Guelph College, to address the convention on

FODDER CORN AND THE SILO.

Prof. ROBERTSON said: I am on the programme for an address on fodder corn and the silo. I think that fodder corn and the silo make one subject of more importance to the dairyman to-day than any other one I can discuss. (Applause.) In all our dairy work, in all farm operations, the one thing that concerns us most is profit. Some of us pay far more attention to price than profit, and spend often a good deal of thought, a great deal of time, wondering how we can get $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more per lb. for cheese. If, instead of spending all our consideration and most of our thought in trying to get a higher price we would try and reduce the cost of each pound of cheese we would make far more profit. The profit lies between the cost and the price realised. If we can raise the market up and can lower the cost of our products, we may increase profits; but if we can boom the market this year we have no assurance the price will stay up always. If dairymen, by the proper use of the silo, feed their cows at reduced cost, then, if the markets do come down, they still have some profit, and if the market goes up they have more profit. The use of fodder corn and the silo will help to reduce the cost of production more than any method I can recommend. Let me first give you a short talk upon the history and nature of the corn plant, because I think a great many men have a wrong conception of the power of the corn plant to serve the dairymen of this province. Some say the Western States are a good place to grow corn, but we have not the soil or climate, and consequently disapprove of that crop. In this Province of Ontario we can grow a better crop on an average soil than they can grow in the States to the south of us. Take the report as shown in 1888. The crop of corn in Ontario was larger per acre than the crop in the States. We have no reason to find fault with our own country if we use the right grain in the right way at the right time. Indian corn is cultivated with success and profit in every quarter of the globe. It is grown in our province with success from Windsor to Quebec; grown through Quebec down to Nova Scotia and the sea; it is grown from the lakes to Haliburton, where I found fine specimens of corn last fall. This plant is believed to be indigenous to this continent. It has been longer cultivated than any grain we grow. I suppose Adam had more corn in Eden than he had of wheat or barley. In 1605 the Indians were growing large corn crops, and cultivating this plant for their sustenance. The Pilgrim Fathers in 1621 found waving cornfields among the Indians. Cartier found cornfields in Hochelaga. Frontenac spent three days destroying cornfields of the Indians. As far as any record we have of their operations can teach us the Indians grew corn

in hills from $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 4 feet apart. They had enough sense to bury a fish in the hill in the spring. While we boast of great progress in cultivation and knowledge we find men putting no better practice in their corn growing than the Indians did in 1635. If we did as much as the Indians did and put our knowledge into practice continually, we would make agriculture more profitable. I find men saying: I'll grow corn but I won't manure the land. Indians always put fish in their corn-hills; we cannot do better than use barnyard manure. Men should make their land rich by the proper saving and application of barnyard manure. We have been making our soil poor and are now feeling the effect of it. A man told me that since he learned to grow corn and feed more cattle he has made more money from his farm during the last two years than he made during any two previous years of his farming experience, and he is a gray-haired man.

The corn plant is called monaceous. The tassel part of the plant which carries the pollen is on the same part of the stalk which carries the seed. The varieties of corn are almost innumerable. I have found corn measuring from 2 feet to $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Some varieties mature inside of 90 days, while other varieties require over 200 days. I have found some giving $20\frac{1}{2}$ tons against $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons for the same period of growth. A good farmer will select a variety which will give him more service per acre than any crop or plant he can grow. These varieties have different powers of service. A man can determine the meed of service by the treatment of the variety he plants. Near Guelph last year a man grew a crop of one of the same sorts that was grown on the Experimental Farm. He raised a crop to nearly 14 inches high in the month of October. That was by the exercise of a remarkable amount of "leave aloneness," so far as his crop was concerned. The same variety gave us back about $18\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre. That man left his corn crop there and it stood there 8 or 10 weeks ago as a monument to his success in stunting a plant which would have fed a large number of cattle. Every variety of corn has power to serve a man according as he applies skill to the job of its growing. The leaves will vary in size and in number. The ears sometimes form on almost every node. Some of the best varieties will carry ten, twelve, or eight ears or nubbins, while they don't thoroughly mature or carry any grain. The ears vary in size and shape, ranging from 2 in. to 14 in. in length. There are cobs with rows of corn ranging from 8 to 36, according to variety, but it is not always the one that has the largest number of rows on the cob that gives the best crop. The 12-rowed and the 10-rowed give good returns for the short-growing season. There are a great many points connected with corn-growing that I might touch upon. The farmer requires to select a field with fairly rich, loose soil, if he has such land in his possession; but any kind of soil from a loose sand to a deep, heavy, clay soil will grow a big crop if properly handled. There is no soil that is not adapted to the profitable growth of the right sort of corn for that soil. By way of preparation it will always pay the farmer to thoroughly till the soil before he plants his corn seed. It will give him a large amount of feed for cattle per acre, and enable him to clean the dirtiest field on the farm. If a man follows this practice he will be very successful. Cultivate as early as workable, and then leave that field for ten days to allow the weeds to grow again; then cultivate shallow and leave afterwards ten days and get the second growth of weeds; cultivate the third time the surface of the field and then put the corn in. It gets ahead of the weeds that come up. He will find that practice more profitable than putting in seed early and leaving it to struggle against weeds and other obstacles. We planted corn on consecutive dates from the 7th May until the 13th June. We found the best crop and the most service from the crop from the 20th to the 24th May. It missed the late frosts and got full benefit of the growing season. Where the soil was cold and light I would plant all, except for experimental pur-

poses, between the 20th and 26th May. Early planting should be shallow and late planting always deep, that the seeds may find sufficient moisture for proper germination and support. I would advise the use of the common seed drill, planting rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 12 to 14 lbs. of corn to the acre. Comparing the different thicknesses of seeding, I find we get more service by planting $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, with 12 or 14 lbs to the acre, than we do from 3 bushels to the acre. The corn plant is a sun plant, gets most of its nutrition from the atmosphere, and if the stalks stand close together there is little admission of sunlight, and they don't become vigorous and strong, or full of the sustenance for animal life. I wouldn't plant closer than 8 inches between the seeds in the row, and I would gauge the drill by running the seed on the barn floor until I got the gauge about right for that rate. We found an occasional row last year missed altogether in planting, which left a row of corn with a 6-ft. interval on both sides of it, and that one weighed nearly as much as the other two rows weighed. If we put them 4 feet apart, with the grains of seeds 10 inches apart in the rows it will give as large a weight of crop and more ears.

Before the corn appears above the surface, if the land is heavy and the surface crusted, it will pay to harrow the corn. The loosening of the soil and the getting of more warmth it will cause it to grow more vigorously. Some men are always wasting things. I find them saying to me, "You recommend the harrowing of corn. Well, I had a piece of real loose light soil and the harrow ripped up all the corn." It was a heavy harrow. When a man is advised to cultivate a cornfield by harrowing he is not told to annihilate the corn crop. He must mix common sense with the advice he gets. But the best advice will mislead if he never uses common sense. If a man has a real loose light soil harrowing will not be required. It will pay on heavy soils to cultivate the corn between rows very shallow and quite often, but if a man has fairly loose soil and very rich soil he can afford to neglect the cultivation if his land is clean. I have a report from a farmer saying he obtained over 22 tons per acre without any cultivation after the corn was first harrowed. In ordinary years it will pay to cultivate often. It first kills the weeds, those always-to-be persistent enemies of good farmers. I shouldn't call them enemies, because they keep men wide-awake to their work. Within three weeks' time I was quite puzzled at a meeting, being asked whether in my opinion the putting of thistles in a silo would result in the production of good food for the cows? I was afterwards asked to examine a large silo in which a thistle crop had been put. The farmer told me his cows liked that quite as well as any food he could give them. I would not recommend you to grow that crop for feeding purposes. If you attend to shallow cultivation in a corn field you can kill the thistle in one year. Cultivate shallow for another reason. The supply of moisture required for the corn plants is oftener found by them in the soil beneath than from the rain falling at the time. The water which a plant takes unto itself from the outside becomes in it a vehicle in which the life of the plant loads up the material for building the plant and has it carried up to the proper place. The cornstalk may have plant food all around its roots, but if there is no water so that the corn plant can load the food into the moisture, it doesn't grow any. If you keep the corn from finding out that the weather is dry it will grow on. If there is always moisture around its roots, it goes on growing. The moisture comes from below by capillary movement, similar to the movement of the oil in the wick of the lamp. The moisture comes to the top and is whisked off by the sun. If you put on hay or straw as a mulch you will do away with the whisking operation. You can't mulch the whole cornfield with these things, but if you will stir the top two inches you will break the capillary movement, and the loosened soil becomes a mulch for

itself. All the water for corn growing and other purposes runs up-hill just as often as it runs down-hill. Some don't believe that. If it didn't run up just as often as it ran down how would it get up to run down?

In the course of examination last year into the variety of corn that might serve a man well, we planted 68 varieties of corn. I have put on this chart a rough representation of the results learned from 42 of these varieties. In the course of the corn growth, I have set down six stages representing certain degrees of maturity: (1) The tasselling period; (2) The silking period when the silk comes through the husk; (3) The blossoming period, when the bloom forms on the tassel; (4) The period when the corn is out of bloom; (5) The period when the corn is in the early milky stages, containing a liquid which looks like milk; (6) The period when this milky stuff becomes thicker, has a great consistency and a waxy, gluey quality. These six stages have to do with the maturity of the corn plant in its endeavor to provide for the reproducing of itself.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the best variety of corn for the farmers of this province to grow is the variety that is sure to carry ears and bring the grain to the milky stage before the frost comes. (In a few weeks we will be issuing names of different varieties which will serve this section best.) At that period of the plant's growth it has taken everything from the outside that it ever will take to make it valuable. When the corn is fit to cut, I find the best way is by the hand sickle. I have tried reapers and mowers, but for convenience I prefer the reaping hook. A man will cut an acre per day, even at the rate of 20 tons to the acre. I put the cost of cutting on acre at \$1.25. The most convenient way is to lay it in bunches fit for wilting one or two days as the case may be. The wilting is to remove the moisture. If the corn is wilted it is better for the silo. When the corn is cut and laid in heaps, the next requirement is a convenience for carrying it to the stable or silo. In loading cornstalks upon a hay rack it does not take much to convince a man that that is an inconvenient way of doing it. It means a large amount of hard labor. To overcome that difficulty last year we had constructed two platforms which were attached to the underside of the axles of the ordinary wagons as per the cut given in Bulletin XLII. and in the O.A.C. Report. When a man has a crop of corn, I think he should have a silo. A silo is a good thing to have. I haven't found a single man with experience who has not words of praise for the silo. He also says "My neighbor will have a silo next year." What is a silo? A silo is simply a place for the holding of green fodder in a succulent, digestible condition. Ensilage or silage is the word applied to the fodder after it has been put into the silo. There may be corn, oats, pease, grass or rye ensilage. I say no man can afford not to build a silo. The poorest man in the whole province who farms for profit cannot afford not to have a silo.

I can take the corn crop from the field when it is laid in these bunches, and put it into the silo, and feed it from the silo to the cattle with just the same labor that is required to take it from the stooks. When I haven't the silo I have to stook the corn. Against the stooking you have the expense of the silo. If a man grows 10 acres of corn, he may have fed out 2 acres in the field with 8 acres to be saved through the winter; 8 acres with an average of $16\frac{1}{2}$ tons green corn to the acre would give enough crop to fill 100 ton silo. If a man has not a silo he will have to stook that corn up in the field. It costs \$3.25 an acre to stook the corn in good shape.

That will cost \$26 for the labor of stooking against \$14, the total annual cost of having a silo built which will hold 100 tons. The man who doesn't have a silo needs to do this work every year at a cost of \$26 on 8 acres.

But if a man put \$14 a year in a silo he will have a silo that will hold 100 tons. A man will build a silo for \$70 for cost of material and labor. If he borrows \$70 at 10 per cent. interest and puts down a sinking fund of \$7 per year to replace the silo or its cost at the end of ten years, \$14 a year will be total annual outlay against \$26 for manual labor.

The weathering of this corn by exposure means one quarter loss, whereas there is practically no loss from corn put in the silo. There is the convenience of having it right there without having to go out into the field in the winter time. In regard to construction, all that is requisite is to use strong studs, 2 x 10 or 2 x 12, placed 20 inches to 2 feet apart. The inside should be lined with inch lumber nailed on horizontally. That should be covered with a lining of tar paper. On that should be nailed a sheeting of inch lumber horizontally. An opening down the side to serve as a door for emptying the silo may be made by sawing out the two thicknesses of lumber with the tar paper between from between two studs, cleats may then be nailed on to the sides of the studs and these pieces, that were sawn out, may be nailed on to the cleats.

The silo may be filled either quickly or slowly, as is found most convenient. The two essential conditions for obtaining sweet ensilage are a crop almost mature and one or two days' wilting in the field before the crop is ensiled. For a covering put on the top of the ensilage, after the silo is filled, a thickness of 9 inches of cut straw, and you will have no waste at all. If you wait three or four days you will have a waste of one or two inches. No waiting is required, the silo may be opened and fed from any time after three weeks. If you open sooner there is a risk from the surface of the silo that the air will enter and it will become partly mouldy. The contents may be kept for any period from three weeks to seven years. Ensilage alone made from fodder corn is not sufficient to feed. To make a full supply of milk there should be added to the ensilage pease, barley, oats, bran or some other grain or its by-product. The corn may be put into the silo at a total cost of \$1.75 a ton, counting rent, seed and labor, and every two tons will feed as far as one ton of hay. A man can get a much cheaper food through the silo, therefore he cannot afford not to grow corn and not have a silo. Two men live on the same lot in the same township and make butter. Both men have just one market to supply. How would the competition end if the one was spending 22 to 28 cents for production and the other from 11 to 14 cents? The one man would feed equally good cows with the other which cost from 11 to 14 cents a day as against 22 to 28 cents. He would send to the same market and get equally good prices. The one would lose his farm and the other would buy him out, and go on making butter. We should go on feeding cheaper and cheaper in a limitless way. I know a man who is keeping 100 cows on 200 acres and buying only bran. What one man can do another can do under similar circumstances. If we can keep more cows we will have more produce to sell, more manure to apply to the land to grow larger crops, to feed more cattle, to make more profit. (Applause).

A MEMBER.—Is there any trouble in keeping the frost out of a silo?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—With this lining of tar paper there is a hollow space the width of the stud; that protects against frost.

Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—The Americans are not going to the trouble of building these silos which you have described. They put up silos with boards without air-tight spaces at all, because they put on six or eight inches of straw. You can build one as cheap as a barn.

Mr. McRAE.—This year has been my first experience in ensilage to any extent. From what I have been reading and seeing I made up my mind that it

was the coming food for cattle in this country, and a good food for cattle, but I was not prepared for the sweeping change which it will make in dairying. I built my silo in the bay of my barn, studding to 2x4 inch, staved. I simply rough boarded it, it was boarded outside and battened, boarded inside and felted with tar felting and grooved tongued lumber up and down. I found the ensilage safe, first-class, next the barn; lost a little on top, about four inches. I did not cover at all, used 200 pounds of pressed straw on the top. When I started to feed the ensilage I was milking 50 or 60 cows. I started to feed 28 cows. I had been feeding on our native corn, Longfellow. It was very heavily eared, nicely matured corn, cut and allowed to stand. During the time I was cutting I mixed meal with it. I fed 28 cows on the silage and 28 on the native corn, feeding six pounds a day of bran and shorts in equal portions. I have weighed the milk of each of the cows. Within 48 hours after I started the ensilage my cows began to raise on the milk. Within a week we got 28 pounds above the others. I fed 60 pounds a day to a cow, and there were oats two to four pounds fed once a day. I then changed and put the ones on cured corn on the ensilage, and the ones on the ensilage I put on the cured corn, and it was impossible almost to get them to eat it. They would bawl for the ensilage. To get them to eat it I had to mix some of the ensilage with the corn. I have been feeding it since with success. My dairy is giving more to-day than on the best aftermath. While I feed ensilage I feed three times a day, once on ensilage, once on hay, and once on grain.

A VOICE.—Did the other cows, after the change to ensilage, gain the same?

Mr. McRAE.—Yes. I find if I change my feed it is not 48 hours before we hear of it from our customers. My milk is all being sold in Brockville. I told my man to make a note of any remarks that might be made, because I wished to know if it would affect the milk. Out of 50 or 60 customers a good many told us it had improved. We don't let our cows out of the stable much at all. We let them out occasionally. They are watered in the stable. We keep Holsteins and find them superior to other cows.

A VOICE.—What is the result in milk?

Mr. McRAE.—We have taken as high as 85 pounds a day. We have taken as high as 50 pounds from two year old heifers. We have taken as high as 78 pounds from three year old cows. They have paid 30 per cent. over any cows I have ever owned.

Mr. SCOTT.—Will Prof. Robertson explain more fully the taking out of the ensilage. Would he recommend uncovering the whole of it, or cutting it down? I have a small box holding about 100 tons. I think the silo ought to be built in proportion to the stock. I think it has a tendency to mould on the top if you are taking a certain amount out every day.

Prof. ROBERTSON.—I should uncover the whole top if I had a large stock. Have 12 feet square cut down at a time.

Mr. MACHPERSON.—I was delighted with the excellent address given by Prof. Robertson. He has gone over the ground very fully and has detailed to you mostly all the particulars for the successful carrying on and growing of corn, and for building silos. There are one or two points which I would desire to emphasise. Prof. Robertson remarked that no farmer could afford to be without a silo. I believe that is a truth which experience will verify in every case. He has also stated that no farmer can afford "not to grow corn." That, I believe, in conjunction with the silo, is a fact, because corn is a vigorous grower; it can be planted in such a way that it will grow immense quantities to the acre—and as he said 20 to 30 tons to the acre—I have raised that amount this year fully,

if not more. I think it is quite possible, when we understand fully how to raise this plant, as he has demonstrated, that 60 tons to the acre can be got, all well matured corn. It is only a few years since this topic has been brought before the people. We must study to reduce the cost of production to raise the price of our goods, whether in beef, butter or cheese. If there is one thing more than another which calls for the consideration of the dairymen and farmers to-day it is that corn will reduce the price of production more than anything else that we have before us. Prof. Robertson has stated that a day's ration for feeding beef can be reduced to 8 cents per day. And in the Western States they have reduced it to 3 or 4 cents a day. That is a limit I am not able to make. If the Americans competing in the English market in selling their beef with ours can feed on 3 or 5 cents a day; and it costs us, with the ordinary system of feeding, from 20 to 30 cents a day to feed an animal weighing 1,000 pounds, taking hay and grain as feed—if these western men can feed their cattle from 5 to 10 cents a day, how are we to compete in the English market in the production of meat? That which produces beef produces milk. I am feeding 135 head. I am feeding the same ration to the 30 milch cows as I am to the balance of fat stock, and they are getting a fair supply of feed. We must reduce the cost of production; when we can do that we will not complain of the market value of our butter and cheese. I can't say here to-day, after careful consideration, that the future is likely to encourage you to expect a much higher price for your butter or cheese than it has received in the past year. I believe the future average of cheese and butter will be lower than in the past year or two. Men who can produce milk, butter and beef at one-third the cost will be satisfied with present prices and make a good profit. We cannot expect, if it costs us 20 to 25 cents a day, to make any profit out of 72 cents net returns. The only encouraging feature here to-day, which I see before me, is to grow corn. Farmers cannot do without a silo and the corn. We cannot afford to grow anything else but corn as dairymen, there is so much in it. An important question which the Professor brought before you was the increased profits from the feeding at a reduced cost. And another is one which the farmers do not look at from a business view, the value of his land—the value of his capital.

The value of everything to-day is computed by what it produces. The value of bank stock, the value of rent, the value of a house is estimated by what it rents for, and the value of a railway is known by what it returns to the shareholders; everything is determined by what is produced. So it is in regard to the farmer's land; the more fertile it is the more it produces; by the increased fertility of the soil it is possible to raise the value of the land from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre per year; by raising corn and by feeding more cattle, the profits you have in this one direction alone is destined to make a future which will place us at the head of agricultural industries. We cannot estimate the value of the soil too much. We should go into it with vigor, body and heart; every farmer with 25 acres and upwards should have a silo suited to his finances and requirements. It is possible to keep an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cattle to the acre.

Mr. Wm. BISSELL—On the subject of silos, I don't think too much can be said. I am one of those converts to the silo made by the Professor and other people. Last spring we constructed a silo 24 ft. the basement 9 ft. There are two silos with a partition between the two; they are supposed to hold 325 tons. When we first opened the silo this fall on the 19th Nov., the first eight days after the cheese factory closed we were feeding only grain, unthreshed oats once a day, good clover hay and timothy hay and our meal and bran once a day. In the next eight days after opening our silo the cows made a gain of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of butter over the previous eight days. We had 30 cows; we took off 40 lbs of bran a day when

we went to feed the ensilage. You have heard that we must have cheaper feed to make the profits; so I said, we must not feed so much bran and shorts; let us try if we can get as much butter on this ensilage? We had a gain of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of butter. We are more than pleased with the ensilage; the cows eat it as readily as they did their bran. We water our cows; we never let them out from the time we put them in in the fall. After feeding them ensilage they lick the manger as clean as they would had they their salt or meal. Our farmers around us all come there to see the silo; it's the only one within that section of 8 or 9 miles. I'll guarantee there will be 20 in the coming summer. We sow the southern sweet corn and use it on the table. In cutting the corn in the fall, we got disappointed in our cutter. In September we cut our corn and laid it down in the field in bunches; then our cutter didn't come; we were afraid it was all going to spoil on the ground; it rained nearly all the time. As soon as the cutter came we put it in as fast as we could; it kept raining down on us. We were afraid to put it in wet in the silo, but we were told that corn had been put in wet and came out all right; so we put ours in wet; we took it out of the water and cut it up and it came out in grand shape.

A VOICE—How long did it take you to cut the corn?

Mr. BISSELL—About nine days; we had only 10 acres of corn. We cut the corn in two different lengths; with the four knives we cut $\frac{3}{4}$ inch we took off two knives and cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. We prefer that to the short cut. We only cut some short for experiment. Since the 18th Nov. our cows have been eating without a sore mouth.

A VOICE—Did you fill the silo from bottom to top?

Mr. BISSELL—Yes, we would cut in one one day, and into the other the next.

A VOICE—How did you make the partition?

Mr. BISSELL—Built up 2×10 and studded them and boarded on both sides and put tar felting on the studs and then grooved boards on each side.

A VOICE—Did you ever see how quickly you could cut a ton?

Mr. BISSELL—We never tried it; the capacity of our cutter was 5 tons to the hour.

A VOICE—Have the large stalks as much nutriment in them?

Mr. BISSELL—I think there is more nutriment in them. Our corn is carried into the silo by a straw carrier 36ft. long; we have a drive from the end of the straw carrier that delivers the corn into the centre of the silo. The silage is levelled back and tramped around the edges to keep it solid. Since we have opened our silo we haven't lost a pound of ensilage except three inches on the top which was mouldy. We expect to have enough to feed away down into June. We feed 56 head. That grew off ten acres. We are feeding twice a day.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. Jonathan Massey to address the convention on Winter Dairying.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Mr. MASSEY said: It is gratifying to me, as it must be to everyone connected with this Dairyman's Association, to see the turnout we have got here to-day. I have been present at the Dairyman's Association in this place on some occasions when there was scarcely a corporal's guard.

While Mr. Bissell was making his remarks upon the state of the weather in which he got his ensilage in last year, it forcibly brought to my mind my experience of that season. I can truly sympathise with the man that passes through an ordeal of that kind. I not only had cold water coming down on my corn, but cold water coming down on my head, because there wasn't a farmer in Sidney who didn't look sneeringly on Massey because he was going to try "something to break his head on." I had one good consoler in Hon. Robert Read. He would come and say, "Massey, go ahead; you are right." While we were carrying the corn into the barn and filling the silo, my pluck was nearly taken out of me. I believe I am the pioneer builder of the silo in the county of Hastings. After I had tried my luck in this matter, I thought it my duty to inform my fellow farmers of its good results, and at length took the trouble to write three articles, and had them published in both newspapers which were circulated through the county. Since then several silos have been built throughout the township and county. I might mention Messrs. Mallory, Smith, Read and Graham, especially the latter, who was doubtful and became converted. Now we are started, we find support on every hand to help us on. In connection with this matter, I see I am down upon the paper for a speech on silos and ensilage. The subject of my last letter to the "Ontario" newspaper was "Winter Dairying," and I'll have to reiterate what I then said. I have statistics in connection with this letter that I had not when I wrote up this matter. The question of winter dairying comes directly in contact with ensilage and silos; they are inseparably joined, for it is impossible to carry on winter dairying profitably unless through this medium. How could the farmers be induced to accept this system of fodder storage, which, to my mind, is one of the greatest discoveries of the age, as readily as they will grasp after some shadowy substance which has a speculative consideration, such as *hulless oats*, and many other worthless, and I was going to say dishonest schemes by which they vainly hope to enhance their positions financially, but which has in the end proven to be a snare and delusion.

Let me here say to the weary and heavy laden husbandman that a high way has been cast up which the vulture eye of the deceptive agent has not beheld, nor any ravenous unprincipled dead beat has tread upon, and which will, no doubt, prove to be one of the greatest boons that has ever come to the doors of the farmers of Ontario. There is no agriculturist of ordinary intelligence but feels somewhat alarmed at the tide of immigration to the great north-west, and when hearing their unanimous and glowing report of the almost incredible productiveness of their prairie soil, yielding her million of bushels of golden grain annually, the spontaneous conclusion has already been accepted by many, that our chances for successful competition in the raising of cereals has forever gone by. Now arises the all absorbent question is Ontario to be vanquished in every department of agriculture, the first and the only occupation established by the great Master of the universe? We say emphatically, no. Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, declares that Indian corn and clover are the two most valuable plants that grow out of the earth, and that hereafter we should consider no agriculturist "orthodox" unless the culture of these plants were part and parcel of his creed, as in them lie the hope for success in the future.

The silo experience of 1888-9 has not shown a single instance where silage has proved a bad food for stock and a more severe test is impossible than that which was made in my first efforts in this matter last fall. Then why fight it?

Silage may be green, succulent and contain 70 per cent. of natural juices, but the farmer who attempts to butt his head against it, will find after all, silage is

as hard as a rock and will no longer afford him amusements to contest it or shout sourkraut. When we take into consideration the richness of the soil and the climatic fitness of this province for the dairying industry we will all agree that our only refuge is in the cow. With the silo, winter dairying can be successfully operated, proving more remunerative than summer dairying as it is attended with less expense, both in feed and labor, and the products being fresh will command the highest market price. For the benefit of any person doubting the statement regarding the cheapness of this class of food we will institute a comparison which I think in the future will save them from the sin of unbelief.

December last, 7 days.	1,039 quarts.
January.....	5,183 "
February.....	4,623 "
March.....	4,412 "
April 18.....	2,931 "
	18,188 quarts.

Fed 100 tons ensilage in the 114 days, at \$1.18 per ton.....	\$118 00
Fed 32 cows each 3½ lbs meal per day for 114 days— 12,768 lbs. meal at \$25 per ton.....	159 60
	\$277 60.

18,188 quarts milk cost \$277.60, or at the rate of 1 13-25 cts. or 1.52 cts per quart.

From April 18th to 30th.....	1,732 quarts.
From May 1st to 23rd.....	3,196 "
	4,928 quarts.

Fed in 35 days 11 1-5 tons of hay, at \$15 per ton	\$168 00
Fed 32 cows 7½ lbs. meal each for 35 days—8,400 lbs. meal at \$25 per ton.....	105 00
	\$273 00

4,928 quarts milk cost \$273.00, or at rate of 5 27-50 cents, or 5.54 cents nearly per quart
Meal \$20 per ton. 3½ lbs. per cow—3½ cents per cow. The number—36 cows.
Ensilage, \$1.25 per ton, 40 lbs. per cow—2½ cents per cow.
Hay, \$7.00 per ton, 5 lbs. per cow—1¼ cents per cow.
36 cows produce 288 quarts—8 quarts per cow—7¾ cents per 8 quarts.

There are 750,000 cows owned in Ontario. To find this number with hay, allowing 25 lbs. per day to each cow, would take 9,375 tons at \$16 per ton, amounts to \$150,000. Now I will tell you what it costs to produce one ton ensilage this year, in order that you may perfectly understand the problem.

Here are the items of actual cost,

Plowing,	per acre,.....	\$ 2 50
Harrowing and rolling	"	50
Seed (3 pecks to acre)	"	60
Seeding	"	50
Harrowing after corn was up	"	50
Hoeing	"	75
Cultivating 5 times	"	3 50
Cutting with hooks	"	1 25
Use of land	"	4 50
Filling silo at @ 45c. per ton and yielding 20 ton per acre	"	9 00
Total		\$23 60

Divide the number of tons realised per acre, which is 20, into the cost per acre, namely \$23.60, and you have the actual cost \$1.18 per ton. Having the price of ensilage we now estimate the cost of feeding this same number of cows. We will give 50 lbs. of ensilage to each cow, which would cost a fraction over 2 cents., and this multiplied by 750,000, the number of cows, would make the total

cost \$22,225, leaving a margin of \$127,775 in favor of ensilage. You will now multiply \$127,775 by the number of days we usually have to feed, namely 180, would give the enormous amount of \$22,999,500 as the saving gained to our province and people. I am sure this would not be bad to take. We will give one more example. It costs on hay at \$16 per ton for each cow 20c., against 3c. for ensilage, giving a net profit of over 17c. per day, making a saving in 180 days of \$36; more money than is paid per standard by any cheese factory in this province. Or in other words it costs you \$36.00 to get \$24.00, the average price per standard, leaving you out of pocket \$12.00. It will cost for 180 days \$5.40 to feed ensilage, leaving a profit of \$18.60. Providing this system of ensilage was adopted universally in our province we could wipe out of existence our whole national debt in a very few years.

The N. P., Commercial Union or Imperial Federation, or any other Government machinery that can be devised for the legislation of good times, sink into insignificance when compared with the possibilities of this great enterprise. It would infuse new life and vigor into every view and artery of the commercial world, could every tiller of the soil be induced to enter into this new but well tried system of husbandry.

Finally, that which lies nearest every true patriot's heart would be realised in the establishing of our reputation as being one of the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the globe.

THE PRESENT REQUIREMENTS OF DAIRYING.

Senator READ delivered the following address: You have asked me to say a few words in this connection and I take pleasure in doing so. During the last 25 years I have never turned my back on the cow. The cow stands at the foot of our prosperity and we must take care of her. I would not advise any man to keep a cow that he does not look to. Upon the cow we have to depend, in Ontario at all events for the future. There are no stray dollars on the farm; everything is to be worked for. The cow gives employment during all seasons of the year and to all members of the family; the old man can milk, the children can milk and go to school, the ladies of the house can make up the butter if we are not so ungallant as to ask them to milk. All members of the family can do something towards getting a living. The farmers in this country are not in the most prosperous condition, and if it had not been for the cheese operations, I do not know what shape we would have been in. I saw many years ago that something had to be done. The land on the farms, from the system we had adopted, was getting poorer and the fertility could not be kept up by the unaided soil. Stock had to be kept, and the question arose, what cows to keep with the least loss? A cow is the only portion of the stock out of which you can make a profit, not only profit but the return to the soil of that which is necessary to continue to grow crops for a long time to come. Something has been said about growing this corn. Can we grow corn on those fields without manure? Corn is a great exhaustor of the soil and requires a large amount of nourishment. The cow supplies the manure for growing this corn crop and is most beneficial to the people of this country. My experience in silos has been only for a few months. I built one under the direction of Prof. Robertson; after I filled that I built a temporary one. I have consumed all out of this temporary one. In the permanent one I found all good; I have consumed about eight feet down. In the temporary one, where I attempted to cheat the

ensilage, the ensilage cheated me. Where I attempted to save expense, I got rotten ensilage. I built the temporary one to take down. I noticed where I left an air space the ensilage was good. I should advise anyone building not to cheat the silo or put too rough timber in it, and have two thicknesses of air space. On the whole, I look upon the ensilage as a grand work in successful dairying. I have been looking around a little. I visited my neighbor, Mr. Massey and saw his ensilage. I think as the years go on we will improve. The ensilage from my silo is as sweet as possible; it has an aromatic smell to it. We feed it to the cows, calves and horses. I grew about 18 acres of corn under the direction of Prof. Robertson; it is very good. I am anxious to find out what variety to grow. Some are advising to grow our ordinary Canadian corn. I don't think that would be best. My neighbor, Mr. Graham, had a better crop than mine—there were more ears and larger. His stalks were not over 7 feet high. I am inclined to think that every man who keeps cows should build a silo; the greatest expense will be in the machinery to run it, but as to the expense of constructing the silo it would not be great, because you could calculate on the size that you are to build, and the estimate of \$60 or \$70 will build a good silo. The machinery will cost something more. I had an English chaff cutter, and I didn't buy a new machine. But my ensilage cutter cut it about half an inch. It is more expensive and does not cut quite so quickly. 1½ inch is advised by Prof. Robertson or 2 inch is better. Mine is cutting it to my entire satisfaction. Of course, it is attended with a little labor like everything else. While upon that subject I may say I think the drawing is a little expensive. Prof. Robertson's wagon is expensive. The ordinary wagon will draw corn cheaply, because the truck wagon will leave it at about the height you want it, when you are going to cut it. As to the cow question, I look forward to the time when we can look to the English market for our butter trade the same as we are looking to it for our cheese trade. When a large bonus was given for the fast steam line to Europe, I said is this in the interest of the farmers? I think it was. By having a fast steamship line we are enabled to reach the English market with our butter in good condition. To get to the English market we must have butter made under a system that is co-operative and uniform. Then after it is made we must have refrigerator cars in connection with the steamship line that is going to the market that we are going to. We want refrigerator cars in connection with butter factories. Not to have butter uniform in quality is to fail. You must put it up as they want it in England. Have the refrigerators taken to the steamship as quickly as possible and when your butter arrives in England it will be in the very best order. (Hear, hear.) London is a great gormandiser. Fancy putting the whole of these people from British Columbia to Great Britain in one mass, and then putting the city of New York in with them, and then you have the population of London, who don't grow the produce they eat. By these steamships, of whom Anderson & Anderson are the contractors, London will be the destination for our butter. This butter will be sent from Liverpool to London and without the necessary precautions it would be more or less injured by exposure. As we have been making cheese, and supplying one-third of all the cheese imported into England, the United States supplying another one-third, and the rest of the world the remaining one-third, it might be very naturally expected there would be an over supply. But you can't choke Englishmen with good butter. Only make them a good article and you can get John Bull's paper; the only thing he can think of is how to get something to eat. (Laughter.) Give him a good article, and you can get his money very easily. If you don't give him a good article, he buttons up his breeches and says, "No, you don't get my money." Denmark

has schools of dairying; instructors go about teaching them to make butter for the English market, and they are getting the largest average price—higher than any other country. I was in London in 1870 during the Franco-German war. I went in to see a large butter importer. He said the French had to put a mark on the butter coming into England; we get 8,000 firkins a week from France alone. So that while we may choke the English with cheese, yet the time is arriving when we should see if we can't produce butter to choke John Bull with. We can if we make it good. I wish you all to look into this silo business. It will enable you to keep more cows and to keep them better. You know it is not necessary to allow cows to run around the straw stack. Build comfortable, warm quarters for the cow; you shouldn't keep cows if you don't feed them well. When summer comes, if they have been fed liberally, they will feed you liberally; feed all that you can to the cow when she is not milking, you will not lose by it. My experience and observation go to show that if I am very rich I can afford to let my cows get poor, but if I am poor I must keep my cows fat; if I don't they will eat me lean. (Applause.)

INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

The following reports on milk inspection and cheese instruction were submitted to the convention :

INSTRUCTOR RUDDICK'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association :

GENTLEMEN,—It is with pleasure I submit to you my report as Inspector and Instructor for the season of 1889.

The district to which I was appointed comprises all that part of the province lying east of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. There are over two hundred factories included in this territory, but as 99 of these are combination factories over which there are inspectors constantly employed, the available field for work numbers about 115 factories as near as I can ascertain. Of this number 52 factories applied for inspection and received it. I spent in these factories 78 days in all, between the 16th day of May and the 24th October, having been laid up with sickness during the month of September. Besides these 78 days spent in factories I made 57 other calls at different factories, remaining a short time in each one. Some of these last named were combination factories. Below I give the list of factories where I tested milk and gave instructions with the number of visits at each :

Farmers' (Iroquois) 3; Treadwell, 3; Tracy, 1; Dundela, 1; Morrisburg Union, 3; Lunenburg, 3; Dunbar, 1; Hawkesbury, 3; Kendrick and Carlyle, 3; Cornwall Centre, 3; Goldfield, 1; Ross & Co. Nos. 1 and 2, 3; Pleasant Valley, 1; North Augusta, 1; Palace, 1; St. Lawrence Star, 1; Golden, 1; Ottawa Valley, 1; North Gower, 1; Manotick, 2; Carp, 1; Dow's, 1; Ormond (Campbell's) 1; York's, 1; Vernon, 1; Johnston's, 1; Leeds Union, 1; Union, 1; St. Andrews, 1; Black River, 1; Milleroches, 1; Monklands, 1; Aultsville, 5; McCuaig, Cheney & Co., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6; Winchester, 1; Kemptville (Bush's) 1; Millar's (Bush's) 2; Bainsville, 3; Kilborn Spring, 1; Mallorytown Union, 1; Fraser's, 1; Bell's Corners, 1; Wales, 1; Farran's Point, 1; Elma, 2; J. McNish, 1; Spring Run, 2.

After a careful observation of the facts relating thereto I can only say in reporting on the condition of the factories which I visited this summer that I consider there must have been a great improvement in general since the work of instruction and inspection was commenced. There is however, a great deal of advancement to be made yet before everything is just as it should or might be. A large percentage of the buildings will have to be very materially improved and more of the better class of cheesemakers will have to be employed. It is surprising to see how many men are employed who are incompetent from lack of experience.

Manufacturers in other lines do not usually intrust the handling of valuable raw material to inexperienced and unskilful workmen who are almost certain to produce an article that when it goes on the market will have to stand a discount on account of bad workmanship. Yet we find plenty of cheese manufacturers blindly engaging the cheapest men that they can find regardless of any other qualification but the cheapness, or should I say dearness, for the cheapest man is very often the dearest in the end.

This state of affairs is said to have the effect of driving the best men out of the trade because they will not work for the wages that are being offered. The only answer I can see for this is that these wages have to come up some way, for we must retain all the best men and look for better all the time.

The quality of the furnishings used now may be said to be first-class. I only found one factory where they were preparing their own rennet and even this was a good article at the time I saw it. Some careless or thoughtless cheesemakers allow good extract to spoil on their hands by keeping it in too hot a place or by drawing it off into a dirty jar and leaving it uncorked perhaps on a window sill to get the benefit of the hot sun and to be utilized as a fly catcher.

There is another point which I cannot pass unnoticed: Fully 15 per cent. of the factories I visited were in such a dirty condition as to render the making of fine cheese an impossibility. The quality of cheese in such a place always corresponds with the surroundings, and their very appearance should knock at least one cent per lb. off the price paid for them.

I visited 15 factories in the extreme east and north-east of the province, where an inspector had never been before. Some of them had applied for assistance before but had not been able to get it. Quite a large field for future work has been thus opened up.

I tested 3,500 samples of milk and found one hundred and twenty-two (122) cases of adulteration and skimming. About one-half of these cases were settled by the parties paying into the treasury of their factory sums varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 each, and realizing to the patrons of these factories a total of somewhere near \$600. I cannot give the exact figures as many of the cases were settled entirely by the managers themselves. The reason for there being so many unsettled cases is that the managers were afraid of incurring disfavor and loss of patronage by pressing so just a claim. It was not found necessary to have any law suits where proprietors had the back bone to push matters.

I think it is worthy of note that in those 15 factories never visited before by an inspector the adulterated samples amounted to nearly eight per cent. of the whole number, while in those factories where there has been thorough inspection before the amount of adulteration was only a little over two per cent.

I found all pure milk in eleven factories. Ten of these factories had been inspected before, and only one of them had not. This surely proves that the work in the past has been fruitful of good results.

As far as my own experience during the past season goes it confirms the above, inasmuch as when making a second or third visit at a factory I never found the same party or parties tampering with their milk that I had at the time of the first visit, providing always that they had been properly dealt with in the first instance. I may say that this agrees perfectly with my former experience during the seven years I was employed as inspector over the Allan Grove combination.

The factorymen were all ready and willing to pay the fee asked by the association for a visit from the inspector, and I think they will be found just as willing to do so again.

The cheesemakers were found willing to receive instructions with very few exceptions.

I have purposely made this report as short as possible, for I know that the time of the convention is always well taken up with other matter, but if any person desires more information on any point I will be pleased to answer any questions in my power to do so.

J. A. RUDDICK.

INSTRUCTOR HOWEY'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed instructor and inspector by the executive of this association, I submit to you the following report. I will also present to you some of the difficulties in making cheese that I have observed while engaged in the duties assigned me.

I was appointed to the Napanee and Kingston district, comprising the counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, and afterwards lengthening my district to Eastern Ontario.

I commenced my duties on the twentieth of June and finished visiting factories on the twenty-eighth of September. I gave instructions in forty-six factories and made mild tests in thirty-six. Total number of visits to factories seventy one, and twenty-four special trips attending courts. I found adulterated and deteriorated milk in eleven factories. The number of factories in which improvement was effected was twenty-seven.

I should say that nearly three-fourths of the factories were not properly equipped, especially with curd sinks, racks and cloths. Sites in some places were very bad, and appeared as if they had been selected when the snow was very deep.

Very few of the factories in my district were what they should be for the manufacture of cheese. In some factories that I visited I could look down through the floor and see the festering compound, and see hogs sometimes about the door, and could look through cracks of the wall and see the sun any time of day in the making room and curing room.

There are other minor troubles existing which are directly the fault of the managers of the factories, namely, poor, worn out machinery and improper drainage. No manufacturer ought to expect fine cheese at the hands of any cheese maker that he asks to work in such a building.

The most noticeable defect in the milk was a tainted condition. June and July were the hardest months that I had to contend with as the milk changed so very rapidly. I think the change chiefly arose in the fault of the patron not aerating the milk.

The main defects in the cheese were weakness in body and too much moisture left in the cheese and dullness in color. Perhaps there never was a more difficult season than the past for making June and July cheese; and I must say there was a good deal of fault caused by the cheesemaker not cooking the curd enough and dipping too soon, and leaving too much moisture in the curd and piling the curd before being properly drained. I would like to hear what our Professors have to say in regard to the piling of curd; if

it affects the color and flavor? There is another important point in ripening the milk when the cool nights come on and in preparing and saving sour milk from day to day. We all know how a good many cheese-makers save milk from day to day at a great loss by heating the milk to a certain degree to hasten it to get sour. I will try and explain to you as briefly as possible the way I prepare old milk from day to day. I would not advise heating the milk, but I would save from day to day a little sour milk, perhaps a half gallon or gallon, according to the quantity that you want changed. I would add this half gallon or gallon to the milk that I save out for the following day to bring about a change, but before adding I would skim off the cream and keep it in a stone jar and in a cool place where it would not sour and then add my half gallon or gallon to the milk in the evening, and in the morning you have just what you desire; and just before setting your vat add this sweet cream, and I think you will derive a larger benefit than from adding sour cream.

I believe after all that has been said on the subject of production of milk and its manufacture into cheese, it is very unnecessary for me to add anything more in the report, thinking as I do, that more good is accomplished by good sharp discussion than by tiresome papers.

HUGH HOWEY.

QUESTION—What did you do with the cream that was skimmed off the vat?

Mr. HOWEY—I added it to the milk before setting my vat the next day.

QUESTION—How do turnips affect the flavor of the cheese?

Mr. HOWEY—It used to affect the milk so much in the western section our buyers came around and forbade the proprietors of the factory receiving the milk or making cheese with the milk tainted by turnips.

QUESTION—Does heating up do away with that flavor?

Mr. HOWEY—I suppose it drives away a good deal of it if you keep it up to 110°. I think you run some risk in heating up the milk because it seems to get thick in heating.

QUESTION—When did you add the cream?

Mr. HOWEY—I added it to the milk in the morning before setting the vat.

QUESTION—Has it not got sour by that time?

Mr. HOWEY—No.

QUESTION—How did you keep it sweet?

Mr. HOWEY—It won't be 36 hours' milk.

QUESTION—Did you take the milk in twice a day?

Mr. HOWEY—No.

QUESTION—You are speaking of late in the fall milk?

Mr. HOWEY—Yes. The milk I saved is for the ripening of the milk next day.

The meeting then adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

INSTRUCTOR PUBLOW'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit to you this my report as one of the cheese instructors of Eastern Ontario for the season of 1889:

I commenced work on the twentieth day of May and spent one week visiting factories for the purpose of circulating the printed forms regarding the rules of the association.

I gave instructions for the first time in Fallbrook factory on the twenty-eighth day of May, and ended my work for the season in the Hopetown factory on October the sixth.

The following is a list of factories visited:

Mississippi, Dexter, Boyd's, Clayton, Middleville, Hopetown, Watson's Corners, Fallbrook, Balder-son's Corners, Harper's Corners, Bathurst Mutual, Scotch Line, Riverside, Lone Star, Lombardy, Robinson Full Cream, New Bliss, Silver Creek, Frankville, Barlow's, Springfield, Rideau Valley, Fairplay, Palace, Kilburn Spring, Maple Grange, Glen Buell, Elbe, Farmersville, Farmer's Choice, Plum Hollow, Grand Central, Smith's Valley, Reliable, North Shore, Model, Centreville, Singleton, Elphin, Beckwith, Poole's, Portland, Myers, Golden, Phillipsville, Gananoque, People's Mutual, Clear Lake, Elgin, Salem, Ardmore, Fermoy, Lake View, Westport, Maple Grove, Rockdale, Dominion, Delta, Maberley, Bay, Fairfax, Deer Lick, Mallory, Roseville, Star, Excelsior, Old Fairfield, Drummond Centre.

You will see by my report that I visited 68 factories and gave instructions in 43, 18 of which received three visits and 25 one visit. The total amount contributed for services by factory men was \$305.

In said number of factories I made seventy-nine milk tests and found seventy cases of adulterated milk, fifty of which acknowledged their guilt and settled with the managers of the factories by paying fines from \$5 to \$25. The others made a faithful promise that their milk would come all right in the future, therefore no further action was taken against them.

I was well received in every case, makers seeming anxious to receive any information that would enable them to manufacture fine cheese.

In the majority of factories I found the cheese was not up to the standard of fine quality. The defects were weakness in body, unevenness in texture and bad flavor, the fault not being due as much to the makers as to the condition in which the milk came to the factories, it being badly strained and full of gas. The patrons in some cases take very little interest in the care of their milk, keeping their cans over night on stands near hog-pens, in the barn yard and even in cow sheds. I think if we could get the patrons to take more interest in sending their milk to the factories properly strained and aerated the makers would meet with better results and would be more encouraged in their work. I have tried to the best of my ability to explain this to the patrons and in some cases have called a meeting for that purpose. I found on my second and third visits that those meetings had been beneficial. With regard to the state of the factories I found about thirty in first-class condition. I consider those factories almost perfection. About thirty were in a fair condition as regards cleanliness, but having bad drainage and poor facility for controlling temperature. The remaining factories were in a very bad condition. My opinion is that they should not be allowed to receive milk for the manufacture of cheese, and this is putting it in a mild form.

G. G. PUBLOW.

INSTRUCTOR BAILEY'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—This being my first time of appearing before you as your inspector and instructor for the Belleville and Peterboro' districts belonging to the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association, I wish to present before you the following report, and I shall be most happy to answer any questions that may be asked regarding the same; also, if not encroaching too much upon your time and patience, to throw out a few kindly hints to all those so interested in this great enterprise the dairying industry, from observations taken during my visits to the factories while in your employ the past season.

I commenced work on May 16th, working in all 150 days as follows: Spending some 75 days in testing milk, testing between 4,500 and 5,000 samples in this and the adjoining counties. I prosecuted some 32 cases for sending adulterated milk to the different factories visited; the worst cases of adulteration found being as follows: water added at the rate of 37 per cent., cream taken from the milk before sending to factory—about $\frac{1}{4}$ of same. The prosecuting was the most embarrassing part in connection with the work, as in many cases I had to prosecute those who were near friends and neighbors. I collected so far from magistrates in connection with the prosecutions \$243.00, out of which amount \$122.00 being the property of the association, I paid as follows to the treasurer, \$88.50; lawyer's costs and expenses incurred in prosecuting \$33.50, making total \$122.00.

In connection with prosecutions, attending court, etc., took 41 days of my time, 11 days were taken up in attending committee meetings in connection with business as regards the prosecution of cases and other general business in connection with the association.

The number of days in connection with instructing in the manufacture of cheese, visiting factories, etc., for that purpose was 23, making as heretofore mentioned a total of 150 days in all in the employment of the association.

A. E. BAILEY.

In following up his report Mr. BAILEY said: I must say they if we wish, as no doubt we all do, to make this dairying business a grand success, we must, from the one who first commenced to milk the cow to the buyer who takes the cheese from the factory, all put our shoulders to the wheel and keep that wheel rolling. The first thing I noticed was the negligence on the part of the farmers. This is the first point which I found of interest to all concerned in the butter and cheese trade; the unwholesome way in which the milk was sent to the factories; the dirty way in which some of the vessels were kept; the whey from the dirtiest vats around the factory was drawn home and allowed to stand two or three days in the milk cans; just emptying it out before the warm milk was thrown in. It took the taint from this stinking whey and was sent to the factory in such an impure state that no cheesemaker could make a first class article out of it to compete with other markets across the water. I recommend

aerating milk, but before doing that you have to be careful in the way you feed and water your cows. I have seen during the summer months, cattle standing in stagnant pools and drinking water filthy to look upon; the poor creatures had to take that or none. It came through the cows body in the milk. Is that fit to manufacture into first class articles of cheese? Among samples of milk which I have tested I have seen some which, if the farmers had used them often enough on their tables, would have poisoned the whole family. I have found milk that I had tested thoroughly containing impurities at the bottom of the glass; the sugar and watery part would be green and putrefied. The solids at the top were full of gas holes, all a honey comb. This is not proper milk to send to a cheesemaker to turn out a proper article. I hope farmers will be careful in the future to have their milk thoroughly aerated before sending to the factory. There is another point which I think farmers should be more interested in, that is in covering their milkstands with lattice work or slats so that the air can circulate throughout, and enclosing them by doors which can be locked up at night. That would enable you to go to see the neighbor's cat that comes to take the cream off for its breakfast. Too often that excuse has been offered for the disappearance of the cream. It couldn't be accounted for unless it was the neighbour's cat, or done as a piece of spite. Our cheese factories have been alluded to as places in which we can see the "Heavens above and the earth beneath," but we can also see the "waters under the earth" in a filthy state alive with vermin. I have seen vermin crawling through the cracks of the floor in the filth which has run down through the cracks. Milk will receive every contaminating taint; and the hogs are kept, in many instances, right at the factory door. The cheesemaker has enough to injure his health from the steam of that milk, without the filthy stench arising from the filth at the door. You can feed hogs at a distance and give them scope; ground is not so scarce in Canada; place them where no contaminating smell will come to annoy yourself or your neighbor. What are we going to do with the extra supply of milk? Any reasonable man has just to take a view across the water to see the vast field there open to supply with butter and cheese. We need not ask that question if proper buildings are put up to manufacture cheese and butter during 8 or 9 months out of the 12. In four-fifths of the cases, we haven't got buildings fit to make cheese and manufacture butter in. It would pay every farmer to go home and have a bee to set fire to these old buildings and supply them with a good building. There are some good buildings throughout the section that are a credit to our country which could be turned into butter or cheese factories. While you continue to put up buildings with the cheapest materials and hire the cheapest labor, we cannot have the desired articles of cheese and butter made. In cheesemaking, we have too many men who call themselves cheesemakers, who are not worthy of that name. I must do my duty and must speak plainly. If we would meet together somewhere, at some time with cheesemakers and all interested in this industry, I don't see why we couldn't locate a school of instruction for cheesemakers. I think this is where we come in short. In any other industry no one is allowed to serve without first having obtained a certificate of qualification. This business of cheese has brought untold wealth to the country; why not take it in hand and make it a larger success. Form a school of industry and get a certain class of patrons to send in milk; have young men serve there and qualify them for their work? If they obtain certificates to manufacture first class articles, then give them first class prices for their labor. Good cheesemakers are thrown to the wall. Why is it? In too many instances to give place to a cheaper man, or by reason of having offended some of the patrons by sending milk home that was tainted; and doing this at the same time in the just discharge

of his duty. I would have cheesemakers be very careful in the selection of their help. When you enter a factory you can tell at once whether that cheesemaker has got his heart and hands and head in the industry he is practising. I want to see every cheesemaker interested in this work. I mean to give all the time I can and learn all I can. I know very little about it as yet; it seems as if the industry were in the cradle yet when I think what there is still to be learned. Try to get the best hands you can even if you have to pay the man two or three dollars a month more. Get a man to keep the utensils and the vats clean, you will save dollars by that. In the case of cheap makers you jump at the cheapest one. What is the consequence. He doesn't think of the material; he wants cheap rennet and cheap coloring. Too often I find worthless rennet being poured into the milk; your cheap maker hasn't done the work the milk should have done; it has gone down into the whey vat and you are the loser after all. Be very careful in getting your rennet to have it pure, sweet, clean and the best you can buy, you can't get it too good. There is another point with regard to cheesemakers in keeping a fast horse. I don't blame a young man for keeping a good horse and buggy, for every cheesemaker confined six days out of the week needs driving out to invigorate his health. But they should not get so infatuated with the ladies that they pay to much attention to them. I have been a young man and liked to have a good time as well as anyone else, but I never allowed the young ladies to take me away from my work unless I had a good efficient man at the helm. We have instances brought before us in which these young men have been losers by these fast horses.

The curing room business must be looked after. Our cheese when green and placed in the curing room, needs as much attention as was given to obtain a first class article. You want a good curing room, and you don't want to run the heat up to 97° and then down to the freezing point. From 47° up as high as 97° will give uniform temperature. Try always to have an even temperature, place the cheese in the curing room in good shape and you will have no trouble with the buyer.

QUESTION.—How many visits did you make in the county of Peterboro'? There were people in Peterboro' who didn't know there was an inspector appointed.

Mr. BAILEY.—It was late in the season when I first started out. My calls were all in Prince Edward and then back here, and back to Prince Edward. If the cheesemakers of the county of Peterboro' didn't know there was an inspector provided by the Eastern Dairymen's Association they could not have taken a newspaper. We put an advertisement in every newspaper. If they had applied to Mr. Haggerty at West Huntingdon he would have supplied them with an inspector. We had no application from that quarter, and consequently didn't go there. We attended to all applications.

Mr. HAGGERTY.—We advertised in the Peterboro' papers and in all the papers in this district, so that all coming to me would have their applications attended to. The people of Peterboro' surely did not take the papers.

QUESTION.—How many pounds of milk to the pound of cheese do you use?

Mr. BAILEY.—That would vary with the time of the year; from 10 lb. to 10½ lb. for first class cheese for the English market.

A MEMBER.—You never said a word about making the cheese.

Mr. BAILEY.—To manufacture a first-class article out of first-class milk, I should wish to understand the locality where I was working. Next, I should be very particular as to the way of heating the milk up to the factory. When I had that milk all weighed into the vat and the steam on I would keep it heated slowly till it was run to between 86° to 90° according to the season of the year;

using my judgment then. After I heated the milk I would take and skim any scum or cream which would rise to the top of the vat and thoroughly skim after perhaps allowing it to stay some five minutes. Stir it again, and then after ten minutes further if the milk was right—which I could tell if I was a practical cheesemaker by the smell of it—then if it was I should apply the rennet, taking one (Hanson's) of the two best kinds I had seen. I would use the rennet according to the strength of it; I find sometimes one a little stronger than the other; I should have to use my judgment in that by the use of it beforehand. After I set the vat, I warm that vat so as to show that the milk is coagulating in at least from 10 to 15 minutes; then I would give it three times that time before I cut it. I have always made a practice of cutting with a perpendicular knife cutter, and then with a horizontal. Every maker should be more careful in the way he holds his knife in cutting the curd. Every maker should be more careful in handling the curd after cutting. It is often pressed too much in the first part of the handling. I would stir with my hands at first 10 or 15 minutes according to the way it is made. As soon as you see the acid maturing, it is the best time to run the whey off, if the curd is thoroughly cured. I would certainly advocate where you have it in your power the use of a sink with a steam pipe so as to keep the curd warm and thoroughly maturing all the time. Handle that carefully on the racks in the sink and rake it up so as to get every drop of whey off and then pack and cut. Carefully turn it over till you see it getting nice and meaty, then cut it up with a curd knife. Stir carefully afterwards being careful to keep the temperature up to from 90° to 96°. After you have done that keep it stirring till it is fit to salt and be sure to use fine salt and salt thoroughly. After that I would let it lie. You must use your judgment just how long to let it cure. Place it in the hoop while it is yet warm and press. Perpetual pressing is done by water connected with the press.

AERATORS EXHIBITED.

Mr. P. W. Strong showed his aerator which without doubt is the one best adapted for the proper aeration of milk of anything yet devised. It has a valve in the bottom of the pail which takes the milk from the centre and bottom of the can where the milk is the warmest. This operation can be repeated until you are satisfied that the milk is properly cooled. Mr. Thompson also exhibited an aerator. Mr. Macpherson showed his which seems to work fairly well.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The joint meeting of dairymen and beekeepers was held at 7.30 p.m. Presidents Everetts and Clarke agreed on Senator Read as chairman. He at once called upon Mr. Derbyshire to address the meeting.

MR. DERBYSHIRE'S ADDRESS.

I assure you that it is quite a surprise to me to be called upon to address you, but it is a great pleasure to be present and see the meeting we have had, to see such a large assemblage and such a grand meeting as we have had this afternoon. I am glad to see members of Parliament and especially our Senator taking a lively interest in the dairy business; and you, sir, have

done a great deal in fostering this great business throughout the country. I have noticed in the House how much interest you took. We have had a good meeting. The subjects discussed were fully treated. The production of milk and the feeding of cattle by Prof. Robertson followed by discussion has been ably handled and will result in great good. The main point, it seems to me is, in a great many localities, the study to know what these people keep cows for. We know the average in this Province of Ontario, and the quality of the cheese we produce, and the money we are making out of the business. Yet the average is low. We are furnishing 2,700 to 3,000 lb. of milk to the cow; this is not pleasant to think of when we find in various localities a large proportion are furnishing 6,000 or 7,000 lb. of milk to the cow, showing what could be done if we were all at that stage of proficiency which is so greatly desired in this country. Now what one man can do all can do if they use the same prudence and skill in the business. It is of the utmost importance to have this high state of cultivation take place. Care in the selection of our dairy cows; weeding out the poor cows; and having a good place for the care of the cow will do much to bring about the needed change. We will look through the fields and find where the cows are to-night. They are wandering around in search of something to eat, even in this bleak, cold weather. Certainly, the owners are not keeping these cows to give milk or they would not have them in the fields. Certainly they cannot make money out of them. I say it is of the utmost importance to seriously consider, "What are we keeping cows for?" Is it for money or for the farmer to stand around and act as dry nurse to those poor cows for eight months out of the year? Why do you keep the cows which are making a loss throughout the year? There is not a solitary farmer who hasn't one out of 10 or 12 cows that is good for nothing. These poor cows should be got rid of and replaced by first class cows; and then raising from the best milkers with careful attention will reach the perfection we most desire. The stables are not properly built; we want a better kind. There is no use having a cow unless you have a good place for her. We know that the air the animal breathes is of the greatest consequence as to the milk. Then we must have stables properly adapted, well ventilated and warm, to secure the best results. If you feed these cows for eight months, through the winter you want to have things fixed so that they can be watered without getting down on their knees and making a suction pump of their neck. You should build a silo, something of a cheap commodity, and fill it with good nutritious food for the cows which will make the best milk for the least cost. I have no idea that we are going to get higher prices for cheese or butter. We want cheaper production and furnish for one-half the money. That is the way to make the money. The difference is between the cost of production and the price you sell the cheese at. The silo is the point, properly arranged. Raising the corn and taking care, of it will put you in a position for furnishing the largest quantity and the best quality of milk.

It is usually said we are behind the times. Prof. Robertson says that one-third of the factories are not fit for the purpose used; buildings wherein the temperature cannot be controlled; buildings wherein you could see the "heavens above and the earth beneath." Build first-class buildings and have them put up with the best machinery. Patrons, I ask you to do that, and see that it is a success. The cheesemaker cannot make successfully without the co-operation of every dairyman in that section. A man should have the courage to say: "This is my factory and if it is not the best, I am going to keep on until it is." The whittling down process is the one to be adopted. We want to take a new stand and see where the factories have been successful. We have some successful

factories where a fine article of cheese has been manufactured; but the point with us is to place the whole of the factories in the same condition in order that we may attain to the position we so much desire. We are determined to place this Empire Province in the position which she is intended to hold, and the people must not let this matter die. Everyone should take a careful review of his affairs asking himself "Am I making money?" If not, then find out why. You will find the real trouble is, you are keepng cattle that are eating their heads off; destroying all the profit of the better ones. Care and attention should be increased in the proper aeration of milk. Of all questions discussed here this will be the most important, "The proper aeration of milk." Sometimes the girl is allowed to milk. The man that feeds the cow should be the milker. Feed should be weighed; it is an important matter. I am delighted to be in Belleville and hope and trust that the influence we have exercised here will be felt throughout the province during the coming year. We have lost our butter trade; we furnish only 2 per cent. of the butter handled in the old country. The Americans by means of their fast steamers and refrigerators drop their butter right into Liverpool just as it left the market—pure and fresh. Englishmen would buy from us in preference to them if we could furnish them with an equally good article. We must take hold of this matter intelligently, and see that we get more of this money. We get only \$10,000,000; we could get \$20,000,000. We are not getting the prices we ought, although we are getting two cents more on our cheese than the Americans.

I am pleased to see this milk and honey Association. The Bee Association did themselves credit at the Colonial exhibition. Englishmen believe this country to be stony and desert like. They think we live in log-houses, that the women dress in woollens and go barefooted, living here in this cold climate. They should come and see our beautiful women and our glorious country, spanned by a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I say that we have a country that will feed thousands and millions who are starving in the old country. We should make the leading country in the world; a greater country than the United States. We have a larger territory and a better one.

The world has been judging Canadian cheese, and they have been telling us that the Canadian cheese, when in competition with the whole world, was the best. At the Centennial it was the best. When a gambler in cheese gambles he gambles in Canadian cheese because he knows he is going to get good cheese. I uphold Canada against the world. (Loud applause.)

REV. W. F. CLARKE'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. W. F. CLARKE spoke of the joint meeting and the great pleasure it always afforded him to meet his dairy friends. He said, "I ought to be a proud man to night, and I am. I am unique and alone in my relations to the organisations holding their joint meeting here. I am both dairyman and beekeeper. I am no stranger to many in the Eastern Dairymen's Associations, for they remember how many occasions I had in laboring with them in the promotion of the dairy interest. There are Messrs. Daly, Ashley, Macpherson, and several others, who remember quite well the history of the early days in the Ontario Dairymen's Association, when there was only one organisation. I have the honor to be one of the pioneers, and have been present at most of the meetings since. The last I attended here was not so numerous but that all could get into the council chamber which we beekeepers have been occupying to-day. I am glad to see such an audience, so large that it has nearly filled this hall. I rejoice in

the prosperity of this Association, and rejoice in its growing excellence. I keep watch of the reports in the markets, and it isn't one whit behind the Western Association. While interested in promoting this work I am also interested in beekeeping. I may be pardoned if I state how I became a beekeeper. Early in 1864, in the month of January, I was to take charge of a new agricultural paper, *The Canadian Farmer*, and looking forward to the responsible task I had to undertake, it suddenly struck me I didn't know anything about beekeeping, and that we should have to keep a beekeepers' department. From my earliest childhood I have been afraid of bees, and never cared to inquire on the subject. I said this won't do, I must get acquainted with the bee business. I obtained books on beekeeping and studied the matter up. In all my editorial work, since which has been without intermission, I must say that I have never written on any subject with more interest and pleasure than I have on practical beekeeping. I have 28 hives in my possession. I am president of the Beekeepers' Association—it falls to my lot to represent that body." The rev. gentleman continued to address the audience at great length in the most entertaining manner, reading extracts from his book on beekeeping known as a "Bird's Eye View of Beekeeping," which were replete with humor.

The chairman then introduced Prof. ROBERTSON, who delivered an address on

HOW MILK IS MADE.

The subject was illustrated by a chart showing the cow's udder. The speaker began: After the very amusing address to which you have just listened, filled with sparkling gems of literary value as well as scientific instruction, I find it rather hard to know what to say, because after having your palate tickled with sweet honey, I don't think you will relish a big draught of skim milk. The programme says the meeting is to be on milk and honey. After a little pleasantry regarding the queer ways of bees, the speaker said: I am delighted to have a joint meeting of the Beekeepers' Association and the Dairymen's Association, because we have much in common for the good of our country. When in London in 1886, on behalf of the Government, I found no department attract so much attention, provoke so general interest and advertise our country so well as the display of honey. At the same time I recognized that in our line our main natural advantages arose from the fertile soil and abundance of sunshine. These two facts give me hope that this Province and Dominion will be among the most thickly populated and influential of the strongest nations. Sunshine we can boast of most. We can beat England all hollow in that respect. We therefore can have better products. The plants that feed the dairy animals need the active work of the bees. They do some of the chores for dairymen. The more we help beekeepers to keep the bees the more moral we will get. If a man recognizes the holiness of labor for the good of the whole race the more he enjoys his work. He becomes a better citizen. I am to look after the dairyman and talk on "How a cow makes milk." A young man at a meeting in Lucan was asked to read a paper—an address on, "Raising a calf and keeping a bee." He dilated so long on the first part of his subject that an old Scotchman rose up and said, "Gude Lord, mon, gie us some honey or sit doon." (Laughter.) All the milk of cows is made in a most mysterious way. The elaboration is effected in two glands called the udder. These two glands lie together lengthwise of the cow's body. You can take one gland from the other without rupturing the remaining one; there is no organic or distinct division between the two quarters of each gland. The milk in the gland is elaborated from the blood, a physiological process im-

perfectly understood. If that be so, and doubtless it is so, it becomes necessary for every dairyman to so treat, feed, water and shelter his cow that she will have wholesome, vigorous blood coursing in her veins. If the nervous system be deranged, then the milk pertains to a low quality. The blood from which the milk is formed enters the glands by two large arteries. Alongside the arteries runs a large vein and nervous cord.

Numerous ducts rise from the milk cisterns at the top of the teats; they spread through the whole structure of the udder. A small portion of the blood exudes or percolates through the membrane that lines these ducts and becomes milk. Beginning from the bottom of the teat, there is an opening which stays closed without any effort on the part of the animal, therefore the milk does not leak. If this muscle relaxes the milk will drop out. At the top of the teat there is another valve over which the cow exercises some control. She can close it and hold the milk above that valve; then a man may tug all he likes and get nothing while the cow holds up her milk. When the cow has this valve closed it is mainly owing to undue excitement. When the cow is much excited the lack of nervous equilibrium will make her close this valve and shut off the milk flow. Sometimes if the cows and the dog try races for home; when the cow is beaten by the dog she becomes excited and holds up her milk.

There are a great many tiny cells on the inside of the ultimate follicles of the milk ducts. They are so small that if you measure across a straight row not one inch in length, you will find 5,000 or 10,000 of them. They each grow a bud; that bud grows larger and larger until it becomes a globule, and these globules constitute the fat of the milk. These tiny globules drop and trickle down inside these milk tubes and come down with the rest of the milk. The last milk is richer than the first. Some men consider it to be an honest transaction to give the factorymen the first fruits of the cow and to keep the last quart for the coffee. The law of last session is, a person found guilty of any of these tricks, adding water, removing cream, holding back strippings, sending in impure milk shall be liable to a severe penalty. I would like to see that law made imperative for the punishment of a few great sinners, that the rest might be kept righteous. It is within the province of the Dominion Dairymen's Association, of which a convention is to be held, to look after these sinners for the good of the land. I think I'll say something on that point; I shall help to make that law go right down on the deeds of the few for the good of the rest who make honest milk. These fat globules are represented here on this chart. There are ordinarily about 1,000,000,000 of these globules in a cubic inch of milk. I drop the remark that there is nothing made in vain in this world. There is no man made in vain in this world; every man has his little or big job to do in life. The man who had the job of counting these globules, without serious thought, would count them one by one. If he spent his lifetime at that he would require over fifty years' constant application and then not get a very accurate account. If a man would first apply himself with his head, and discover the best way to do his work, he could do it in a scientific way, for 1,000,000,000 could be counted safely by a few hours' effort. Otherwise he might spend fifty years doing what he might do in a few hours. The possible saving of time in this job by thoughtfulness might be forty-nine odd years; we are always going hand first, back first, instead of head first. Think how to do things, and then do them in the best way—head first.

You can never put too much water in milk if you always put it through the cow's mouth. There are 3.75 per cent of fat in milk. Cheesemakers should learn how to prevent this waste of fat into the whey. It becomes dairymen to learn so that all of it will go to make cheese. If the milk is not properly aerated

there will be less of this going into the cheese. If the milk has not been perfectly coagulated the casein is wasted. There are four per cent. of sugar and .07 per cent. ash in milk. Where the whey is kept sweet it is good food for calves and hogs, but it may become poisonous by being in a foul state.

I think every cheesemaker, to succeed in his business, should so study those problems that he will be able to render intelligent answers as to why he wants certain treatment given to the cows. The cheesemaker does not understand the whole of his business; he should study up the cow, the animal that makes the milk, and the food of the cow, so that when a man says "my milk is as good as my neighbor's" he can prove to him the why and wherefore of the effect of care and management, and adopt such treatments as are required in the quality of milk he handles. He will make better cheese and make the whole neighborhood respond to his own investigating, observing disposition. We want right in our country our business men to look things square in the face; see them as they are and make other men think; if we can make them think wisely, it will make them successful dairymen, strong citizens and good men.

QUESTION.—You say we could not put too much water through the cow's mouth; couldn't a cow be so fed as to reduce the solids?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—A man may so feed a cow as to increase the flow and lessen the presence of solids. A man can never water a cow so abundantly as to weaken the milk she gives; but by giving food like poor corn, he can decrease the solids in that way.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. McKnight of Owen Sound to address the meeting.

Mr. McKNIGHT discussed the subject of bees and honey at some length, showing the effect their 27 tons of Ontario honey made at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, in 1886.

The PRESIDENT moved a vote of thanks to Senator Read for the able manner in which he performed his duties as chairman, which was seconded by Rev. W. F. Clarke, and carried unanimously.

A delegation from the City Council and Board of Trade invited the dairymen and beekeepers to join them in a banquet in the evening, in a very happy way, and welcomed the delegates attending both Associations to the city of Belleville.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Prof. ROBERTSON opened the meeting by a short talk on ensilage, showing a sample of ensilage from Senator Read's silo, also from Mr. Foster's, which were very fine and showed what could be accomplished. A short discussion followed, taken part in by Senator Read, Messrs. Macpherson, Scott, Ashley and McRae.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention resumed at 2 o'clock p.m., the president in the chair. The report of the Auditors was presented and read by the treasurer as follows:

AUDITORS' REPORT.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

P. R. Daly, Treasurer, in account with Eastern Dairymen's Association.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from 1888 brought forward	\$ 442 82
“ Factory balance	35 00
“ Membership fees	146 00
“ Government Grant	2,000 00
	\$2,623 82

EXPENDITURE.

Annual Convention at Smith's Falls:

Speakers	\$ 124 00
Reporter, Auditors' and other expenses	342 81
Balance due to cheese Inspectors, (1888)	249 15
Constable Garrott's services, (1888)	25 00
Delegates to Toronto and Ottawa	58 50
Grant to Exhibition	100 00
Board Meeting at London	185 00
Milk Inspection, Brockville section	550 00
“ “ Belleville “	550 00
Secretary's salary, postage and stationery	140 00
Treasurer's “ “ “	30 00
Balance	269 36
	\$2,623 82

We have examined the above accounts and compared the vouchers and find the same to be correct.

J. S. HAMILTON, }
THOS. J. MILLAR, } *Auditors.*

We also find that the local committees of Brockville and Belleville in connection with instruction and milk inspection have received from factories twelve hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents, (\$1,267.70) and from association funds, eleven hundred dollars, (\$1,100.00), making a total of twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine dollars (\$2,389.00), and have expended twenty-three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents, (\$2,367.70), leaving a balance in the hands of Treasurer from above fund of twenty-one dollars and thirty cents, (\$21.30).

Belleville, Jan. 8th, 1890.

J. S. HAMILTON, }
THOS. J. MILLAR, } *Auditors.*

On motion of D. Derbyshire, seconded by D. M. Macpherson, the Auditors' Report was received and adopted.

Since auditing the accounts of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario we learn through the Secretary that an additional grant of five hundred dollars was made by the Government later on in the season of 1889, which sum was not included in our audit, making the total receipts from the Government \$2,500, (twenty-five hundred dollars) leaving a balance on hand January 9th, 1889, of seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer.

J. S. HAMILTON, }
THOS. J. MILLAR, } *Auditors.*

Moved by Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by Jas. Haggerty, and resolved that whereas the Government of the Dominion of Canada has created the office of a Commissioner of Dairy Husbandry for the Dominion of Canada, whose duty it will be to foster the development and profitable extension of the dairy interest of the whole Dominion, and whereas the Government has been pleased to appoint Prof. J. W. Robertson as Commissioner, we the officers and members of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario in annual convention assembled hereby ex-

press our satisfaction with the action of the Government in the creation of this office and with their further action in the appointment thereto of a gentleman so long and favorably known to us through his practical and successful efforts for the instruction of cheesemakers, buttermakers and dairymen; and while we express our regret at the prospect of losing the exclusive services of Prof. Robertson for the Province of Ontario,

Resolved that we hereby express to him our hearty congratulation upon his gaining the larger field for work, and our earnest good wishes for his ever increasing success in his new and enlarged sphere.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Prof. ROBERTSON.—I shall not make a speech. I have simply to thank the convention for this expression of its appreciation of the endeavor of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to help the dairymen through my humble efforts. I have only this to promise: so long as I fill that office I shall not spare myself as long as my strength lasts. The other farmers will get all the help I can give them. The only feeling I have when I come in contact with a farmer is "my heart goes away down into my shoes."

Governor HOARD.—Friends, neighbors, and fellow sufferers: (Laughter), Mr. Derbyshire has presented the fact that in parting with Prof. Robertson for this new and larger field for usefulness, that your loss may be the country's gain. I want to say to you that I am a fellow sufferer also. A few years ago I attended one of your meetings here and formed the acquaintance of our mutual friend. I went back to Wisconsin and did my best to transplant this Canadian exotic to Wisconsin soil. I secured his work for a few weeks in our farm institute: and last spring on the creation of office of dairy commissioner I worked the best I knew how to get Prof. Robertson to come to Wisconsin and take one of these offices. He remained loyal to you, and dishearteningly so to me. Now Paul says, "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel." I don't think there are very many infidels in this audience. I want to assure you my friends that the Dominion Government have done but a graceful and well merited act. We appreciate Brother Robertson over in Wisconsin. He has done us most excellent service. You know there is a wide, a broad catholicity of feeling pervading the hearts of men who work along this dairy line. We are all in the same boat, no matter where we are, and we appreciate every time a man who can take hold of the wheel and bring us into port, that is a port of larger and better judgment, and I for one am extremely glad. I congratulate the dairymen of the Dominion and the dairymen of the States that a student conscientious, bold and intelligent along these lines of thought has been placed where he can do us all a larger good. (Loud applause.)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. PLATT HINMAN, before proceeding to read the report of the Nominating Committee, said:—I think it is about 14 years since we were separated from the province, and notwithstanding some few had attended—perhaps more than I know of—the convention up in the west and one or two held here, we were comparatively strangers as to what was required in the manufacture of cheese in this section. At that time Mr. K. Graham was a member of the Legislature, and he rendered a great deal of assistance to the dairymen. He was chosen the first president of the Association. He held the position about seven years—as long as he was willing to hold it, partly because there was no other man to fill his place at that time and partly out of respect to him he was allowed to retain the office.

We wanted him to increase all the advantages of the dairymen that were possible. He signified to the Board that he didn't wish to retain the position any longer, and Mr. D. Derbyshire was appointed to take his place. Mr. Derbyshire held the place for five years, or as long as he would. When he signified that he didn't want it any longer, Mr. D. M. Macpherson was chosen president, a man noted for his ability both in Canada and England. Two years ago when we met in Peterboro, the impression prevailed that there should be a president elected oftener. It was manifested by putting in Mr. J. K. McCargar as president. The same thing occurred at Smith's Falls last year, when Mr. M. K. Everetts was elected president. We thought one year was as long as a man should hold the presidency. There are scores now as able as Mr. Derbyshire or Mr. Graham, or Mr. Macpherson was at that time to fill that office. Having the experience of the past two years the Nominating Committee have considered it necessary to begin to elevate the vice-presidents to the position of presidency, if they saw fit to take it and the members saw fit to give it to them, alternating between this place and Brockville. This is considered the western and Brockville the eastern centre. Our president was elected last year in the east. It is thought now to be well to elect one in the west and appoint the second vice-president in the west, and have the first vice-president in the east next year. And if the convention goes to Brockville or Morrisburg, or Smith's Falls or Ottawa, the people there will have the privilege of appointing a president and elevating some of their present members to the second vice-presidency and putting in a new man for director. And then if it be alternate, the western people will have the advantage of putting in a new man as second vice-president, or a director, or electing a president. Our report covers what will carry that out—a president from the west, a man elevated to the position of vice-presidency and a new man on the Board of Directors, and this to occur alternately year after year.

The following report of the Nominating Committee was then read :

To the President, officers and members of the Eastern Dairymen's Association convened at Belleville :

GENTLEMEN,—Please accept your Nominating Committee's report for officers for the current year, a follows :

President.....James Haggerty, West Huntingdon.
1st Vice-President.....F. H. McCrea, Brockville.
2nd Vice-President.....Platt Hinman, Grafton.

Directors.

Division No. 1.....E. Kidd, North Gower.
 “ *No. 2*.....Wm. Eager, South Mountain.
 “ *No. 3*.....William Bissell, Algonquin.
 “ *No. 4*.....D. Vandewater, Chatterton.
 “ *No. 5*.....T. B. Carlaw, Warkworth.
 “ *No. 6*.....Henry Wade, Toronto.

Auditors.

Thomas Millar.....Spencerville.
 J. G. Foster.....Moira.

Belleville, January 9th, 1890.

Respectfully submitted,

PLATT HINMAN,
 D. VANDEWATER, } Committee.
 E. KIDD.

Mr. HINMAN,—Mr. President, I beg leave to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. T. B. CARLAW moved in amendment to the report, seconded by Mr. Thomas Blezard, that the name of Mr. John D. Warrington, be added as a candidate for the presidency.

The name of Mr. Warrington was accordingly added, and the vote for president being taken, that gentleman was declared elected.

On motion, the remainder of the report was adopted as presented.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. WARRINGTON on coming forward expressed his thanks to the Association for the honor conferred upon him by so important a body, and hoped to prove himself worthy of the confidence placed in him.

GOVERNOR HOARD'S ADDRESS.

Governor HOARD, of Wisconsin, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:— Strange fortunes sometimes attend a dairyman. By that I do not wish to say that I have fallen from grace. Thirty years of constant study of the cow and of her product had convinced me that my lines of life work were in that direction; but the people of Wisconsin took hold, shook me out, and I have had to attend to a "political bullock," rather than the gentle dairy cow. However, my heart returns to its first love weekly, and I do not think there has been a week in all that time since I have been forced into another channel of thought that I have not refreshed my mind by some work in this line. I appear before you this afternoon with some diffidence. If you should not see the same old stroke, please do not lay it to any lack of interest, but to the fact that a man needs to be constantly with the weapon in his hands in order to have a free, brave stroke. What little talk I shall make will be devoted practically to the man who produces the milk. I want to say to you, my Canadian friends, that we must devote our effort all the time to the farmer who produces the milk. If he is not made successful, his effort profitable, the cheese factory and the creamery will cease to flourish. Therefore we should study to make every cheese factory and creamery a daily centre of thought, a school, as the little school houses dotted all over Canada as well as the United States are educational centres; and we must study all the time to make this matter a profitable one to the farmers. How shall we do it? Very largely in this direction. My son and myself own and manage two creameries in Fort Atkinson, Wis. We have 124 patrons. That list of 124 patrons is typical of the conditions of affairs in Canada and in the United States. Any man who will examine that list will find it is a type of the state of affairs everywhere. I want to portray to you for a moment the difference of profit that exists in that list, and call your attention to the conditions of profit as being affected by the conditions of product. At the head of the list stands one patron with 30 cows. We paid him for the year 1888, \$70 a head for butter of his 30 cows, and returned him his skimmed milk, for which we offered him \$15 a head, making a total of \$85 a head for his cows. There are some things very pertinent to your prosperity that lay in this matter. The difficulty with the unsuccessful patron we usually find to be a

strange sort of obstinacy or unwillingness to adjust himself to the principles which govern success. A constant determination to consider himself a producer of milk rather than a manufacturer of milk. If he did look at himself from that standpoint, as a manufacturer of milk, he would be alive keenly to all the economies, but he doesn't. We paid McPherson the sum of \$85 a head for each of his 30 cows. What is his practice? The practice we have been striving for years to convince the farmers and dairymen is the right one to pursue, and only a portion of them are willing to pursue it—that is simply “winter dairying.” I don't say it would be as profitable in cheesemaking, yet I am not sure. McPherson got not only a large yield from these cows, but he has reduced the cost of producing that milk to a minimum. We paid the man at the foot of the list \$40 for the production of his milk per cow with a dairy of 22 cows. The difference between \$40 and \$85 is the result of what? Is it hardness of hands? No. The \$40 man's hands are harder than McPherson's. The difference is not in the hardness of their hands so much as in the hardness of their heads. The \$40 dollar man has handled his cows in the old exploded, wasteful, unproductive way that obtains so largely with so many. I have a few figures to show before going into further illustration. I want you to see the difference in productive cost of milk. We cannot control the price of our cheese or our butter; it is absolutely foolish for us to be wrangling over the question of price; the vital point for the patron to consider is the cost of producing the milk. The market is beyond our control as much as the weather. We can control the other end of the proposition, the cost of production. At the New Hampshire Experiment Station the cost of a quart of milk from the best cow, fed on the best of five different rations was found to be $1\frac{1}{3}$ cent., while with the poorest ration the cost was $5\frac{1}{3}$ cents.

Note the difference in the effect of rations upon the cost of the milk with the same cow. They fed that cow the best of five different rations and the difference of profit in favor of that ration amounted to 4.03 cents per quart of milk. This proves that the largest profit is made from a liberal use of the best food. This is a point that nine out of ten farmers do not believe. We might fire it at their heads with a gatling gun and yet they would not believe it. They believe the most profit is made by giving the cow the least possible expense in the way of a ration.

The difference in cows is strikingly illustrated by the same experiment. The cost of an average quart of milk from the poorest cow when fed upon the same rations was $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per quart, while from the best cow it was only 1.59 cents, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

We are land poor and cow poor, all over America; land poor because we have so many unproductive acres and pay taxes which bring no returns. We handle these acres in a wasteful manner; carrying more acres than we ought to carry with the same stock.

The farmer is a manufacturer. The farm and his fixtures, his plant is his primary capital, the cows and labor his working capital. Supposing a manufacturer should lay out \$100,000 in plant, pay taxes on \$100,000 every year, maintaining repairs on \$100,000 worth of plant and equip it annually with one-third of the machinery it should carry, the primary capital would eat up all the earnings of the working capital. This is the condition we find the milk farmer in to-day. A farmer with 150 acres rated at so much in community is obliged to consider the cost of summer pasturage on the amount of interest it represents. In Wisconsin it takes about 4 acres of land to pasture a cow. I don't know what it takes in Canada. In the south-west it takes 28 acres to make a steer. That land in Wisconsin is worth on an average in the dairy sections about \$32 an acre in the State. At \$32 an acre you have \$128 in all for which the price of

interest is 7 per cent. Every farmer who would know what it costs to pasture a cow in the summer, must multiply \$128 by 7, then add the taxes and cost of fencing. Take that proposition and he will find it costs in the neighborhood of \$10 or \$12 to pasture a cow. It will cost him two tons of hay to maintain the existence of the animal through the winter, and such other food as is necessary if he keeps a cow up in strong condition for her next summer's work. In Wisconsin it costs \$28 a year to support a cow. We have cheap food, all these things to our hand, but mind the average yield per cow does not reach \$30 a head. We complain of hard times and there stands a man who makes \$85 a head. Does he complain? There is a man whose cows produced him \$40 and he complains. Is it not time to take this matter home to ourselves, that the difficulty lies with us and not with the times. What is the practice of that man? About 11 years ago he said to me, "I am not satisfied with the product of my herd of cows; the best I can do with my cows is 150 pounds of butter apiece and I'll not get from that any profit scarcely." I told him he had not taken into consideration the value of breed. You are devoting your whole attention to feed. There is another point which is just as valuable as that of breeding. You are not using a butter breed for the production of butter. You are in the same condition as the man who would go to hunt birds with a bull-dog and then blame the dog. He said there was something in it. I suggested that it would be a profitable thing to build that herd up to a butter purpose. From the 150 pounds of butter per cow, his herd now stands at 258 pounds per cow. These are practical questions and there is no theory about it. What has wrought this result? The feed, he tells me, costs no more to maintain these cows than it did 11 years ago. His work with his herd is the product of his intelligence. By the use of the silo and intelligent management of his farm and cows he has reduced the cost of producing butter so that to-day his farm is bringing him in a handsome revenue and his bank deposit is a fair indication of his skill as a manufacturer. The balance shows a profit and not a loss.

These are practical thoughts my friends. It makes my heart ache to find so many thousands of men pretending to be dairymen, playing at the business of dairying, trying to be dairy farmers, acting unwisely in the solution of these problems concerning their own welfare. There must be a deeper understanding of the meaning of the principles of dairying, and you men who have cheese factories in your hands and who have the creameries in your hands, and who bring these men together, you must take hold of these things; you must go to the mountain, the mountain will not come to you; you must force this question into the minds of the patrons. It ought to be true to-day that a farmer makes just as much at 8c. or 9c. a pound for cheese as he did ten years ago at 10c. or 12c. per pound. He can do so if he likes. I want to see creamery butter sold in the United States for no more than 20c. per pound, universally to everybody. The moment that is done it will put it into the mouths of all the poor, and the workingman's family. The world is demanding cheap food, and it is right. If it is not made by the home manufacturer, it will be made by the city manufacturer and adulterated so that the consumer will be made to believe he is buying cheap, honest food. It is nonsense for us to-day, standing in the intelligent light of the 19th century to pursue the same course that we did 20 years ago. It is nonsense for us to have no better cows in Canada after 25 years than their great-great-grandmothers of 25 years ago. There must be a move up on that line of improvement of our dairy cattle. Dairymen must take hold of the question, how to increase the productive power of their cows, and on the other side reduce the cost of producing milk by cheapening the production of feed. There are many side products. We have

not made the progress that we should have made in this question of feeding. Is there any reason why Canadians should not produce fine pork? No. In our own creamery we made a series of experiments along this line. We wanted to establish at which weight in a pig there was the largest degree of profit for the food consumed. Up to 50 pounds weight we found the pig gave a constantly increasing ratio of weight to food consumed. After 50 pounds it began to take a constantly *increasing* amount of food for weight produced, so that it required 10 per cent. more food to produce a pound of meat at 100 pounds weight than it did at 50 pounds; at 150 pounds it required 17 per cent. more food than at 50 pounds; at 200 pounds it required 24 per cent. more than at 50 pounds; and at 300 pounds it required from 34 to 48 per cent. more food to produce one pound of meat than it did at 50 pounds. Is that the generally received doctrine among farmers? No. Most farmers will say, "when you get a hog going keep him going." But the hog will soon represent all the money within the farmer's pocket. We must study principles and the working of the finer economies in the main as well as the by-products of the dairy. The farmer must get down to the ruling principle. Supposing I have a hog weighing 299 pounds, and I want him to weigh one pound more to sell him at 300 pounds. Before I can make him gain one single ounce, he must consume enough food *daily* to support the 299 pounds already made; if not, he drops back and I will have to make two pounds instead of one. A vast amount of feed is constantly wasted, fed for the support of unprofitable weight and not for the production of a profitable return. What is that feed of support? Investigation has shown us that it takes in food two per cent. of the live weight each day to support the weight. Two per cent. of the 300 pounds is 6 pounds, so that a hog weighing 300 pounds must consume every day 6 pounds of food to keep his weight good. You have the solution of the principle that lies there. The heavier you get the pig, the more you are spending to support the weight you have already made. You see the important part this feed of support is constantly playing. When a man sells two hogs at 150 pounds weight he makes a much larger profit on the cost of production than when he sells one at 300 pounds. Some dairymen say they want a cow to weigh 1,200 or 1,300 pounds so that they can turn her into beef when they are through milking her, say in eight or ten years. What is the effect of that, supposing the cow has been milked eight years and you sell her at 2 cents per lb.? How much has this extra weight cost you to support in this time. Take the little horse that trotted his mile in 2:10. I never heard of a man refusing to bet on him because it didn't weigh 200 lbs. more. The question was "Get there." Can he "get there" in time to beat the other horse? Not how much does he weigh. The question of talent and ability in a cow is the same. The production of a cow in butter or cheese is not to be measured by her size, while size may become a constant question of expense. It should be the dairyman's study to produce a cow of talent, not of weight. If we measure our statesmen by size, Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who weighs only 125 lbs., would be a baby instead of a prince as he is to-day. You can't measure talent by weight. It is talent, or dairy capacity you want for production. These are principles. I want in all my work everywhere to get men to see the effect of principle. We must produce better cows. Here we are to-day cow poor and land poor. We must make these acres more productive. If we carry only half enough cows, increase the number of them. If not able to carry more cows, decrease the number of acres. Make the primary capital stand in a more profitable relation to the working capital or we are bound to suffer loss and complain of hard times.

QUESTION—How about the hog down south.

Gov. HOARD—They determine when a southern hog is fit to kill by lifting the porker up by the ears. If the body is heavy enough to tip up the snout he is fit to kill. That kind of a pig is illustrative of that dairyman who will keep anything but a dairy cow with which to do a dairy business with. I get many interesting letters and find the struggle going on everywhere just as it is here and in New York. A year ago I employed a gentleman in Jefferson County, N. Y., to take a cow census of the town of Ellisburg, with a cow population of over 5,000. I said to him, "Don't let one single figure escape your notice; get everything figured down to an absolute basis; give me the exact figures as nearly as you can of the amount these cows produce and the cost of their yearly keeping." It demonstrated that the farmers of Ellisburg were absolutely supporting their cows at a loss of \$25,000 a year over the amount they produced. The food that these cows consumed and the interest on the land devoted to their pasturage, at six per cent, if sold at market rates would amount to that sum more than they produced. I have been there and talked with them; they complain of decreasing revenue. In the town where I was born, only 15 per cent. of its farm valuation was under mortgage in '57. To-day 65 per cent. of that valuation is under mortgage. These are figures that cannot be lightly passed by.

Wisconsin and Ontario will be in the same fix if the farmer does not grasp this question resolutely and make up his mind. He is a manufacturer of food, and not a blind producer. He must hold himself amenable to the economics of the manufacturer. He must see to it that he has no unproductive animals, he must set to work to produce a heifer that shall be a better cow than its mother. Then take hold of his destiny and work out a better future. You are welcome to these thoughts. (Applause).

QUESTION—What do you mean by the six pounds of food?

Gov. HOARD—I said a 300 lb. hog required 2 per cent. of its weight in food every day to hold that 300 lb. good. You feed that hog a certain amount of food to increase his weight. Out of that weight he takes an amount equal to 2 per cent. of his live weight every day to hold that which he has got. I am taking any food, say corn. If it is very cold it will take more corn, if warmer it will take less to maintain any average condition. Then it will take six pounds every day to hold him up to 300 lbs.

QUESTION—What would the result be if every producer sold that pig when at a maximum of profit, putting the weight at 50 lb? Would not the result be that the market would exhaust the product of hogs? Would not the market require a larger pig for ham, and a larger profit?

Gov. HOARD—The example I gave was for the purpose of illustrating a principle, that 50 lb. was the maximum of a profitable increase of weight to food consumed. The condition of things afterwards no man can answer. The younger a pig is marketed, if he is made to approach nearly the weight demanded by the market, the larger will be the profit in producing him.

QUESTION—What means did that man McPherson take to improve his stock?

Gov. HOARD—The stock he had were three-quarter bred shorthorn grades from beevy strains. Fifty years ago the importation of shorthorns was largely for dairy breeding. Since then the current has been so broken up by beef breed-

ing, that to-day it is hard to find a sire of that breed, which will throw strongly to the production of profitable dairy cows. He placed a thoroughbred Jersey sire at the head of the herd. His present herd consists of that and other Jersey sires. The average weight of the whole herd is from 800 to 900 lb. The average weight of the old herd was about 1,100 lb. So he is not obliged to pay the expense of supporting this extra weight, but has increased the production 158 lb. of butter to the cow.

With the same expense of food, the average production of his present herd to-day is over 5,000 lb. of milk in the year. The average production in Wisconsin does not exceed 3,000, and it is the same in New York, or in Canada.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DAIRY UTENSILS.

To the President, Directors and Members of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association.

GENTLEMEN.—We find that there are on exhibition at this meeting, three milk aerators, all of which appear to be well adapted for the purposes. Your committee would respectfully urge upon all the necessity for more general use of such machines, and believe that their use would enhance the value of our dairy products immensely. We also find a curd mill and cheese vat faucet exhibited by Mr. Macpherson of Lancaster. The curd mill is well known, and needs no comment. We think, however, that the mill as made now is superior to what it formerly was. The cheese vat faucet is a good one. We would recommend the use of faucets on all vats.

J. A. RUDDICK,
G. G. PUBLOW,
A. E. BAILEY,
JAMES WHITTON.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

QUESTION.—What is the best brand of salt to use for dairying?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—The best brand is the best brand of salt of Canadian make which you can find. Don't buy the English, if you can get Canadian make equally good and better; and I think you can.

Q.—Is it advisable to wash curds when they are very gassy, providing you use good pure water?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—It is very seldom advisable to wash curds with water. The only time is when the cheeseman has chilled his curd and cooled it below 90°; it is good to pour on hot water to bring it back to the right temperature.

Q.—Is rennet extract superior to the powder?

Prof. ROBERTSON.—It is purely a question of price; they both will make equally good cheese.

Is there any way to test the strength of different grades of salt.

Prof. ROBERTSON.—I do not know of any. You can test by dissolving the salt in a glass of pure water. If the solution looks milky, there is too much lime; it will hurt the cheese.

D. GILLEN—Kindly give us your opinion of taking in milk on Saturday night, and the best mode of handling the same?

Prof. ROBERTSON—It need not be done, and therefore it should not be done. I would not take in milk on Saturday night from any patron. The given rule holds good, to hold one day in seven absolutely free from work. The best way of handling is the humorist's way of answering the best way to get married. He says, "don't."

Q.—What should be done with Sunday's milk?

Prof. ROBERTSON—It should be first aired and cooled and then taken to the cheese factory on Monday morning. Or use the milk for butter. It will always pay a farmer better to have the milk made into butter from one mess of milk than from saving some every day. It helps to keep the men a little more upright, to do that.

THOS. H. THOMPSON—To what extent does chilling in the press injure a cheese which has been properly made?

Prof. ROBERTSON—If the curd is chilled before the pressure has caused the buttery particles to unite, it will make the cheese ragged and full of holes. If the pressure has been complete and the chilling occurs afterwards, and the chilling continues, it will make a bitter flavor. I wouldn't allow cheese in the press to go below 65°. If the temperature should go below that put them in the curing room, have them warmed up and put back in the press to make them compact and sweet.

C. W. THOMPSON—Kindly explain the cause of greasy, gassy curd, and the best mode of handling the same.

Prof. ROBERTSON—The cause of gassy curd resides in inferior, imperfect milk. To try and remove that cause is the effort of every one who tries to have cows better fed and handled. Milk should always be aerated before it is cooled. The cause of greasy curd mainly resides in the curd being imperfectly cooked, imperfectly dry.

C. W. THOMPSON—Would it not be well to place a sample aerator in the hands of each cheesemaker, and let him canvass his own section?

Prof. ROBERTSON—I think it would be advisable to interest cheesemakers in everything that would help the farmer do his work better and make more money. All processes of aeration helps that way. If the cheesemaker helps the farmer with his milk, he will get better success and higher reputation.

W. HOWEY—Kindly discuss the piling of curd.

Prof. ROBERTSON—Last year four or five times over we had gassy curd and kept stirring it all the while. The verdict is three times out of four, curds packed and piled are superior to curds that are stirred all the while, and the average stands in my own cases as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. milk to the pound of cheese in favor of piling. In one case of gassy milk the average required was 10.69, and from the same milk when the curd was stirred all the while and kept apart, average 10.93. In another case after the curd was packed, average 10.37, stirred all the while average 10.55; there was waste in stirring. That's the cheese made in August and weighed on the 4th January,

Q.—Is it advisable to draw whey home in the cans?

Prof. ROBERTSON—I would try and bring about a condition of things like this: I would not have a farmer saying, "If I can't have my whey here I'll go there." Beyond that I would not make that a question that required every fac-

tory should leave the whey to be fed there or every factory send it back home. I have gone to factories where they sent the whey home, and where they make the finest cheese in the Province. I can take you to factories where the whey does not go home, and the cheese there is of the finest. But I wouldn't have anything put in a filthy whey tank. I would have the whey tank clean or send none home. If the patrons would clean their tanks three times a week, we wouldn't hear the complaints we do. Don't make the question of good or bad cheese on that point.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on resolutions presented their report, embodying the following:—

Moved by Mr. D. DERBYSHIRE, seconded by Mr. BISSELL, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to President Everetts, for the services performed by him during the last year.—Carried.

Moved by Prof. ROBERTSON, seconded by D. DERBYSHIRE, and resolved, That this Association hereby expresses its thanks to the citizens of the city of Belleville, for their hospitalities to the members during the holding of this convention; and to the Mayor, City Council and Board of Trade, return their sincere thanks for the courtesies and kindnesses extended to this Association.—Carried.

Mr. D. DERBYSHIRE moved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Railway Companies for their courtesies to the delegates.—Carried.

Mr. D. DERBYSHIRE moved a vote of thanks to the ladies, for their attendance during the convention.—Carried.

The Nominating Committee moved that James Haggerty, M. K. Everetts and F. H. McRae be the delegates to attend the Dominion Dairymen's Convention to be held at Ottawa on the 18th and 19th February, 1890.—Carried.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

III.—CREAMERIES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR 1890.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Abrams & McLennan.....	Camerontown	Hazard, E. B.....	Picton.
Allen, J. H	Picton	Kemp, A. E	Toronto.
Allison, W. H. R.....	Picton	Kinsey, S. V.....	Durham.
Ashley, J. B	Neustadt.....	McAuley, D.....	Picton.
Baillie, J. E.....	Toronto	McBeth, Edward.	Giltford.
Banford & Johnston.....	Hainsville.....	McFarlane, Thomas.....	Ottawa.
Boulter, Wellington	Picton	McHardy, J.	Guelph.
Boyd, Alfred.....	Toronto	McInnes, J. H.	Ottawa.
Brill, A. R	Teeswater.....	McLean, J. W.....	Picton.
Brill, G. J	Walkerton	McMullen, H. C.....	Picton.
Brill, J. T.....	Guelph	Massey, W. J.....	Belleville.
Brown, Horace	Athens.....	Millar, James	Spencerville.
Brubacher, W. H.....	St. Jacobs.....	Miller, Erastus.....	Parkhill.
Caloren, George E.....	Iroquois.....	Miller, F. T.	Picton.
Cameron, Thomas	Farquhar	Morgan, Ira.....	Metcalfe.
Cheesman, James.....	Boston, Mass.....	Munroe, Charles.....	Dixon's Corners.
Clark, J. K	Chesley	National Bucket Co.....	Parkdale.
Conger, H. M	Picton	Noxon, S. C.....	Northport.
Cooper, C. R.....	Toronto	Pearce, J. S.....	London.
Craig, J. A.....	Hamilton	Philp, Robert.....	Cadmus.
Crandall, W. T.....	Picton	Pilow, Joseph	Camerontown.
Crobar, Orlando.....	Dixon's Corners.....	Ramsay, R. H.....	Toronto.
Croil, John H.....	Aultsville	Reiner, J. G.....	Wellesley.
Davies, James	Toronto	Ritchie, Alex.....	Inverary.
Delaporte, A. V.....	Toronto	Ross, Jas. F.....	Seaforth.
Derbyshire, D.....	Brockville.....	<i>Rural Canadian</i>	Toronto.
Dominion Dairy Supply Co.	Quebec, Que.....	Rutherford, W. D.....	Iroquois.
Duff, Wm.....	Inverary	Ryan, Wm.....	Toronto.
Eureka Salt Co. (Box 3241)	New York, N. Y.....	Smith Bros.....	Churchville.
<i>Farmers' Advocate</i>	London.....	Sprague, John.....	Ameliasburg.
Fee, Lucas	Toronto	Sprague, M.....	Ameliasburgh.
Flavelle, D. G.....	Toronto	Struthers, James	Owen Sound.
Gould, John.....	Aurora.....	Swan, Robert	Toronto.
Graham, Peter.....	Warwick	Talcott, A. W.....	Bloomfield.
Graham, R. J.....	Belleville.....	White, S. J.	Belleville.
Hannah, John.....	Seaforth.....	Williams, H. M.....	Picton.
Harkness, A. D.....	Irena	Winger, Aaron.....	Ayton.
Hawley, John.....	Toronto	Zinkann, J. N.....	Wellesley.
Hays, John	West Stockholm.....		

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

CREAMERIES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Creameries' Association was held at Seaforth on the 14th and 15th of January, 1890. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock in the Town Hall. There was a large attendance at first sitting, and amongst those present were Messrs. W. D. Hoard, Governor of Wisconsin; John Hannah, Seaforth; John Thompson, John S. Pearce, London; R. J. Graham, secretary and treasurer Ontario Creameries' Association; John Sprague, Ameliasburg; E. Miller, Park Hill; D. William Laidlaw, Blyth; George Watt, Hullett; Dr. Macfarlane, Dominion Analyst; A. H. Musgrove, Whitechurch; F. S. Roberts, Seaforth; D. D. Wilson, Seaforth; R. Govenlock, McKillop; R. Charters, Tuckersmith; J. Aird, Seaforth; J. C. Laidlaw, A. Wilson, A. Strong, Geo. Sproat, Tuckersmith; Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; Aaron Winger, Ayton; J. N. Zinkann, Wellesley; A. Wark, Lambton; Captain Corrs, Smith's Falls.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Mr. D. DERBYSHIRE, opened the convention by congratulating the enterprising town of Seaforth on securing the convention against so many other places, which had worked hard to have this annual meeting with them. This certainly would be the greatest meeting ever held in this Dominion, because we never had as fine an array of talent as would be in attendance at this convention. They had no idea the great pleasure it gave him to be there that day and talk over with them what had been done in the past and what they were determined to do in the future. He was thankful that they had 43 creameries in operation in this province and that fancy butter had been made in most of those. He was pleased that the quality had steadily advanced, and that their instructors, Messrs. Sprague and McHardy, had done hard earnest work this last season, and their work was thoroughly appreciated, especially that of Mr. Sprague. He thanked the Executive Committee, and especially Prof. Robertson, for their efforts in aiding him in carrying on the good work. He was delighted with their choice of Mr. Graham as secretary of the association. He (the President) felt very badly when they lost Mr. Cheesman, but he confessed the loss had not been felt because of the zealous and excellent work of their present incumbent of the office. He would urge the convention to continue the thorough inspection and practical teaching in each creamery in the province, thoroughly testing the milk, and explaining to each patron of our creameries the importance of keeping stock exactly suited for butter-making, raising their own stock from parents who were

deep milkers and having four per cent. of butter in their milk. They knew how many scrub cows were kept in every section in this great empire province where they are expected to lead thought, and how many farmers did not feed more than would keep body and soul together without making an ounce of milk. He told them that they must have the machine to work with (for the cow is only a machine) if they expected to make money. The man who desired to develop to its utmost the powers or capacity of a cow must exercise skill and judgment in order to preserve these powers. A cow naturally would give two thousand pounds of milk. Some scrubs not half fed do not give over fourteen hundred pounds per year, but might, by an enlightened and intelligent judgment, so develop that power as to increase the yield of milk to eight or even ten thousand pounds per year. If that augmented capacity was not carefully preserved the cow would lose that acquired power, and if neglected would soon drop away into her original state. There was no doubts but thousands of cows now in our province, by putting them into warm, comfortable stables with proper ventilation, having abundance of nutritious food, would give twice the milk they are giving to-day. The next thing, after securing the proper cows adapted for our business and warm, well-built stables to house them in, is to grow something they can eat. Now, corn and the silo would solve the problem in regard to farming. Do not sow corn broadcast, putting in two and a half bushels to the acre; use eight quarts to seed an acre, in rows three and a half feet apart, and a kernel every eight inches; use a seed drill, stopping each seed conductor except the ones which would leave the rows the proper distance apart. They must thoroughly cultivate this corn, first with a light harrow and afterwards with a cultivator. Let them not be afraid of keeping a horse moving all summer, until the corn gets so high they could not work longer. They could raise thirty tons of green corn to the acre if their land was rich. The nicest and cheapest way to build a silo is in the barn, taking one bay and making two silos fourteen by sixteen feet, as this was the usual size. Let them stud all around with 2x4 inch studding, properly stayed, sheet up with common lumber, then tarred paper, then matched lumber, smooth on one side, top of the paper. They could easily make a door in one side by sawing down between two studs. Cut the corn by hand and put into small bundles. When they got their ensilage cutter ready they wanted two waggons, so one waggon could stand at the cutter loaded while the other could be in the field loading; in this way one team could keep the corn on hand, run the silage one day into one of the silos and the next into the other. That would allow it to heat properly to kill the germs of ferment. The size above mentioned would hold one hundred and fifty tons, each sixteen feet high. This silage would not cost over \$1.50 per ton, and some said \$1.18, and two tons would make more milk than one ton of hay. Thus they could make twice as much butter at half the cost. This should be our great study. This would make their dairy farming profitable and place fancy butter on every man's table at a reasonable cost. If they as creamery men would earnestly take hold of this question in an intelligent way they could drive out the millions of pounds of common butter that now infested every market in this country and sell their finest creamery to every market at twenty cents. It should be our great ambition to feed the teeming millions of our motherland with the finest quality at low prices, so we could control the markets. With such a grand country as ours, the best in the world for producing fancy butter and cheese, we should at once double our present shipments and have twice as much English gold circulating in every locality. Would they adopt the plan he had laid down and make summer conditions all the year round for their cows, milking them ten months each year instead of six, sending their milk at all times to some well-conducted creamery where fancy

goods could be made. Prof. Robertson says "the largest returns with the smallest expenditure of labor, money, and fertility are only to be obtained from the best animals fed on the best food by the best men." This covered the whole secret of successful dairy husbandry. These essential preparations of the cow and the plant opened the way for the production of milk, and our creamery provides for the manufacture of milk into one of the most wholesome articles of food, which everyone wanted and likes, and which could be sent from the farm with the largest profit to the man selling it. Our cheese has won for Canada the reputation of being one of the finest cheese producing countries in the world, because 99 4-5 per cent. was made in factories, while only three per cent. of 30,000,000 lb. of our butter was made in creameries, and 97 per cent. of our butter product was made in the farm dairies. In this province they should be proud above all things of the virtue, industry, intelligence, and beauty of their women. They should not milk cows, set pans, churn butter, and all the work incidental to that process, but have this healthy and delightful work turned over to the men and the creamery. If we are going to succeed as creamery men, we must establish creameries in sections where cheese are not made, and run them something like our cheese factories were handled, not stocking up our butter, but selling it regularly. Creamery butter would sell readily to-day at 20 cents, while dairy was a drug at from 12c. to 16c., so they could easily see the millions that were lost in this province alone: four cents a pound, or \$1,200,000 last year, by not having it all made in creameries; and five per cent. is lost by imperfect knowledge and unsuitable conveniences on the farm for making butter, or \$1,500,000; total loss each year by not having our butter made in creameries, \$2,700,000. They had been able to capture the cheese market, and he could not see any reason why we could not supply a large proportion of the butter as well. He was sure our English friends would buy from us sooner than from the United States, Denmark, Norway, or Holland if they could only give them as good value. They wanted more sympathy and co-operation between patrons and creamery men. Creamery proprietors should put everything in shape so they could make butter all winter, and the patrons furnish the milk in large quantities in the best possible condition. The whole matter resolved itself into this, that the man who will study so that he might understand the cow and her requirements, the best methods of producing a large yield of milk, and the most advanced methods of converting the milk into the best butter and cheese, was a truly loyal man, advancing his own interests and also that of our great Dominion. Therefore, their creameries should be supported to further our national growth, and it should be our great desire to preserve and develop them. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN HANNAH, Seaforth, said: I am very much pleased to have the Creameries Association in the town of Seaforth. I am also glad that the corporation has agreed to extend its hospitality to the members, and I have no doubt that the proceedings of this important organisation will be largely appreciated by the people of the district, and be the means of disseminating useful knowledge amongst those not only engaged in the creameries, but also the large agricultural population throughout the county.

Mr. MUSGROVE said: I consider it a great honor in being permitted to attend so important a convention. It is the first of this Association's meetings that I have had the honor to attend. I was very much pleased and delighted with Mr. Derbyshire's address. It was eminently practical, and he wasted no time, but came right to the point. I have been connected with the creamery business for four years, and I believe that with proper care and attention it will, in the near future, turn out a very important industry. It is only in its infancy. We have great difficulties to contend with, but with such men as Mr.

Derbyshire at the head of the organisation, it is bound to succeed. Do not put a wet blanket upon the Association in the way of depreciating the work that it is accomplishing. I would like every farmer to have heard our President's address.

Mr. JOHN SPRAGUE, Ameliasburg, said that, as one of the directors, he hoped that their meeting would be productive of much good. One of the difficulties with which they had to contend was the salting of butter, and he hoped that this point would receive considerable attention during the meeting.

Mr. WILSON, Seaforth, said: I have been appointed by the corporation of Seaforth, to extend to you a hearty welcome to the town of Seaforth. I expected that the mayor would have been present to welcome you, but in the mayor's name, and in the name of the town, I welcome this Association, and trust that the meeting will be successful, and that the results will be most profitable to all concerned. I have listened to the President's address, which seems to me to have been a most practical utterance.

President DERBYSHIRE said: Mr. Wilson, and the other members of the corporation present, I thank you most cordially for the reception you have given us and for the excellent hospitality we have already received. I assure you that we have been received royally here. A gentleman representing your corporation has already informed me that it is the intention of the town to entertain the members of this association to a banquet. I am sure I express the opinion of every member of this association, when I say that we are heartily thankful to you for your kindness.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling at two o'clock, Mr. T. MACFARLANE, Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Department, delivered the following address on

DAIRYING OPERATIONS IN DENMARK.

It is with much pleasure that I have complied with the request of your secretary, Mr. Graham, to attend this meeting and participate to some slight extent in its deliberations. Although duly grateful for the special invitation, I may mention that I am also entitled to be present as a member of the Ontario Creameries Association, which I joined on the occasion of its last meeting at Picton, where I made many pleasant and profitable acquaintanceships. I was equally fortunate at the very important conference which was held in Ottawa last April, and which resulted in the establishment of the Dominion Dairymen's Association. Besides meeting many gentlemen interested in the progress of dairying both from the east and west, I had the advantage of much conversation with Mr. W. H. Lynch, a gentleman well known to many now present, and the author of the first work on "Scientific Dairy Practice" published in Canada. He had just returned from a visit to Denmark, where he had endeavored to mark and learn some of the methods of dairying which obtain in that country for the purpose of communicating them to his Canadian fellow-countrymen. There is, I fear, too much reason for believing that Mr. Lynch was no gainer pecuniarily from the efforts which he made, and all the more necessary does it become, when opportunity offers, for those who know the sacrifices he made, publicly to acknowledge that this country is his debtor.

I have an additional reason for making mention of Mr. Lynch on this occasion. Before he left Ottawa he handed over to me for safe keeping certain

apparatus and literature which he had brought from Denmark. The apparatus was that used for milk testing by the Copenhagen Milk Supply Co., and the books were chiefly pamphlets by Bernhard Bøggild, the consulting dairy expert of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society, on the condition and progress of dairying in Denmark. When Mr. Lynch learnt from me that I understood the Danish language he became anxious that I should read the pamphlets and translate and publish such extracts from them as might be beneficial to Canadian dairy interests. I therefore stand here to-day as Mr. Lynch's legatee, inheriting not only these Danish pamphlets, but also taking up his design of enabling Canada to profit by the experience of Denmark. I sent to Copenhagen for the additional books necessary to a better understanding of the subject, and for bringing my information to as late a date as possible, and I now crave your patience while I try to lay before you some of the information I have acquired regarding butter production in that wonderful little kingdom which lies betwixt the Baltic and the North Sea.

The world's market is England, and foreign countries are continually striving to supply it. In spite of its own great agricultural advantages the United Kingdom now imports annually 187 million pounds of butter. The countries contributing are:—

Denmark	69 millions.
France	49 "
Germany	18 "
Holland	16 "
America	3 "
Other countries.....	32 "

187 millions.

Denmark thus supplies more than one-third of the total importation, but it must be noted that this is more than Denmark exports, which circumstance must be regarded as a proof that some traders of other countries are anxious to make use of Denmark's good name. Danish or Kiel butter commands the highest price in the London market, although, of course, it shews the usual variations as regards grades.

The following table gives the quantities of butter in cwts. imported into England for the last five years:*

FROM	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Denmark.....	335,067	377,447	400,556	487,603	604,512
France.....	509,716	450,933	402,620	416,067	439,993
Germany.....	146,400	143,482	119,154	156,430	160,915
Holland.....	454,186	307,861	359,013	164,474	155,020
America	100,151	77,558	42,336	52,329	23,207
Other countries.....	207,555	195,991	219,725	238,002	285,667
Total	1,753,075	1,553,272	1,543,404	1,514,905	1,669,314

* Tidsskrift for Landokonomi 5, viii. p. 91.

There are some interesting particulars to be gleaned from a closer inspection of this table. For instance, it appears that four years ago Holland sent to England three times as much butter as it does now. This circumstance is probably explained by the fact that Holland has gone very largely into the production of oleomargarine—of which 127 million pounds are introduced into England annually, thus making its consumption of butter and its substitutes 314 million pounds. Of the margarine Holland furnishes 116, Norway 1, Belgium 1, and other countries 9 million pounds. The particulars of this importation for the last five years are as follows: (The quantities are cwts., equal to 112 English or 101.6 Danish pounds.)

FROM	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Norway	28,818	17,411	28,875	16,650	7,784
Holland.....	658,026	772,473	833,957	1,172,074	1,043,401
Belgium.....	33,348	40,465	20,002	22,895	6,676
Other countries.....		16,914	11,739	61,476	80,313
	720,192	847,263	894,573	1,273,095	1,138,174

From these figures it will be seen that as Holland's production of margarine increased that of butter decreased. It will also be observed that the export of butter to England from America has steadily decreased, although the latter country has not yet put in an appearance as a special furnisher of oleomargarine. But no doubt she will do this very soon for there is plenty of it now being produced in the United States. During the year ending 30th June, 1888, tax was there paid on 32,667,755 pounds of this product. It is gratifying to observe a sudden drop in England's importation of this article betwixt 1887 and 1888, which was no doubt caused by the coming into force of the margarine Act. It is well known that the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine is prohibited in Canada, a circumstance from which she may derive some advantage when she begins to export butter in larger quantity. In this respect she will have the advantage of Denmark which has not prohibited the manufacture, although it takes place under a very stringent law. This was enacted for two years, after a vigorous agitation for the complete suppression of the trade. The law expires on the 1st May, 1890, and no doubt the agitation will then be renewed for what the Danes call "clean land," free from every suspicion of pollution by oleomargarine. This is considered necessary to preserve Denmark's supremacy in the London butter market, which is guarded with the greatest vigilance. In August, 1888, a scientific butter expert was appointed by the Danish government to reside in London and keep special and diligent watch over the interests of Danish butter. His duties are to contradict all erroneous statements in the press about it, and exert himself to get the English law applied when margarine is sold for Danish butter. He must notice everything that interferes with the carriage from Denmark, and the trade in it when the butter arrives, besides being on the look-out for new and advantageous markets. All this vigilance is amply justified when the extraordinary increase in the butter production of Denmark is considered. During the last ten years it has increased from 18 to 47 millions of Danish pounds annually. For the first four years the increase was only about one million

pounds annually, but in 1882 there was an upward jump of six millions, which was fully maintained for four years. A still larger increase took place in 1886, but during the season of 1887-8 the quantity exported exceeded that of the previous year by twelve millions of pounds Danish. It is also to be remembered that the present enormous annual production comes from about 900,000 cows distributed in 150,000 herds, and that just as much butter is now made in winter as in summer. The population of Ontario is about the same as that of Denmark, namely, two millions, but it possesses only 781,559 milch cows or 2.56 to each individual. The corresponding figure for Denmark is 2.22.

The most of the Danish butter which reaches the English market is sent *via* Newcastle. A special weekly butter steamer carries it from Copenhagen to that port from whence it is sent by rail to London. The time occupied by the carriage from Copenhagen to London is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. Fjord has carried out experiments regarding the advantage of transporting the butter in refrigerators, and indeed of keeping it in ice cold cellars or boxes from the time of its production at the factory to the time of its exposure for sale in London. It has been proved that butter cared for in this way always brings a higher price than that transported in the ordinary manner. The difference in favor of the former is from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, but even this small advantage is enough to make the frugal Dane consider whether arrangements should not be made for carrying to market at low temperatures the whole butter product of Denmark.

In order properly to understand how Denmark attained its present pre-eminence and how such tremendous "leaps and bounds" in the quantity exported became possible, it will be necessary briefly to sketch the history of butter making in Denmark during the last twenty years. In this time Böggild,* from whose writings I have derived most of the particulars contained in this paper, distinguishes three different periods by names which even in the original do not precisely define their character, and which it would therefore be useless to translate. They are better indicated in English as the periods of the repacking system, the centrifugal system and the partnership system.

The repacking system. This was not only practised by Denmark in former years, but still prevails in the most important export towns of France near the straits of Dover. Here there are many large establishments whose business consists in sorting and repacking the butter made in the small French dairies. In this way it becomes possible to produce from the many heterogeneous quantities of good, bad and indifferent, large lots of uniform quality, of which the best obtain good prices, and the inferior qualities have to be sold much cheaper, in the English market, where it would be utterly impossible to sell the numerous small lots from which they were produced. The English importer has not the time to see, smell, and taste the butter contained in every single box or basket of a lot, and if he can spare time he is always inclined to give a considerably higher price. In the large English cities experience has shown that large quantities of uniform quality, even when slightly inferior, can be more satisfactorily sold than small lots of generally superior but varying quality.

In order to comply with these demands of the English market, Danish exporters were obliged twenty years ago to work over a large part of the butter they purchased. This was done with the help of a little salt or occasionally some water or fresh butter milk. Little by little, as intelligence spread and better methods were used, a gradual increase took place in the quantity of butter, that it was found impossible to export without repacking. But this was mostly the product

* Andelsmaelkerier; Copenhagen, 1887, published by P. G. Philipsen.

of the large farms. That produced by the smaller dairymen, although sometimes of the very finest quality, it was found impossible to export in the same packages in which it was purchased by the dealer, and consequently it seldom realised the highest price. A striking instance of this is given in the case of a farmer named Anders Jepsen of Dalsager, who, with only six cows and his spring water dairy, carried off the prize for the best butter, among 68 competing Danish dairies, at the International Exhibition in London in 1879. But this man was not able to obtain a higher price for his butter than second class, on account of the small quantity made, until 1882, when the centrifugal system was in full operation. This is only one example among thousands where repacking is still necessary. Those who carry on this business testify that the product of the best of the small dairies only obtains second class price, while there is always a large number of producers whose butters go away down in the third, fourth and fifth classes. As a rule butter produced on the modern centrifugal system realises 16 öre, (4 cents,) more per lb. than that produced by the best of the small dairies, and the latter obtain for their product 16 to 30 öre, (from 4 to 7½ cents) per lb. more than their less skilled or careful neighbors.

The cream gathering system never obtained a foothold in Denmark, but their neighbors, the Swedes tried it for a time, having no doubt obtained the idea from the United States. As long as butter was easily sold in England, these Swedish creameries were pretty successful, but as in course of time supplies came to the English market from all quarters, and as greater demands were made with reference to the quality of the butter, they were obliged either to stop operations or to receive milk in place of cream from their patrons. The butter produced in these creameries was generally, by the English buyers, found to be inferior in quality to the product of the Danish packing houses. But both the latter and the Swedish creameries are rapidly disappearing, and giving place to the improved methods and apparatus of the second and third periods.

The centrifugal system. The first attempts to separate cream from milk by employing centrifugal force were made in Munich in 1864. They were first noticed in Denmark by Storch in 1872, who wrote an article in the "Ugeskrift for Landmaend," in which he called his countrymen's attention to the importance of separating the cream from the milk as quickly and completely as possible. Trials were made with the so called Bucket Centrifugal machine (*spande centrifuge*) at Falster in 1873, and in 1876 Winstrup constructed his cylinder centrifuge, and carried on experiments with it at Gjeddesdal. This machine was improved in 1878, and was made to work to a certain extent continuously. About this time Professor Segelecke wrote concerning these experiments as follows: "Their object is, by means of centrifugal force, to shorten still more the time used for skimming milk, and it is not improbable that the time will come when it will be found possible to complete the separation in as many minutes as it now takes hours." Very soon after this prophecy the problem was solved, and a centrifugal machine invented, which worked continuously without interruption, and which received the whole milk in a steady stream, and discharged cream and skin milk at separate spouts simultaneously. It was made at Roeskilde by Petersen Brothers, in whose employment the inventor N. C. Nielsen was at work. In 1879 Nielsen had completed his experiments to such an extent as to give his machine, in all essentials, the form and construction which it possesses to-day. For some years it went under the name of Nielsen & Petersens or the Magle-Kilde Centrifuge, but in 1881 the patent was purchased by Burmeister Wain, under the name of which firm it has since been manufactured. It is the same separator that was introduced into Canada by Mr. S. M. Barré, and is known in

the United States as the "Danish Weston." Experiments were next undertaken by Fjord not only with Nielsen's machine but with De Laval's Swedish and Lefeldt's German separator in some of the largest dairies in the country, and the results were communicated by him to the Agricultural Society on the 19th March 1879. Through the exertions of this trio of enterprising, unselfish and scientific men, whose names I have mentioned, Storch, Segelcke and Fjord, the dairymen of Denmark soon began to acquire confidence in the new system, and here and there in the summer of 1880, a few of them began to introduce it. By the middle of January, 1881, there were in operation in Denmark 45 Nielsen, 36 De Laval and 9 Lefeldt separators, and subsequently their use spread rapidly, causing in 1882-3 the extraordinary increase in the butter export of six million pounds, to which I have already referred. Fortunately for the dairymen of Denmark, they had the advantage, during this extraordinary development of their business, not only of the scientific guidance above mentioned, but also of the technical advice and assistance of many excellent machine shops, and the consequence was that by the end of 1886 there were over 1,700 centrifuges in daily use, 1,400 of which were Nielsen and 200 De Laval machines.

But "all is not gold that glitters." Although the most of the centrifugal dairies that were established in connection with the larger farms or so called "Herregaarde" enjoyed almost uninterrupted success, it soon transpired that another class were laboring under great disadvantages and already far advanced on the "road to ruin." These factories were built and operated by dairymen who purchased the milk out and out from the farmers and disposed of the products as they thought best. They were frequently in great haste with their building, so that others should not forestall them; they thought it necessary to secure the milk of a wide area, "so as to keep out the neighboring factories." The operator in many cases had not sufficient capital, and was obliged to build cheaply; sometimes he rented buildings already erected, which necessitated his placing his plant disadvantageously. Sometimes the buildings were erected before wells were dug or a water supply secured; in other instances the steam engine was bought and then found to be old and unsuitable; occasionally the centrifugals were not sufficient in number, and the separation lasted the whole day. The floors were often constructed of inferior material, sometimes they were used too early, and soon got into a very dilapidated condition, the consequence being that it was difficult or impossible to keep them clean. But these and similar circumstances were not the worst evils that the unfortunate operators had to contend with. They almost everywhere began the business on the supposition that the milk yielded by the small herds of the petty farmer or cottar, was just as good as that produced on the "Herregaarde," both as regards the quality and quantity of its butter. The dairymen paid their furnishers the price of one pound of highest quality butter for that quantity of whole milk (26 to 28 lb.) which they imagined would produce one pound, and they believed that the skim milk was sufficient to pay the running expenses of the factory, and yield them a profit. They were sadly disappointed. They produced too little butter and it was not of the first quality. 30 and 31 and more lb. of milk were required to one pound of butter, and the longer the dairy was in operation the worse did matters become. The furnishers were very diligent in their efforts to get the cows to yield more milk, and made very little effort to improve its taste or odour. The very best of them used to say "we feed plenty of turnips because it pays best if the milk is to be sold, and if we are not to deliver milk from turnip, where is the advantage of delivering milk to the factories; we can always get the worth out of good milk ourselves." If the dairyman complained, the answer was ready for him; "if you don't want the milk you can leave it; there are plenty ready

to take it." And so it was, the competition was so great that the collecting wag-gons from two or three factories would come through the same place each forenoon. Contracts were of no use, and it would have been much better if the contracts had been made between the operators to prevent their interfering so much with each other. Then came worse still; the milk was not always genuine, and all the malpractices came into play of which we have some experience in Canada. The most of these factories made cheese of the skim milk, which operation went well enough until the storerooms were full everywhere, and it became at last a "desperate" undertaking to get the cheese sold. In 1882 it realised from 6 to 7½ cents per lb; it came down to 5 cents in 1883, and lower still as the over-production continued, until in the winter of 1885-6, the trade became utterly demoralised, and large quantities of this cheese, well made and preserved, had to be sold at 1¼ to 2½ cents per lb. Trouble then arose as to what to do with the skim milk; it could not be given away and was allowed to run to the pigs. Then, the hog-pen was often in a lamentable condition; the operator was too poor to purchase solid feed to be used with the milk, and the consequence was that the swine frequently did not bring in any more than had in former times been realised for the whey.

In this miserable picture I have suppressed a great deal of what is given in the original pamphlets, but I hope enough has been stated to prevent the occurrence of any such state of affairs in Canada. It was chiefly occasioned by the circumstance that the factories in question were owned by men who were not milk producers. The cure was at last found when centrifugal dairies began to be built, owned and operated by the farmers themselves—the men who kept the cows and produced the milk.

The partnership system. The centrifugal dairies, with the farmers surrounding them for their proprietors, rose on the ruins of those which were so unfortunate as to be owned by one man. The transition to the new system was a gradual one, and it is impossible to say where the first partnership dairy was established. The movement in this direction began in 1882 in south-west Jutland; and in 1883, in the country around Varde, there were several partnership dairies in full operation. This was not known as a particularly good dairy district. The cattle there were large sized, broad cows, which were being crossed with shorthorns, and stock raising was considered of much importance. Therefore it became of great consequence in the most of cases in that locality, to get plenty of skim milk brought home for the calves. The manufacture of skim milk cheese was becoming a bad business, and therefore the new factories were built and arranged only for making butter, and for getting the skim milk delivered back to the farmers early in the forenoon. In this way some of the worst evils which attached themselves to the one proprietor dairies were avoided, the system proved itself to be economically sound, and soon found imitators in the surrounding districts.

In those parts of Denmark to which the movement extended later, local circumstances have impressed themselves somewhat as the system, but the production of butter always forms the principal object. The sale of milk to the cities and the manufacture of cheese takes place to that extent and at that season of the year which is profitable, but in no case are swine kept at the factories. The guiding principle is that the bye-products are to be brought back to the partners, and that the quantity of stock they keep shall remain the same. Under bye-products or refuse are understood the whey, and such quantity of skim milk and buttermilk as cannot with advantage be made into cheese or sold at good prices. In most places the opinion prevails that skim milk cheese is a good and cheap food, and that its sale and use should be encouraged. For this reason the factory

usually has a small cheese vat and cheese room, so that the factory foreman can make as much cheese as is necessary for his own use and that of the partners. But every drop of milk and whey is carefully made use of, while the "mites are not allowed to make away with the cheese." Almost all the circumstances which have been mentioned as causing the ruin of the former factories, are avoided or altered by the new partnerships, so that they cause no loss whatever. The chief advantage of the centrifugal system is possessed by the partnership factories; they produce butter of excellent quality and ready for export, and in addition they are able to look after the quality of the butter, not only during its manufacture, in the dairy, but also, by closely inspecting the cattle and stables where the milk is produced, and watching the manner in which the latter is treated by the partners before delivery to the factory.

According to Böggild's report for 1887, the number of centrifugal machines in use had been increased to 2,200. In 1888 additional partnership dairies were erected all over the country, until in many districts there was no room for any more. By their means Denmark's butter production was doubled in three years, and the great bound upwards of twelve millions pounds took place in the season of 1887-8. Another marked feature is the increase of winter-made butter, and the partnership factories plainly have the effect of increasing the number of cows that calve in the autumn and are well fed and cared for during the winter. It must not be supposed however that Denmark thus increases her butter production entirely out of her own agricultural resources. The additional export is accompanied by an augmented importation of oilcake, bran and other feed, now amounting in value to four million dollars annually, which is another proof of the profitableness of Denmark's butter industry.

The PRESIDENT—Our Dominion Analyst has contributed a most valuable paper, and when circulated amongst the members will be of great use to them in the conduct of their business. Samples of butter from several places have been forwarded to Dr. Macfarlane to ascertain what amount of adulteration is taking place in the districts over which this association extends its control. We expect that one of the results of this analysis will be that this association will punish one or two individuals in this Dominion severely. In fact we will let our heels right down on them in order that the rest may be saved. We are going to punish one or two great criminals that the rest may escape the odium which follows all those engaged in the production of butter and cheese, when one or two of their number resort to adulteration as a means of increasing their profits.

I have the greatest possible pleasure in introducing to you one of the greatest living men that we have to-day on matters appertaining to creameries and dairy cattle, therefore I will call upon Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin.

WHAT KIND OF A COW DOES A DAIRYMAN NEED?

Governor HOARD, who was received with applause, said: Before entering upon the discussion of the dairy cow and the principles which play so important a part in her composition, and so important a part in the profit of the man who becomes her owner, I want to say a word or two from the standpoint of the paper to which we have just listened from Dr. Macfarlane. The facts brought out have been somewhat familiar to me in my correspondence with leading authorities in Denmark for a number of years, but there is one thing that I want to elevate a little, and that is the tendency toward demoralisation and debauchery

of the moral sentiment of the community by a new competition. The farmer is no more honest than any other man. (Laughter). He has no right to be, it would be a silly assumption to claim that he was; he is flesh and blood like every other person, he is just as liable to be appealed to by cupidity and foolish selfishness as any other section of the community. As a consequence he is very apt to forget the essential value of principles in the conduct of his business, and so is everybody else. Our state prisons are an illustration of the number of men who forget the safety there is in sound principles. If a farmer would consider himself a food manufacturer, he would put himself on the right ground. He is not a producer. If I could get every farmer to get that foolish notion out of his head, I would do more to put him in the way of understanding economics than anything I shall ever hope to do. He is not a producer, he is a manufacturer of food. If he manufactures the milk and then manufactures it into a second product of butter, he is a double manufacturer. No cheese factory makes the cheese, it is the farmer that does it. The work of manufacturing is in two divisions. The farmer has his farm and his fixtures—that is his primary capital, then he has cows and his labor—that is his working capital. No then comes the point of how he is to secure the largest degree of interest, the largest degree of per cent. interest upon the amount of capital involved. When he comes to that bottom consideration, then he proceeds to go on safe principles. We may just as well hang up our fiddle at once if we have the idea that we have anything to do with prices. We have nothing to do with the price of the article we manufacture, it is regulated by forces that we are powerless to control. What are we to do. The cost of its production is the end of the transaction. We are most concerned in what is that cost of production. The amount you pay to the cheesemaker? No. Yet how many thousand of people do I know to-day who are completely absorbed in the one idea of getting the cheese and the butter made for a little less? It is not a thousandth part of its cost. There is not another manufacturer who is so poorly acquainted with the momentous and tremendous results that depend upon his administration of wise judgment, as a farmer. Take for instance the horseman, the man who lives by developing the product called speed—running or trotting,—who makes his money by developing the product called speed. Did you ever know of a man who was so foolish that he did not pay some attention to the kind and character and breed of that horse? No, you never did. Did you ever know a man that devoted his time and attention to certain qualities called scent and called speed in dogs, who utterly ignored the dog? No, you never did. Did you ever know a man who devoted his life to securing profit from the work of the locomotive, and who utterly ignored the locomotive? No, yet I know thousands of farmers and dairymen who never spend ten cents worth of sense in the year on the character of their cows. (Applause.) Is it lack of brains. No, it is a total lack of the use of brains. (Laughter.) The agricultural brain is the parent brain of this nation and in the nation south of you; it is the brain from which is recruited the brightest and fairest in every department of human effort; the brightest lawyer, the greatest mechanic, the most wonderful combination of business judgment and talent come from the farm, and I sometimes think that the subtraction has been so great as to terribly impoverish that which is left. (Laughter.) Now I feel that it is high time that the man who manufactures the milk should address himself resolutely to some thought and understanding of the machine through which he manufactures it. Now that machine is a matter of life and death to him, it is not a mechanical construction, but it is a flesh-and-blood construction—a living construction. Now, what has man to do with it? The same that he has to do with the trotting horse. You have all heard, I have no doubt, of Lady Suffolk, the trotting mare that made 2:40. That was the extent

to which intelligence had carried her trotting capacity. How has a trotting horse been developed since, is a very pertinent question. Axtell, which was sold the other day for \$105,000 is an instance to show the progress that has been made in this direction. How has that horse been developed to such an extent—a little three-year-old, who can trot 2:12? Has it been by pumping feed into the machine? Why, if that is the case, there are enough farmers to raise feed enough to produce thousands of such animals. What is done? Intelligent breeding, intelligent training with breeding; intelligent handling, intelligent education. Put this and that together along with the constant obedience to the laws of hereditary. I want to talk to you for a little while on the dairy cow, but before doing so, I should like to say a single word in reference to the increase of the butter product in Denmark. Mr. Macfarlane in his excellent paper said that they had increased their butter exportations to twelve million.

MR. MACFARLANE.—In one single year.

Governor HOARD.—That should be understood.

MR. MACFARLANE.—It is not that the whole production of Denmark had increased, it is that the export to England had increased.

Governor HOARD continuing, said: Supposing, as many farmers say, that if everybody went into dairying, where would the market be. If every man in Canada should resolve to-morrow morning to go into dairying, it would not add one cow to the number already in existence. The increase of cows in Wisconsin has only been $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annually, since 1877. There is a large proportion of those cows which are worthless, and there is a large number before they reach the age of four or five that pass into innocuous desuetude. The dairyman has got the idea into his head that there is a danger of overdoing it. Providence lays peculiar barriers against any contingency of that sort. A gentleman told me that the average in Canada amounted to \$26 for over 3,000 lbs. of milk at the cheese manufacturers. You cannot keep a cow in Canada a year for that sum, allowing you charge that cow the rate of interest on the practical valuation of your land for pasturage; add to that the cost of taxes and fencing, the depreciation of fencing, and you cannot keep a cow through the summer for less than \$10. I want you to figure up these matters for yourselves. Besides this \$10 it will cost you in the neighborhood of \$16 to \$18 to winter the cow, if you winter her properly. Therefore, you will see that it takes \$28 to \$30 to keep a cow. In other words, you are putting products into that cow to that extent, and yet you get in return \$26. I employed a man living in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., at a cost of \$200, to make a cow census. Ellisburg is the third town in the State, with a cow population, I think, of 5,618. This man figured out the history and work of these cows. He was three months going over the town, and took notes of what it cost to keep them, and the other incidental expenditure. What do you think the result was—that they were \$25,000 in debt. It cost four dollars and some cents more than they received on every cow on the average. What is the matter, gentlemen, with use these men in Ellisburg? I can tell you. Plainly and practically, a lack of the of their brains. Not a lack of brains, because there were men who had cows which produced \$80 ahead, yet the great body of them were so indifferent to this machine, so unwilling to put good sense into the study of it, so confoundedly skeptical to any change, that they were losing \$25,000 rather than forego some of their old foggy notions. I do not know whether I am appealing to any people of that sort here. (Cries of "no" and "yes.") I say that it is time that we were struggling with this question. It is time that every farmer should begin to face this question like an intelligent man. The question of going along with a poor, inefficient, miserable machine, turning good labor into the mouth of that unprofitable machine,

and continuing it, and then going to bed and asking God to bless such a machine, is foolishness, is humbug. (Applause.) I am a plain man, of plain speech. I never mince terms. I remember a man protesting at the plainness of another man's speech, and I think the reply of the plain spoken man was to the point when he said, I am confoundedly opposed to being misunderstood. Let us cast aside all conventionalities, and come right at it from a hard cash standpoint. I have here, as you will see, three crayon sketches of three distinctive characters of cattle. Matilda 4th, that has made in one year more than her weight in butter, or over 900 lbs. She weighs 840 lbs. She is of course a phenomenal cow. So is the trotting horse Axtell. So is Jay-Eye-See. So is Gladstone a phenomenal man. But you don't want any the less to rear Gladstones in your family. Here are also sketches of a Jersey and a Holstein cow. Look at these three cows, and see in what peculiar agreement they stand before you. They are dairy cattle with dairy features. You will find also a common agreement in the shape, feature and form of all trotting horses. There was no trotting horse ever yet seen that was built like a Clydesdale. No draught horse was ever seen yet that was built like a trotting horse. We understand these things in horses, but we forget them in cattle. You will notice the peculiar agreement in the shape of the head, the peculiar brightness of feature. You notice this Guernsey, having the same brightness of the eye which you notice in the Holstein. You notice the thin neck, the sharp shoulders, the retreating sloping shoulder, the fine and delicately molded limbs, the large protuberant parts, indicating relaxation of the muscular system; the dairy flanks, which are thin, are arched. You will also notice the rise of the pelvic arch, which is an indication of the strength of the pelvic organs, wherein lie the offices of maternity. What do all these things indicate? That these are requisites essential to the dairy cow. We start the dairy cow from the distinctive standpoint that she is an artificial creature. The dairy cow of to-day did not originally exist any more than you did. Go back to the old serfs. Supposing they were German farmers, and if they were, they were bought and sold on the estate. What is the German farmer to-day? A man of adjusted judgment and mind, a peer of anybody. The other day in my state, I appointed a judge, who was the son of a poor German peasant. His ancestors but a few hundred years ago were serfs in Germany, and this young man, thirty-six years of age, is the peer of any man to-day in Wisconsin. What has done this? The march of thought, progress, and the development of mind. You have it right here before you, exemplified in the crayon sketches of these dairy cows. The dairy cow is an artificial product, suited to our demands to-day, not what they were a hundred years ago. Our demand to-day is to get an animal that will take a certain amount of food, and turn that food distinctly down a certain channel, not down another channel, and so give us a certain product which is possibly in proportion to feed consumed. When you buy a dairy cow, you want that cow's milk to contain as large an amount of solids as possible, in proportion to the feed she consumes. Breeding has a wonderful effect on that function. Take this one thing "feed." A bale of straw stands on the platform. On the one side there is a shorthorn cow, on the other a Jersey, on the other a race horse, and on another a Clydesdale. They eat from this bale, the feed is the same, yet by virtue of long continued intelligent breeding, behold the difference in product. The shorthorn deposits it upon her body, the Jersey in her udder, the race horse puts it into speed, quickness and celerity of action, and the draught horse in a totally different direction, slowness and strength of action. Now you see how the same food becomes so diverse in its product. Would it be intelligence on the part of a man when he wanted butter, to purchase a cow that would give him beef only? Would that be an intelligent dairyman? Or would he be an intelligent beef

feeder that would purchase a cow that would only give him milk? No, you cannot fool the beef feeders that way. (Laughter.) I never knew a beef feeder that would buy a Jersey cow for beef purposes. Would it be intelligent on the part of a man that wanted speed, to purchase an animal that would deposit its feed in draught and slowness of motion? What constitutes that distinction? Breeding, and nothing else. I have brought these three cows before you to show the wonderful agreement in the make, in the build and outline and features of these animals. By a foolish introduction of silly judgment, an effort has been made to make a shorthorn out of an Ayrshire. Deficient judgment to-day has cost the dairy farmers of the States and Canada millions of dollars. Why? Because a judgment of a shorthorn is based upon roundness and beefiness of outline, and as a consequence it has corrupted the judgment of an Ayrshire. A protest has been made from the island of Jersey, that they are ruining the cattle here. They are not for beefy purposes. The Ayrshire has been bred for a beefy outline, to a great injury. The dairy cow starts with this specific function, motherhood. The beefy cow with another specific function, miserhood. The one stores up in her body all that you give her, and refuses to give it back until she is laid on the block, and she produces that tendency and directness of action in her young. The other takes food liberally every day, and dispenses it in a motherly manner. That is the difference. Now, motherhood is the basis upon which we will proceed to investigate character. The cow Tritonia starts with the principle of motherhood. When you judge a dairy cow, when you put your money into her, you need a judgment which is essentially and distinctively based upon motherhood. The dairy cow has a peculiar expression of alertness. Take these three cows before you. You see how this alert expression is seen in the face. What is the meaning of that? The function of motherhood is based essentially upon the nervous system. Now, understand me. I use the word temperament, which produces a certain form of construction. The functions of motherhood are based essentially upon the nervous machinery. More than any other function of the body are they based upon nervous machinery, not upon the muscular, not upon the bony, but upon the nervous machinery. How is that shown? The nervous machinery first finds its basis in the brain. Secondly, the dairy cow gives that peculiar expression which belongs to an animal of an enhanced, increased nervous development. What do I mean by nervous here? I do not mean nerveless, and not necessarily excitable, and yet always a cow that you can make excited. We use the word nervous in a manner that often misleads. You speak of a man that has a large amount of nerve. You do not mean that he is stupidly nervous. It is a well known fact that women exhibit more steadfast nerve than men do, yet they are essentially of a more nervous type. I do not mean nerveless, I mean belonging to the nervous temperament. We have a sanguine temperament, and a bilious and a phlegmatic, or a lymphatic temperament; and we have the nervous type of a dairy cow, as built and bred along the line of nervous development,—the development of the nervous machinery. Therefore, you see she is not muscular. If she was built along the line of the phlegmatic or the lymphatic, she would show muscle. She would show a heavy line. She would show very heavy muscles at the ham, show a thick flank, show a thick brisket. Every single dairy cow agrees in this nervous outline, active, full of spirit, indicated first by the poise of the head and the development of the eye. In selecting a dairy cow, always look well to the eye, which should be prominent. Then she should have a full, broad muzzle. She must have a wide nostril, because she must be a large breather, and as I have said, a wide muzzle, because she is a large eater. There is a constant nervous exhaustion in a cow that is making a pound of butter a day. Do not be worried about exercise for your cow. Remember that if a cow is producing a

pound of butter a day, that she is in a state of albuminous extraction. What I mean is that you are taking from her a great nerve—supporting food, the albumen, which causes more nervous tension, and more nervous exhaustion than that to any pair of horses that pulls the plow. That is my judgment. The dairy temperament should show a strong backbone, full and rugged, showing unusual strength and size of process, a full strong head, a thin neck, thin shoulders. This cow Tritonia, is one of the famous cows of her breed. I was a judge at Minneapolis on one occasion, and she was one of 48 aged cows. I selected her as the finest in the lot. A howl of dissent went up from the other judges. She was not handsome and smooth, it was said. I was put on my mettle, and said that I would stake my reputation that she would demonstrate my judgment when she came to a trial. She did, and won the prize over all of them. Then these men came to me and asked what I saw in the cow. I said that one of the most important things in a dairy cow is to show a very strong backbone. Why? Because the backbone is the great channel of nervous communication from the brain to the rest of the body. She has a remarkable back, this dairy cow, rather of a thin line. If a cow is of good dairy temperament, she shows this high pelvic arch. You will hear it often said: "A straight line from tail to horn is what is wanted." Do men know what they are talking about? What is this pelvic arch? It is an indication of the development of the maternal machinery. What is a dairy cow? A mother, and you are making merchandise of her motherhood. She must have adequate machinery for that, and the pelvic arch is a strong indication of a strong maternal machinery. It is here that the processes of maternity are carried on. We come down here to what are known as the mammary glands. I will show you where my theory is correct, with regard to the wonderful employment of the nervous machinery. You know, and other men know, how any disturbance of the mind has a peculiar effect on the mammary secretions. It has no such effect upon other functions of the body. Take this mammary gland, or the udder. You see how it is enveloped in a complete network of cells and nerves. That network is called the sympathetic plexus. From that the nervous system proceeds directly to the uterus, and from the uterus to the lumbar region of the spine, and from the spine to the brain. And here is the combination that governs this milk function. Milk fever starts first in the uterus. Instantly this network stops the secretory organ. Inflammation extends along the line of the network, until it reaches the spinal marrow. It begins to show its effect on the vitality of the animal, strikes the brain, paralyses it, she swings her head backwards and forwards, and drops down and dies, a victim to her own maternity, and thousands of times to man's ignorance and stupidity. You cannot handle a mother of any kind on that principle. When you follow the line of disease, you see exactly the machinery that is involved. Disease works by reversionary processes. As a consequence, the dairy cow is susceptible to change. In my own creamery we keep a constant record of all the fluctuations produced by the feed given to the cows, and if you went over that book of records as I have done for years, and studied it, you would see how clearly it demonstrates the truth of this theory, the fact that the whole of this milk function is under the control of the nervous system, and that the wise farmer will first select a cow of that power, and second, will govern the treatment and select the food of that cow upon the basis of that theory. What does this relaxation indicate to you; that you must be extremely careful not to subject that mother to chills. This relaxed expression is indicative of a good cow, that calls for you to exercise a certain manner of treatment. You must give her warmth. You must refuse to give her ice cold water. You must not turn her out in this relaxed condition of motherhood to travel half a mile to drink ice cold water. She is like the Arkansas jurors, who were asked if they found

a verdict for the defendant or plaintiff. The foreman said: "We find for ourselves first." (Laughter.) They had not got their fees at that time. A cow will invariably protect herself first. What is she giving you off every day? A pound of carbon, the very essence of heat. If you force her to be subjected to cold, she will warm her body with your butter fat. Can you blame her? Do you want to swap butter fat for foolishness? (Laughter.) If you do you will get it, and the cow will become your instrument in getting it. When I first propounded a theory several years ago of warm water for my cows, it was generally pooh-poohed, but now it is almost universal throughout the States. You have seen thousands of bullocks full of fat and flesh, turned out on a cold winter day. They were so full of heat and carbon that they sought as windy a spot as they could get. Have you seen a cow in milk seeking a cold spot on a cold day? No, never. You find her on the south side of the barn where the sun shines. I keep a herd of cattle myself, and it is vital to me to know the truth about those models of which I have been speaking to you. I must be correct, I must have good judgment, and is it not as vital to the farmer? "Are we not all one flesh and one blood, and seeking the Kingdom of God by diverse roads." So says Andrew Fuller. The kingdom of success lies in a wise administration of the forces at our hand. Enlarge your judgments of what constitutes a dairy cow, how to handle her and feed her, and when you have done that, you will say: "Thank you, sir, for this little talk we have had in Seaforth." In studying farmers, I have noticed the wonderful difference in their prosperity and success, and on this question of constitution I have heard so many of them say: "I want a heavy cow." Now, they made a mistake. No man wants a heavy cow like a bullock. If he means: "I want a cow that will be successful," he never can have it, if that is his idea of a cow. What he wants is a cow with a constitution such as I have described. What is constitution? The power to sustain one's comfort according to the law of one's being according to one's functions. Constitution is endurance, according to the ability you have for a certain line of work. A cow's function is to take large quantities of food, and turn it either into milk and butter, or into beef. Therefore, she must have constitution to endure that work. Constitution is something that you cannot train into an individual, neither can you feed it. As an old soldier, I had an opportunity of studying a great deal of the constitutions of men. I was at one time in the hospital service, and I saw hundreds of young men full of vigor and strength, go down south, and melt away like snow before the summer sun. What was the matter with them? They had not inherited endurance to sustain that work. They had strong bodies, but they lacked vitality. Some little clerk, some pale faced boy, whose mother had given him tremendous grit and vitality, would kill a dozen of them. I got this idea from an English surgeon. He was in the employment of the American government. I saw him reject men, strong-limbed and healthy-looking fellows. "Doctor," I said to him one day, "why do you do this? What is the matter with these men?" "They have no constitution," his reply was. "Where did you get the indication?" And he told me it was from the umbilical development. Then he disclosed to me a line of thought, that has been worth thousands of dollars to me. Constitution is something you cannot train into a man, nor feed it, it is that which his mother gives him. I said to this doctor: "Have you ever carried this into animals?" and he replied that he had, and that he never knew it to fail. I carried it to cows, and I have never found it to fail. I made 3,000 different examinations on 3,000 separate cows, and I found such agreement on this point, that it fairly startled me. I accepted it as one of the best indications of a constitution that I have ever found. You see this cow Matilda, which produced over 900 lbs. of butter in the year. Could she have done that without a tremendous

vitality? She gave over 12,000 lbs. of milk. Now, this cow shows you here in the determined clear cut features, a predominance of nervous force, also a fulness of the navel. She shows how hard is the vitality of the physical structure. I have gone over this matter rapidly. It is a lecture that should take at least two hours in its delivery, but if in these hints I have given you any sort of suggestions, I am well pleased. Let me sum up in a word: "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things shall be added thereto." That is true of religion, and I have been frequently surprised how many Biblical things agree in the handling of a cow. Seek first the enhancement of the cow, and all else will be added unto you. (Applause.) Do not drop into this notion, that a cow is the least important thing you have. She is the most important. Therefore, if you are engaged in sustaining yourself upon her products, learn first how to produce and breed and feed a good cow. Take this little syllogism. Milk is produced by nervous energy, by nervous machinery, from nerve supporting food. The albuminous or nitrogenous elements are nerve supporting, and that produced is a nitrogenous compound, and goes to the support of the nervous system. This will help you to understand what I have been trying to explain to you.

Mr. A. WINGER, Ayton, asked what temperature should the water be when given to a cow for warmth.

Governor HOARD—There is about 5° difference in our latitude between water in winter and in summer. A cow will take from 40 to 80 lbs. of water a day. When water is taken into her stomach at 45° it must be warmed up to 98°. Is it most profitable for you to warm it or for her to warm it at 25c. worth of butter? Five cents per day for the coal will warm water for 50 cows. Did you ever watch a cow in summer time? and if there is a puddle where the water has got warm, you will find the cow will go there in preference to going to your tank. When a cow is in a state of maternity, and every mother on earth knows that in that condition there is a wonderful disinclination to chill, she loves warm things, warm food, warm water.

Mr. R. J. GRAHAM.—Would you keep a cow in the stable continuously?

Governor HOARD—I would keep her in the stable rather than expose her. I have kept them there for 200 days and never saw a single bad effect from it.

Mr. MACMILLAN pointed out the necessity of producing the very best quality of an article and at the very cheapest rate, if they were not only to hold their own, but to increase the popularity of their butter and cheese. He quite agreed with Governor Hoard that they could not regulate prices.

Mr. BISHOP, of Huron, was pleased that he had been privileged to listen to that noble address from the Governor of Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHN SPRAGUE explained at some length his experiences of silos and ensilage. His experience had been attended with marked success.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. Derbyshire, said that a young Dominion required to be particularly careful in preserving the name that it has got in the matter of its dairy produce. Their products were finding their way into every land, and it should be the aim of every member of this organization to leave nothing undone in the production of a superior article. Let them never get their good name mixed up with such matters as oleomargarine and that half-breed stuff. He hoped the day would never come when those adulterated stuffs would obtain a footing here.

The Convention then adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed its sittings at seven o'clock, President Derbyshire again in the chair, and the large hall was well filled.

SKILL IN DAIRY FARMING.

Prof. ROBERTSON was introduced by the chairman and he delivered the following address. He said: "I am very much pleased to have an opportunity of speaking to the members of the Ontario Creameries' Association in the town of Seaforth, and while I had purposed speaking on winter dairying for the instruction and perhaps benefit of the farmers who might be here, I decided to change my theme when I thought from the appearance of the audience that it was composed of townspeople as well as country people. I want to speak upon skill in dairy farming. A great many people have the idea that a man who farms does not require any skill in the carrying on of his occupation—that skill belongs to professional men, and is necessary for them only. Now a man who farms, from the nature of his calling must essentially be a man of skill, and then a man of strength, and not first a man of strength and then a man of skill. A man can overcome difficulties much more successfully through skilful operation than through the application of mere physical strength. The day for purely physical strength has long gone by and men who would farm with profit must farm with skill. The prevalent idea is like this, that the dairyman among farmers is a man whose sole occupation consists in producing or manipulating or selling milk. He may perhaps rise to be a manufacturer of the products of milk, but beyond that meagre outline of work, men think he requires to know nothing and do nothing. I will try and make my meaning clear, and speak, first, as to why a man needs skill in carrying on the work of a dairy farm. It is his business to find food for the others of the race, because most of the food we consume from our tables comes as a product of some dairy farmer's skill, if the single commodity, called fish, be excepted. If you go through the whole list you will find that most of them belong to the products of dairy farming. The man who finds food for all the world must be a skilful man, because his occupation demands skill. It gives him a sphere for the exercise of skill of the highest order. As a man produces food he will have to seek that food from two sources of supply, from plants and from animals, and through these from all the resources of nature that are put there to be brought out by the application of his skill. But he is more than a producer, he becomes a manufacturer of foods such as are made by animals on the farm—milk, cheese, butter, beef and things of that sort. In that way you see a man requires, first, the deepest and highest and farthest reaching skill, that he may control the forces of nature and make them operate for his service. He requires skill for that, he requires skill to understand the operation of the machinery whereby he elaborates raw product into finished goods. You see there are avenues for the exercise of skill. His judgment must first determine the kind of plant that will render him the most service directly, or indirectly through animals. A man would never think of growing strawberries for the production of milk. In that case his cow would consume more value in strawberries than she would produce in milk. I have known a cow to eat two basketfuls of strawberries, but they did not increase her milk supply in the least. I have merely given that absurd illustration to show that while men do not grow strawberries as a rule for the feeding of dairy cows, they sometimes grow a product on their farm that is in manner but not in degree as extravagant for the production of milk.

A man's skill shall solve for himself the question of the cheapest food so far as its potentiality and efficacy is concerned. There is room for skill here, surely. Then a man's skill shall not merely select the kind of plants that he shall grow, but his skill shall select the varieties of the plants. In the growth of oats a man may select any one of 200 varieties, and if he selects them in a haphazard fashion, they will serve him in a haphazard way. My friend, Professor Saunders, told me that by careful selection of single grains of a variety of the oat plant, he obtained three thousand nine hundred odd grains from the planting of one seed. If we can be skilful in selecting seeds of equal vitality and vigor, we would not merely get a thirty-fold but a three-hundred-fold service from the crops that we grow. A man growing crops may even get a five-hundred return from the seed if he will sow the right sort. Then a man's skill shall make preparation for the furnishing of food, for the seed which he plants, and many a man by failing to supply food for the plants which grow on his fields is unable to find food for himself. Beneficent nature is always just and generous and she will richly repay a man for the application of thought and skill that he may bestow on her. The tiller of the soil will find the proper kind of plant and place it in the ground. A man's skill makes preparation for its food by cultivation. When a man cultivates his soil he is not merely probing about with instruments and tools; if he does this he is exercising no skill. A man's skill shall look right into the soil and shall go on, so acting upon and acting through it that his skill shall reach up through the soil and govern the sun that shines over his farm. It is the duty of the farmer to exercise his skill in such a way on the soil that he may harness the old sun every morning and make it do his will. He cannot do that if he has not skill. The sun, with his strength, energy and potentiality, thrills down for our service when he tries to store these into plants. We eat to get strength that we may control the strength and do something. Whence comes the strength? From the old sun. I want from food strength and sunshine, and when I get really *strong* butter, I get strength and no sunshine. (Laughter.) The old sun is streaming like this on all the fields; if he comes to a man's farm whose fields have no plant food, then the old sun looks into that man's soil, and finding no material into which to store his strength, he merely loafs around that field. When a horse pulls me in a wagon the horse is merely expending what he got from the sun; when the engine is puffing along, it is only expending what the old sun stored in the fuel centuries ago. When I eat my own food I am merely getting for my use the energy that the old sun accumulated in it under the direction of the skill of some man whose right it was to rule his acts and make him subservient to him. A man who would be a successful farmer needs to be a man of skill and then a man of strength. If a man goes at his work with his fists he is not so successful as if he goes at it with his head, because with the latter he could clear a way for the application of the strength which he has. Therefore let a man exercise his skill in such a way that all the powers in nature will serve him, and that he will have dominion over the sun and over the water in the soil. A man not only needs skill but he needs to apply his skill. The man who applies his skill to the growth of a plant can do so best along two lines. First, along the line of skilfully adapting suitable plants to conditions and circumstances of his farm and locality, and then along the line of handling plants, that the strength of the old sun shall not be wasted or lost. First, let him try to get within his grasp some of nature's powers for his service, and then let him so use that power back out into the world that he will not lose anything, but thereby increase its intensity. The farmer in Ontario has not enough skill. Did you ever think of the meaning of the corn plant? It is one of the most wonderful contrivances in nature to get the sun's strength stored in its stalk, leaf and ear.

They must have a chance to become vigorous, robust and almost mature that they may be capable of holding the sun's strength for service. Say you have 20 boys in a school and that it is a little, narrow cooped-up school building with a very scanty admission of light. These boys try hard to think and to learn. Let us suppose that they are housed at night in a dingy dormitory, with no balmy, sweet, invigorating air penetrating its recesses, and that they receive little wholesome food, they will grow up to be spindly, weak men, who do not give back to the world the equivalent of what they took. They had a chance in their inheritance, in their peculiar heredity to render the world much service, but because of the lack of proper environment they became stunted and probably burdens on society. And when a man grows stalks of corn not properly nourished, they become abortions and burdens on the patience of those that have to harvest that crop, and burdens on the poorest of the men that have to feed their dairy cows with them. I would give every corn stalk a chance to fill out by growing one or more ears in order to reproduce itself. A man's skill shall not merely provide for the proper nourishment and growth of the corn stalk, but will prepare for it a keeping-place. He will build a silo, the best place to keep corn. Some will say "But I cannot afford to build a silo." I maintain that there is not a single man so poor in all the Province of Ontario, who farms for profit, that he can afford *not to have a silo*; he can't afford the annual loss which such a lack would entail. If a man grows fodder corn and has not a silo, the stooking or shocking of it will cost about \$3.25 an acre. If he builds a silo to hold 100 tons he will have to spend equal to \$14 annually as against \$26 for the labor of stooking the crop. A silo of one hundred ton capacity can be built inside a barn at a cost of \$70. If \$7 a year be allowed for interest on cost, and \$7 annually be allowed as a sinking fund to replace the silo at the end of ten years, the \$14 just mentioned will be understood. When a man puts corn in a silo, the purpose is not to keep the weight of corn without shrinkage, it is for the purpose of getting the sun's strength through the animal into the product with as little loss as possible. The silo will keep the corn in a more digestible state. A man's skill shall decide for himself the kind of animal that can render him most service from the food she consumes. I am aware, however, that you had a lecture to-day from my friend, Governor Hoard upon the dairy cow, and having heard him speak upon that theme once or twice, I am relieved at once from saying a single sentence upon the kind of cow that can render a man the best service from the food she takes from him. I am an old pupil of the governor's in this respect, and if I have been able to understand this dairy cow to any extent, I owe some of the clearness of my conception to one of the governor's lectures on the power of the dairy cow to serve an honest man. A man's skill having settled that a cow can serve him and his skill having determined the peculiar character of the cow that can serve him best, he will expect that she will do her best for him. A cow always boards on some man or some woman. Did you ever think of that? For myself I would not like to have ten men boarding on me who would not pay for their food; in fact I could not afford to have ten men at my table, five of whom paid their board, while five did not. What would I do with the five that did not pay? If I were a politician—which I probably never will be—I would get those five cows or men who did not pay their board to board on the other party. That is successful party politics. If I have ten cows in my stable they really board on me as truly as these ten men at my table. But the fact remains that nearly half of our boasted 750,000 cows board on some citizen and neglect or forget to pay in full for their board. The cows that pay for their board are the cows having power to keep their accounts straight with the man whose food they eat. I would get a cow for a threefold

purpose—for the purpose of getting milk at a profit, for the purpose of getting valuable calves and for the purpose of making rich beef, so that I would have no waste and loss so far as the life of this animal was concerned. Now suppose I begin at the other end. I will keep a cow for the beef that she can make, for the calves she can drop, and for the milk that she can yield, I will find eleven times out of twelve that the whole three do not leave me as much as the cow took from me. If I want beef at a profit I conclude that the calf that drinks all the milk his mother gives, costs more for every pound of beef he carries three times over than I can get for that beef. If I get a dairy cow for beef from her own carcass, I may board her at a loss for eight or ten years for the pleasure of having some two or three hundred pounds extra of old-cow beef that costs me four times what it is worth. Then since the second object that I am seeking to attain in keeping cows is to get valuable calves at a profit, I will find out the time of year that I can raise them to the most advantage. In this province that period lies between October and April. When a man rears calves in the summer time, they are very often neglected. Twice a day they are called up, and as a rule, get a supply of sour milk. I would prefer them raised through the winter; they can be protected from the sun and from the flies, and be ready to eat grass when the summer comes. I would have the cow begin her working season from October onward, and then when I want to make beef I would have the steers matured at two and a-half years. A man's skill, again, shall determine the quality of the product of the animal he feeds and his skill being materialised into the food he sells, becomes a helpful thing to other men. Did you ever think of this? A man can just make his skill as helpful to elevate men when he puts his own skill into good butter as when he puts his skill into a good speech. Now a man who will make his food with skill will create a demand for more food, and you can never glut the market with food—the product of man's skill. I would have skill applied to the economical production of food, and this being a creameries' association, I would have the members make known that when people persist in making their butter in small dairies that there is a needless expenditure of labour, which means an absence of skill, not skill in the mechanical execution in the making of a fine article, but skill in the application of energy. It just takes six times as much labour to make butter in a small dairy as it does in one of the creameries. If you have a woollen factory in a town, that requires the application of six times the amount of labour for every web of cloth that it does in another factory, how long is the former factory going to stand the competition of the latter? I have no liking for the man who has so little liking for his wife that he makes her do all the churning, when she is doing all the cooking, etc. (Applause.) If there is one thing in my own land of which I am really proud, and of which I am not to speak with any abatement of admiration, it is the wonderful capacity for good work that our women have in Ontario. (Applause.) A farmer's wife in Ontario does twice the work of the woman anywhere else in the whole world, in my judgment. She cannot get help, she cannot get servants, and when she does get girls, some fellow comes around and whisks them away. (Laughter.) The one thing that will lighten her burdens is to have the milking all done by men, and to have the butter all made in creameries, and then the farm labour will be considerably equalised. That is one of the benefits of coöperation: it lightens the labour of individual persons. Then the quality will be improved, and I would not venture to whisper a word that would distract from the reputation of the dairy butter made with the old contrivances. But after all while the women of Ontario make fine butter, we sometimes have very bad butter to eat from somewhere in Ontario. But because of the great varieties of qualities it cannot be uniformly fine, and therefore has no satisfactory market value as an article of commerce.

We want to have such butter manufactured in this Province that not only our exports of it will increase, but that our cheese exports will double themselves. If we put skill into the business and feed our cows with ensilage, and make our butter in creameries, why a circulation of gold equal to twenty millions will run into the Province from abroad. There are possibilities within the reach of the dairy farmers of Ontario that are almost unlimited. If one man can keep five cows on five acres to give back 300 lbs. of butter each, why can't other men get ten cows on ten acres do the same? If they can do it on ten, why not on fifty? We do not lack land, or suitable climate, nor temperature. If we put skill in our business in that way, we will invariably find at the same time that we will put gold into our pockets. I would like to show you that if we would do this, we can make our land rich. We will have from the droppings of our cows and from the manure of our farms the one thing required to make the soil respond in harvest time. Then having our soil rich we will get bigger crops and have them with more certainty. We will also have more occupation at profitable rates for a larger population, and population is the only element that gives value to property. By keeping the land rich, and growing the best kind of crops, and keeping the best kind of cows for our creameries, we will make this business of farming at least contribute to all our comforts as it never did before, by merely the exercise of strength in felling trees and in removing physical obstacles. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of co-operation. We must cooperate if we are to hold our positions in the agricultural world. Men sometimes say, "One farmer cannot do anything, and therefore one farmer won't do anything." When a man says "I won't," well, he is a great deal worse off than when a man says "I can't." When we say "we want to go into this business," and if we say "we can" and "we will," when we have done that, we will have waked ourselves up the prospect of prosperity in agriculture. We can do that by cooperation. Some men want a division. They may be correct, but co-operation is always good and always successful, when it operates toward a good end. They say the farmers have no cohesiveness, and therefore they will stand apart. When farmers learn to co-operate, all the manufacturing combines and all the commercial combines that injure their interests, and make our men complain of hard times will be broken up, and they will have liberty and wealth because they have skill. When a man sells anything that he farms, he sells a threefold commodity—material, labour, skill and the strength of the old sun. When a man sells wheat to the amount of 200 bushels, he sells away \$48 worth of material from his farm that is taken from his soil. When he sells at \$1.00 per bushel, he has \$152 left for labour and skill. When he grows 10 bushels of wheat to the acre he has to cultivate 20 acres. He has \$152 for the rent, the taxes, seed and other expenses; and the balance is for labour and skill. Figure it out and you will find he has 30 cents a day for himself. That is not the price of skilled labour. If he puts skill into the soil by having his manure put there and cultivates properly, he may have 30 bushels to the acre. I know a man who in 1888 had 32 bushels to the acre, weighing 66 lbs., whereas his neighbor had 19 on better land, and this vast difference is traceable to the fact that his neighbor did not put skill into the soil. When a man sells hogs that weigh 250 lbs. at 12 months of age, he is not putting skill into the business. The hogs have boarded on him too long. If a man keeps the wrong kind of hog, whose main occupation is to move around the front yard and furnish music for the family at dinner time, he is not selling skill that way: he is trying to sell squeal, and squeal is unmarketable. (Laughter.) It is very much harder to sell skill than to sell material, but only the things that are hard to do are worth doing, so that every man in dairy farming who sells skill through these avenues, will not only benefit his land and enrich his pocket,

but he will make himself a more skilful man, and the man who does that through dairying will have the highest reward. Let the young farmers in our Province be encouraged and trained to sell skill, and in selling skill they will become a prosperous, contented and powerful people, *such* a powerful people that our American cousins will want to link their fortunes to ours, and put themselves under our protection. (Applause.)

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The PRESIDENT called the convention to order at ten o'clock and introduced Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, who read the following paper on Partnership Factories in Denmark :

ERECTION OF PARTNERSHIP FACTORIES.

Amongst the very first steps that are taken when it is proposed to form a dairy company is the drawing up of a code of by-laws that are to govern its operations. Böggild gives two examples of such belonging to factories in actual operation. Of course these vary according to different local circumstances. Böggild has arranged the most important of these provisions in a series of paragraphs for use in drafting by-laws for new partnerships. The following is a translation of the regulations he suggests :

1. The object of the association is, by the erection of a partnership dairy to procure the members the greatest possible profit from their milch cows. This is to be accomplished by subjecting the milk to centrifugal operation, by producing butter from the cream for sale, by preparing from the skim milk only as much cheese as is required to supply the wants of the partners and the neighborhood, and by delivering back the skim milk remaining, as well as the buttermilk and whey to the partners, who have to pay the approximate value of same.

2. Everyone who keeps milch cows may become a member of the association if twice as many votes are in favor of as against his admission, but whoever is admitted after the dairy has gone into operation must previously pay into the partnerships treasury the sum of 5 kroner (\$1.25) for each of his cows. Every member has at the meetings of the company the same number of votes as he possesses cows.

3. There shall be chosen five members to constitute the association's board of directors, and the latter shall itself choose its chairman, secretary and treasurer but these three officers shall never be combined in the same person. The board shall represent the company on all occasions, and in all its transactions with each individual partner, as well as regards trade and the sale of the products, and all the other business of the dairy. The signature of the officers of the board binds the association absolutely. No partner can refuse to accept election as a member of the board of directors. Every year after the formation of the company one member of the board retires ; in the first four years by lot, and afterwards in the order of their election. The retiring member can be re-elected. The directors receive no remuneration, but they may employ an accountant, who may be paid at a rate not exceeding 40 öre (10 cents) per cow yearly, and every expense which is caused by the business of the association may be refunded to the directors from the company's treasury.

4. The highest authority resides in the general meeting of the partners which shall take place in the month of February in each year. Every matter of business or difference of opinion betwixt the board and the partners, and betwixt any of the directors or partners shall there be finally decided. The board shall lay before this meeting a statement of accounts for the year ending with the previous December, and also a plan of operations for the current year. At this meeting there shall be chosen a director to replace the one retiring, and an appraiser and an unpaid auditor. The auditing shall be done by two partners, of whom one shall retire annually; the first time according to lot, afterwards each in his turn. Extraordinary general meetings may be held whenever the board thinks it necessary, or when at least one-third of the partners send in a written request to the board for a meeting. In order to render a general meeting legal, there shall be sent to each member of the association ten days in advance of the meeting a written or printed notice, which shall also state exactly the nature of the business to be discussed. Any other subject may also be discussed, but no decision can be arrived at concerning it, unless legal notice has previously been given; if not, then no vote can be taken until the next general meeting. Amendments in and additions to the by-laws, and decisions regarding a dissolution of the company, are only valid when they receive two-thirds of the votes of the members present. All other decisions and elections are to be decided simply by a majority of votes.

5. For the erection of the dairy and furnishing it with the necessary machinery and inventory, the board of directors may negotiate a loan to such an amount as is necessary. This loan is guaranteed by each of the partners in proportion to his number of cows. The guarantee is binding until the loan is paid off.

6. When sale or other change of ownership in any of the partners farms takes place the share in the dairy is included in it, provided the new proprietor or occupier will accept the previous owner's rights and liabilities so far as regards the factory. In the opposite case the dairy association only requires to pay over to the outgoing owner the half of the interest in question. It is only in the case of a change of ownership in the farm or stock that a partner can withdraw from the association before the debt is paid. After this has taken place the partner who wishes to withdraw must give notice of his intention three months previously, and even then he can only claim payment of one-half part of his share. Should the association in a general meeting expel any of the partners his share in the factory becomes forfeited.

7. The board has to engage an intelligent and experienced dairy foreman, who shall manage the working of the factory and keep all the books, with the exception of the cash accounts and the minute book. This foreman or manager has to employ, pay and board the persons required in the factory—of whom, at least, one person shall understand dairying to such an extent as to prepare the butter properly, and at least another of the persons employed shall be well acquainted with the care of machinery. The dairymen is to receive a certain salary quarterly, which is to include a free house and garden, light and fire, and the dairy products required in his housekeeping. He is besides to receive a premium in money when the accounts are made up at the end of the year for every hundred pounds of butter which is sold at a satisfactory price.

8. The milk is to be paid for according to its contents in butter fat, which is to be determined by the dairymen in charge. For milk of average quality there shall be paid the highest price per pound of butter for every 28 pounds. The milk is to be weighed on arrival at the factory.

9. The partners are obliged to receive back the skim milk and butter milk, in proportion to the amount of milk they have delivered, and to pay for both at the rate of 1 öre ($\frac{1}{4}$ cent) per lb, until the debt of the factory is completely paid off. After this the price is to be decided at each annual general meeting, but as a rule the partners are to pay about the value for which it can be realised. Cheese must not be produced in larger quantity than is necessary to realise for the milk used in its production, at least its assumed or calculated value.

10. Under the regulations 8 and 9, it is expected that the operations of the factory will produce an overplus, out of which the working expenses and maintenance of the factory will be paid, and the remainder applied to the payment of interest upon and instalments due of the company's debt. Should however a deficit occur it is to be made up by each partner in proportion to the sum which he has received for milk delivered to the factory.

11. When all the debt is paid off, the chairman of the board, the appraiser and the dairyman in charge, shall value all the company's assets. The total value thereof is to be divided among and credited to the partners as their shares, in proportion to the amount for which each of them has delivered milk since the erection of the dairy. After this division the yearly overplus is to be divided so that the owners first receive five per cent. upon their shares, and the remainder is paid over to them in proportion to the amount of milk that each has delivered during the year just closed.

12. The company is to supply and keep in repair the vessels necessary for carrying the milk, and is also to undertake the carriage of the milk between the factory and the farms. Should a partner deliver less than 100 lbs milk at a time, it must be placed, and the bye-products received at some point on the public road along which the factory waggon passes. Larger quantities than 100 lbs are to be brought by the waggon from the premises of the partner, but the latter must keep his private road in proper repair. The milk cans must be ready at the time mentioned by the driver on his visit the previous day.

13. Every partner is obliged to keep his milk cans perfectly clean, and to take care that the milking is properly done, that all the milk is at once strained into the transport cans, and that these are placed in cold water, which is to be changed as often as necessary. Milk from sick cows must not be sent to the factory, nor colostrum, until four days after the calving. It is the duty of the dairy manager as the milk is weighed, to see that it is fresh and good. If the cans are not clean or the milk is sour or tainted, the manager shall at the first time notify the partner in writing of the fault. If it is not at once corrected, the dairyman shall refuse to receive the milk if it is sour or unclean. If the cans are not kept in proper condition the partner in question shall pay a fine of 2 kr. (50c.) for each cow he owns. The partners are not allowed to make butter or sweet milk cheese for sale, or to sell whole milk to other factories. But they are permitted to retain milk for the use of their own house, and to give or sell milk to their immediate neighbors who do not keep cows, if thereby it can be shewn that the partner does not in this way seek for profit at the expense of the company. The partners have the right to obtain butter at the factory for their own housekeeping, at the same price per lb as the factory is receiving for its whole product.

14. The partners are obliged to feed their cows in such a manner that the milk does not acquire any disagreeable taste, and that the butter from it is not deteriorated in quality. Cabbage, rutabaga or turnip tops must not be fed to cows. Turnips, rutabagas, potatoes, rye, vetches, beans, etc., are not absolutely forbidden as fodder, but when such doubtful or disadvantageous fodder is used, then the partner who does so is obliged to notify the dairy manager of the fact, so that

he may give special attention to the milk produced from the fodder in question. If the milk, cream or butter from such possesses a strange taste, it is the duty of the dairy manager to warn the partner, and if the milk continues to be less good and well tasted than it ought to be, then the dairy manager shall refuse to receive it. The chairman of the board and the dairy manager together may at any time forbid the use of any fodder which is doubtful or prejudicial to the interests of the factory. Any partner who pays no attention to such warning, or contravenes any of the other provisions of this section, shall pay a fine of from 2 to 10 kr. (50c. to \$2.50) per cow, and pay the damage he has occasioned, according to the valuation of the chairman, appraiser and dairy manager.

15. In order that the partners may be able to obtain cheap and good feeding stuff, the board may arrange for the purchase of such and provide for their distribution. Further, and in order that aromatic butter may always be produced at the factory, each partner is obliged to purchase as much of the rapeseed cake purchased by the Board as will enable them to feed one pound daily to each cow. The board shall besides, endeavor, by all the means at their disposal, to encourage good sensible and economic feeding among the partners, and, for instance, when purchasing and distributing root and grass seed, favor the cultivation and use of plants which have a favorable influence on the quality of the butter.

16. It is the duty of the board and the dairy manager, and their right as well, as often as they find occasion for doing so, to inspect each partner's stables, stock of fodder, pastures, milkhouses etc., and to all their enquiries regarding them the partners shall give the minutest explanations possible. If it should be proven later on that any partner has concealed or misrepresented anything, he shall pay a fine of from 2 to 10 kr. (50c. to \$2.50) per cow, and make good whatever damage he has caused according to the chairman, appraiser and dairy manager's valuation.

17. In order that no contagious disease may, through the operation of the factory, be disseminated in the district surrounding it, and in order that the partners may obtain the greatest possible profit from the skim milk, the latter shall be rendered less liable to change, by being made hot before it is delivered back to the partners. If any contagious disease should attack man or beast on the premises of any partner, it shall be his duty to at once stop delivering milk to the factory, and discontinue so doing until the disease disappears and the necessary disinfection has been attended to. Contraventions of this section may be punished by the board by a fine up to 100 kr. (\$25).

18. It is the duty of the management to watch carefully the operating of the factory, and take care that it, with all its machinery and inventory, is at all times in perfect working condition. Especially is it the duty of the management, every spring, to subject the factory and everything belonging to it, to thorough examination and repair, in order that it may be prepared to face the work of the warm and busy summer months. Every spring after the repairs are finished, the chairman, appraiser and dairy manager shall examine the tools and inventory, and put a valuation upon all the company's property and stock, and the same must be done at the time of closing the company's accounts for the year, so that the partners may always be able to have an estimate of the worth of their common property and ascertain if or to what extent a depreciation has taken place.

19. It shall be the duty of the management at all times to take care that any money in hand belonging to the company shall be made to bear interest in the most convenient way. Once in every four weeks payment shall regularly be made to the partners of the money due them for milk delivered, under deduction

of what they owe for the skim milk and other dairy products. Any surplus that may be earned can only be distributed once a year, after the accounts have been closed and the annual general meeting has taken place.

20. In all cases for which the foregoing by-laws do not prescribe action, the board of directors and dairy manager shall, according to their best judgment, care for the interests of the association, and if necessary bring the matter before a general meeting of the partners, which alone can amend or make additions to the existing by-laws.

From this draft of the regulations which are usually in force among these Danish partnership dairy companies, a great deal may be learned as regards establishing and working the factories. But there are still some particulars to be mentioned of considerable importance.

In general those companies have had no difficulty in borrowing the necessary capital. The security was such that the money was generally advanced by local banks, and seldom cost more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In some instances these factories have been so successful in their operation as to enable the management to pay off the debt in the course of two or three years. In other cases the proprietors have been too anxious to divide profits and the debt is being paid off very slowly. It may be stated however that by paying the partners the highest market price of 1 lb butter of finest quality for 28 lbs of milk and allowing the value of the by-products to go towards paying the expenses of working and maintenance, sufficient surplus can be earned to lessen the debt with sufficient rapidity. To accomplish this result it is necessary to take care to leave sufficient money on hand to get the work done in the best possible manner, and butter produced of the very finest quality.

In selecting an advantageous site for the factory the greatest care must be taken first and foremost to see that it commands a plentiful supply of pure, fresh and cold water, and that without too much outlay a good fall can be secured for carrying off the wash water from the factory and drainage from all the proposed buildings. The latter should never be erected on recently filled up ground, nor should they be placed too close together, nor should there be any depressions on the site in which stagnant water might collect. Sufficient ground, not less than 60,000 square feet, should be purchased in order, among other things, to secure easy and convenient approach for the milk waggons, and provide a house and garden for the dairy manager and accommodation for all the persons employed in the factory, who, as a rule, should be housed or boarded on the spot. The opinion has sometimes been expressed that factories should be so situated that their machinery could be driven by water power, but the advantages of such a site are not so great as might be supposed. Fuel would in any case be required to heat up the large quantities of water required for cleaning milk vessels, utensils and floors, and steam would also be necessary for warming up the milk and the building. If steam power is used all this heat will be furnished by the exhaust steam of the engine.

Too much foresight cannot be used in securing a proper water supply. Good cold spring water in plentiful quantity should always be preferred if it can be had, for in using it expense is saved both for ice and pumping. Such springs are scarce in Denmark, but should be of frequent occurrence in Canada. If a spring cannot be had nothing remains but to dig for water which, both for the sake of the butter and the boiler, should be as free as possible from iron and lime. Boggild relates that in former times in Denmark when the cream was raised in small tubs and even in deep cans, it was the custom to dig the well first and then place the dairy building over it, for in this way the water was close at hand and

the pump did not freeze up in winter time. He says further that in many of the new machine dairies the same plan was followed much to the sorrow of the present proprietors, who found it impossible completely to prevent the access of some of the wash water into the well. This carried with it traces of milk which by its decomposition fouled the sides and spoiled the water. It is now the custom to erect the centrifugal building at a short distance from the well, which must be so covered in that fresh air can have access to it and no trace of surface water or of drainage from the buildings can by any possibility obtain access. To entirely prevent this, great care is also necessary in planning a proper drain to carry away the refuse water and every species of impurity from the factory. None of it should be allowed to leak upon the ground, but all carefully carried off through a drain of glazed fire clay pipe to a point at least 100 yards distant. In order to lead all surface water and any spillage of milk or whey into the same drain pavement should be laid all round the factory building, and the water from this led into gutters conducting to the main drain. When these precautions are taken there is no likelihood that the well water will become contaminated. However cold the water may be it is not likely that it will be found possible to dispense with the use of ice for cooling the cream or butter whenever necessary. Provision must therefore be made for having a well filled ice house on the premises.

In fitting up a centrifugal butter factory it is absolutely essential to success that nothing but the very best material and workmanship should be permitted. The milk is received every day and must be worked up at once. In Denmark it is delivered on Sunday just as on week days. It is literally impossible to stop a single day throughout the year either for repairs or any other purpose without experiencing loss either by increased expense of running or deterioration of the product both in quantity and quality. There must be no breaking down, and therefore the boiler, engine and machinery should be obtained from the best makers. Duplicate parts must always be on hand, the boiler must be supplied both with machine and hand pumps and the latter and all the pipes connected with them must be thoroughly protected from frost. The tendency which prevails to give the execution of the work to the lowest bidder should be resisted and the best firm employed, which usually neither can nor will allow itself to execute "cheap and nasty" work. The factory should be well supplied with separators so that no more than six hours may be required to run through each day's milk, and so that the daily cleaning up may be finished while it is broad daylight, and the whole place aired and dried before the dew falls or the air becomes damp. It is always much better to have two small rather than one large separator, and indeed there should always be an extra one standing ready to start in case of accidents.

In large factories it is scarcely possible completely to avoid some spilling of milk or cream, and equally impossible to adopt the old plan of wiping everything up of this sort. Of course every effort should be made to avoid spillage, not only on account of the direct loss, but because it occasions dampness, acidity and mustiness, spoils the air and infects the building and utensils, and causes indirect loss, because the delicate substances under treatment are deteriorated in quality. It is therefore an absolute necessity that the main ground floor of the factory should be of perfect construction, that it should be hard and impenetrable, and be free from hollows and inaccessible places so that it may be easily showered and washed with water, swept perfectly clean and readily dried afterwards. Experience in Denmark has proved that wooden floors cannot be used, that cement or brick floors are not hard enough, and that asphalt floors are injured by boiling water. Granite paving stones or flag stones laid in cement are recommended, with joints

not less than an inch or half inch between the stones. The ground underneath should be perfectly solid, and the floors should not be used until they have become perfectly dry.

The main working apartment of the factory should be airy and cool, and possess every convenience for obtaining fresh air. The doors should be wide, the windows large, and the latter so arranged that they can be left open by day or night. They must therefore be supplied with iron bars or net work. The boiler and engine must be placed on one side and so as not to influence the temperature of the working room.

The following table contains reliable information as regards the cost and capacity of twenty-six different partnership dairies which have been established in Denmark during the last six years. The cost is given in Danish Crowns, 1kr. being very nearly 24½ cents. A Danish is heavier than an English pound, the latter being only about nine-tenths of the former.

I.—Cost and capacity of Partnership Dairies.

No.	Date of starting work.	No. of cows yielding milk for factory.	Average No. of pounds of milk delivered daily.	Cost of factory machinery and inventory.	Cost of buildings alone.	No. of separa- tors.	No. of churns.	Cost of factory per 1,000 lb. of milk treated.
				Kr.	Kr.			Kr.
1	June 12, 1883	520	4,917	15,350	7,590	2	2	3,122
2	1884.....	550	6,192	22,687	9,030	3	2	3,664
3	June 1, 1884	670	4,622	22,000	12,000	3	2	4,760
4	Oct. 8, "	750	7,574	30,000	16,000	4	1	3,961
5	May 21, "	460	4,184	16,000	6,000	2	2	3,525
6	Nov. 12, 1885	550	5,398			2	2	
7	Feb. 1, "	700	5,829	13,400	5,800	2	1	2,299
8	"	700	7,750	29,500	13,936	3	2	3,807
9	May 1, "	575	6,992	28,000	12,500	3	2	4,002
10	Jan. 1, 1886	781	11,077	28,917	14,693	3	2	2,611
11	1885.	350	4,016	19,500	7,700	2	2	4,857
12	"	565	3,865	21,655		2	2	5,603
13	May 29, 1885	600	5,294	24,000	9,850	2	2	4,533
14	Sept. 1, "	315	3,457	22,584	9,338	2	2	6,533
15	1885.....	700	5,956	32,000	20,000	3	2	5,373
16	"	370	2,989	14,500	8,000	3	2	4,851
17	"	220	2,670	9,000	5,000	1	1	3,371
18	June 1, 1885	415	2,771	15,847	7,000	2	1	5,720
19	Aug. 19, "	515	4,281	16,000	5,000	2	1	3,738
20	1885.....	600	4,251	22,000	11,000	3	2	5,175
21	1886.....	756	5,163	16,160	6,170	2	2	3,130
22	"	290	1,929	12,000	6,100	1	1	6,220
23	June 12, 1886	325	3,113	12,295	4,245	2	2	3,950
24	May 18, "	500	4,326			2	1	
25	June 15, "	370	3,651	13,800	6,500	2	1	3,780
26	May 9, "	336	3,750	9,000	5,300	2	1	2,400

Among these 26 factories there is one (No. 17) the machinery of which is driven by water, but taking the whole of them it appears that the average cost is about \$4,500 and the average capacity 5,330 English pounds of milk daily.

With regard to the manner of actually working these factories reference must be made to the information contained in the translation of the scheme of by-laws already given. The results of working the same factories and the cost of running them are given in table No. II.

II.—RESULTS of operating Partnership Dairies.

No. of factory.	Period of working.		No. of working days.	Average No. of lb. milk treated daily.	Average No. of cows.	Lb. milk per cow per day.	No. of partners.	Average No. of lb. butter produced daily.	Lb. milk required to produce 1 lb. butter.	Receipts per 1,000 lb. milk.				Cost in crowns per 1,000 lb. milk.					Cost per lb. butter selling weight.		
	From	To								From lb. selling weight.	Butter.	Kr.	All other receipts.	Kr.	Total.	For carriage.	For coal.	For labor.		Ice, packages, oil, salt, color, stationery, etc.	Repairs of building and inventory.	Total.
1	1885. May 1....	1886. April 30....	365	4,917	520	9.5	85	169.5	29.01	34.5	33.03	*	*	33.03	1.65	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.02	4.49	Kr. 0.13
2	Nov. 1....	Oct. 31....	365	6,192	550	11.3	85	222.5	27.83	35.9	32.33	11.56†	43.89	1.73	0.79	1.82	0.81	0.59	5.74	Kr. 0.16	
3	July 1....	April 30....	304	4,622	670	6.9	119	155.1	29.80	33.6	33.82	10.06	43.88	1.25	0.93	1.47	0.98	0.50	5.13	Kr. 0.15	
4	Oct. 1....	Sept. 30....	365	7,574	750	10.1	146	262.7	28.82	34.7	32.74	9.22	41.96	1.81	0.80	1.41	0.98	0.28	5.28	Kr. 0.14	
5	Nov. 1....	Oct. 31....	365	4,184	460	9.1	59	149.0	28.08	35.5	33.35	9.60	42.95	1.10	0.87	1.36	1.00	0.64	4.97	Kr. 0.14	
6	" 12....	" 31....	353	5,398	550	9.8	90	191.3	28.22	35.4	33.03	9.70	42.73	1.12	0.74	1.08	1.07	0.12	4.13	Kr. 0.12	
7	June 14....	June 13....	365	5,829	700	8.3	104	194.8	29.92	33.4	31.89	9.46†	41.35	2.03	0.54	0.75	0.90	0.38	4.60	Kr. 0.14	
8	Nov. 1....	Oct. 31....	365	7,750	700	11.1	130	301.4	25.72	38.9	37.09	8.56	43.65	1.86	0.60	1.86	0.85	0.51	5.68	Kr. 0.15	
9	Sept. 18....	" 31....	408	6,392	575	12.2	100	263.5	25.53	37.7	35.36	6.61	41.97	1.16	0.67	0.99	1.08	0.32	4.22	Kr. 0.11	
10	1886. Jan. 1....	Dec. 31....	365	11,077	781	14.2	106	396.3	27.94	35.8	34.79	9.88	44.67	2.55	0.47	1.10	0.95	0.18	5.25	Kr. 0.15	
11	1885. June 18....	April 30....	316	4,016	350	11.5	100	134.8	29.80	33.6	32.89	9.42	42.31	0.88	0.88	1.23	1.18	0.35	4.52	Kr. 0.14	
12	" 6....	June 5....	365	3,865	565	6.8	106	136.4	28.33	35.3	31.63	9.41	41.04	3.23	0.81	1.46	1.21	0.10	6.81	Kr. 0.19	
13	May 29....	April 30....	336	5,294	600	8.8	74	190.3	27.83	35.9	35.24	5.19§	40.43	1.57	0.47	1.45	0.91	0.18	4.58	Kr. 0.13	
14	Sept. 1....	Sept. 12....	376	3,457	315	11.0	101	299.0	29.05	34.4	32.92	1.98§	34.90	1.28	0.95	1.20	0.93	0.35	4.71	Kr. 0.14	
15	July 9....	July 3....	360	5,956	700	8.5	115	201.7	29.53	33.9	33.53	8.83	42.36	1.87	0.69	0.84	1.35	0.23	4.98	Kr. 0.15	
16	" 11....	" 9....	363	2,989	370	8.1	60	104.8	28.54	35.5	33.30	9.40†	42.70	2.00	1.14	1.43	1.11	0.32	6.00	Kr. 0.17	
17	" 1....	June 30....	365	2,670	220	12.1	18	99.2	26.91	37.1	34.32	9.67	43.99	1.37	1.47	1.49	0.89	0.08	5.30	Kr. 0.14	
18	June 4....	April 30....	330	2,771	415	6.7	65	95.1	29.14	34.3	32.72	9.60†	42.32	2.27	0.67	1.60	1.03	0.08	5.65	Kr. 0.16	
19	Aug. 18....	" 30....	255	4,281	515	8.3	119	156.2	27.41	36.5	36.39	9.29†	45.68	1.41	0.51	1.74	0.58	.....	4.24	Kr. 0.12	
20	1886. May 1....	Dec. 31....	245	4,251	600	7.1	105	152.2	28.29	35.3	34.69	10.08†	44.77	2.75	0.73	1.43	1.13	0.20	6.24	Kr. 0.18	
21	Aug. 10....	" 31....	143	5,163	756	6.8	129	202.9	25.45	39.3	41.28	9.31†	50.59	1.71	0.85	1.29	1.34	.....	5.19	Kr. 0.13	
22	July 29....	" 31....	155	1,929	290	6.7	58	73.3	26.34	38.0	36.92	9.94†	46.86	1.56	0.73	2.13	0.91	.....	5.36	Kr. 0.14	
23	June 12....	" 3....	174	3,113	325	9.6	36	113.5	27.44	36.4	34.97	11.03†	46.00	0.65	0.66	1.39	0.93	0.45	4.08	Kr. 0.11	
24	May 18....	Nov. 27....	194	4,326	500	8.6	96	159.4	27.13	36.9	34.52	8.50	43.02	1.06	0.63	1.26	1.06	0.19	4.20	Kr. 0.11	
25	June 15....	Oct. 31....	139	3,651	370	9.9	81	133.1	27.43	36.4	34.92	7.18	42.10	2.28	0.72	1.64	0.88	.....	5.52	Kr. 0.15	
26	May 9....	Nov. 4....	179	3,750	336	11.2	44	143.0	26.22	38.2	34.19	7.52	41.71	0.98	0.73	1.26	1.15	0.30	4.42	Kr. 0.12	

* All the skim milk delivered back to the partners free.

† Here there is no cheese made, and all the skim milk is delivered back to the partners at Kr. 0.05 per can of 4 lb.

‡ Here there is no cheese made and the milk is delivered back at Kr. 0.01 per lb.

§ Buttermilk and whey delivered back to the partners gratis.

|| Of this sum Kr. 1.22 per 1,000 lb. milk is paid for the water power.

The foregoing table gives an excellent idea of the thorough manner in which the accounts are kept at most of these partnership factories. There are also many points of interest deducible from it on close study by any one who remembers that one crown (krone), is divisible into 100 parts or öre, each of which has the value very nearly of one-quarter of a cent. A few of these points may be alluded to before closing this paper.

The cost of manufacturing one Danish pound of butter in these factories, varies from 11 to 19 öre, or from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents, but this includes the expense of transporting the milk to and from the factories, which amounts on the average to 6 öre, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. of butter. If the latter figure be deducted from the average cost, $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb., we have $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents as the cost of producing 1 lb. of Danish butter in the factories, or just a trifle above 2 cents per lb. English.

It would probably be assumed that to manufacture butter at such a low rate would be impossible in Canada, owing to the higher prices for labor and materials. But it must not be forgotten that this country possesses a compensating advantage in having better stock and producing richer milk. In these twenty-six Danish factories, the average quantity of milk required for 1 lb. of butter, was 27.95 lbs. In Ontario the dairy statistics are not very complete, but it is stated in the Industries Report for 1888, that four creameries used 24.9 lbs. of milk to the pound of butter. This is confirmed by what we know regarding the average richness of Danish milk, which is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. butter-fat. Canadian is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., thus excelling the Danish by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. butter-fat in the fresh milk.

Much of the success which has attended these partnership factories, is attributable to the character of the men acting as dairy foremen. It is understood that the dairy manager must not only be able to make good butter, but also keep the accounts, value the milk, and carry on business with the partners. He is responsible only to the directors, and has full control over the hands employed. Experience has taught the Danes that the manager with the lowest salary is not always the cheapest. The first question for the board when engaging him is as to his ability; as to wages they are generally willing to pay him well, on the plan indicated in rule 7. Of course his education and experience must be satisfactory. A great deal has been done for the training of young dairymen in Denmark, and so successful has this been that many of them have found engagements in other countries, and it has become rather difficult to obtain thoroughly good men in sufficient numbers for the home factories. At the agricultural high schools, pupils who are ripe for receiving it, may obtain a thorough and complete theoretical education in dairying, and afterwards attend Professor Segelecke's practical course of instruction. The daughters of the Danish farmers can also obtain both theoretical and practical training at the many dairy schools scattered through the country, the working of which has been attended with the utmost success. But many of the foremen under whose charge the present butter factories of Denmark stand, have probably had no other advantages than those obtained by an apprenticeship in the factories themselves. Several proposals have been made for improving this state of affairs, and no doubt some of them will soon be carried out, in view of the extraordinary value of this industry to Denmark. The close attention of the government to this matter is attested by the fact, that previous to the close of 1888, three new positions were created for consulting dairy experts, whose business it is to be to give advice and assistance to and improve the methods and products of all those factories which make application to him. Their salaries are payable by the state, but their travelling expenses by the factories asking for their services.

The most important of the improvements recently introduced in the working of the factories is without doubt that which has been mentioned under No. 8 of the by-laws, which requires that the milk shall be paid for according to its percentage in butter-fat. Previous to the 1st June, 1886, this system was at work in eight Danish factories, and by the end of 1888, had been adopted in about 200 of them. Where it is in operation it has been found possible to relax many of the rules which formerly prevailed regarding the feeding of cattle, and the partners have begun to open their eyes to the fact that it is the cow that gives the most butter in the year that is most profitable, not the one that gives the most milk. The determination of the fat percentage is made by the dairy foreman, by means of the apparatus introduced by Fjord. It is undertaken two or three times a week, and it is said that it can be executed by any intelligent dairyman who has been properly instructed. Fjord's method consists in separating the cream in glass tubes contained in an apparatus which is fastened on a Burmeister and Wain separator, and exposed to the action of centrifugal force. The quantity of cream is then measured, and the amount of butter ascertained from it by means of certain calculations. The latter are rendered necessary from the fact that cream from poor milk usually contains a higher percentage of butter-fat than cream from rich milk, and that therefore to pay for the milk merely according to its percentage of cream would be unjust to the lower grades of milk. That the new system gives satisfaction to the partners is proved by its becoming more and more generally adopted. Böggild gives an instance of the manner in which it works. In the fall of 1886, one of the companies which had adopted the system, paid to one of the partners whose milk was the poorest, the equivalent of 68 cents per 100 lbs., Danish; to another whose milk was the best, \$1.37 per 100 lbs., while the average rate paid for all the milk received was 94 cents per 100 lbs.

In every respect the Danish partnership dairies must be regarded as having achieved extraordinary success. This was certainly not expected when they were first established. It was said that the old factories were ruined by cheating, and that the new ones would be ruined by disputing. But no symptom of this sort has yet appeared. The Danish farmers know too much about the dairy business to be frightened, and their good sound sense told them that there was money to be made in well conducted centrifugal factories. It speaks volumes for their intelligence, that even after payment according to the value of the milk was introduced, not one of these partnership companies has suffered from internal dissensions. On the contrary, new factories are being continually erected wherever there is any foothold for them. It was formerly the large or manorial dairies which produced the most of Denmark's export butter. But now the partnership factories among the smaller farms produce by far the most. Many large farms which for years made splendid butter and obtained good prices, are now joining with smaller ones in the partnership system. How far it may be applicable in Canada it is not necessary for me at present to discuss. My object is only to put into an accessible shape some facts relative to dairying in Denmark, so that my agricultural fellow-countrymen may learn what the experience there has been, and may profit by it if so minded.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT.

The PRESIDENT introduced Governor HOARD, who said: I purpose to talk to you for a few minutes this morning from the standpoint of a creamery man, and give you something of the history which is vital to the farmer, something of the history of certain patrons of mine. You know we prosper in this world by example. Indeed, all history is but the teaching of example, and the lessons of history are but the lessons of example. We rub up against one another in this world and the successful man becomes a stimulus to his neighbor, so reactive and retroactive are the forces of civilization. The creameries or cheese factories are remarkable agencies in stimulating the sluggish thought and the sluggish action, and the indifference of farmers to a better standard of action. Every man in this world is wise according to his horizon. My observation of farmers has convinced me that the difficulty, almost universally, is in this thing. They think their salvation is through the hand and not through the head, and they labor as hard as possible with the hand and as little as possible with the head. We must reorganise our judgment in this particular. I spoke to you yesterday of the German who was a serf. He might have come from the farm peasantry, his ancestors might only a few hundred ago be bought and sold. Their hands were just as hard and a confounded sight harder than their grandsons. (Laughter). Their hands were hard but their heads were soft. Now, what constitutes progress? The first is a comprehension in the brain of the geography of the difficulty—the outlines of the continent of a problem; every problem has a continent. We sail up to it from all sides, try to explore it, try to understand it. We must look at this matter in that light. "This is no slouch business, this dairy business," as an Illinois man put it. "I can raise hogs and I can do a heap of things" he said, "but dang your dairy, it is no slouch of a business." (Laughter). "Why," I said, "uncle, that is what ails you." "I reckon it is sir," he replied. "It is a business that calls for brains and study, and thinking, and you have got none to spare, have you?" I said, "It does not appear to me that, however, that that is very respectful talk." (Laughter). I got as far as my medicine would have any effect and I must wait. We have in one of our factories 124 patrons, and I want to tell you the difference in the success of those men. Of these 124 patrons I have studied each one. I know all about his mental comprehension, and I understand the man thoroughly, because, I have as a matter of business, to study him. We run a separator creamery, we take the milk in, we run two separators so that they can have their skim milk back sweet and ready. Every month they get their dividends. The butter must go to the market right off, and none of it is held back. There is no speculation on other men's money. We strive to hold a monthly meeting, and we do a wonderful lot of work with these patrons. By getting them together we come to an understanding more quickly than dealing with each separately. We strive with the laggards and infuse into them if possible a spirit of emulation. At the head of the list of patrons is James Macpherson, with thirty cows, and we pay from \$70 to \$80 per cow for the butter fat in his milk and we return him his skim milk besides, for which we offer him \$15. Now, there is a fact that cannot be gainsaid. We are ready at any time to buy this separated skim milk, and pay our patrons \$15 a cow for that milk, provided their milk account reaches a certain figure. We pay Mr. Macpherson \$70 and not \$85 as was stated in the papers since the Belleville meeting last week. I am a newspaper man and I know the cussedness of the craft—(laughter)—consequently I would not say anything more about it. Let us get at Mr. Macpherson's habits. In the first place Mr. Macpherson is not a summer dairyman. Prof.

Robertson asked last night—and there was a great deal of significance in what he said, and I have not listened to a more thoughtful piece of thinking for a long time than that address of his—would you board a cow for nothing: When her feed cost you the most or when it cost you the less? He might have strengthened that statement a little more by adding, “Would you board that cow when her feed cost you the less and when her product was worth the less, or would you board the cow for nothing when her feed costs the most and her product might be worth the most? If you winter the cow poorly and half starve her next spring, she will not be able to “tail” you up next fall. (Laughter). It only costs about 10 per cent. more to keep a cow in milk during the winter than it would to keep the cow as well as you ought to keep her if she is intended to do good work next summer, and the return on the winter’s market is about 30 per cent. more; add 10 and take away 30 and you have got 20 to your credit. Now, Mr. Macpherson has his cows drop his calves in September, October and November. That is one of the things that Mr. Macpherson is wise about. He does scarcely any work himself, he is a canny Scotchman, and I never knew a Scotchman to work when he could get anybody else to work for him. (Laughter). I never knew a Scotchman to come out behind on the general proposition. He is a thrifty chiel. Now, Macpherson has about 200 acres of land. He tells me the only thing he regrets he has not done for some years is that he has not carried a larger amount of stock. But he has made a great success of what working capital he has got. About eleven years ago Mr. Macpherson came to me and said, “I am very much dissatisfied with the character of my dairy. I have a dairy three-quarters Shorthorn cows and the best I can do is 150 lbs. butter per cow. I can only get that much butter. Now, he says, I have got tired of this. You have been telling me that I have been wasting my energies. I believe you. What do you suggest? I said, let us stop a moment here, Macpherson. And we discussed this matter of Shorthorn cows thoroughly. The Shorthorn cattle, I pointed out, had been corrupted fifty years ago; the Shorthorn ideal has got corrupted, and the whole struggle has been to make a beefy, thick animal. There has been such a projection into the Shorthorn blood of beefy heritage that it has destroyed the value of that animal for dairy purposes. It is impossible for a man to put his hand down in the States and find a sire that can be depended to throw strongly towards the heifer side of the house—bred for milk and for butter. It cannot be found. You have been, I said to Macpherson, striving to get a butter cow out of beefy conditions. It is nonsense. You might as well undertake to hunt chickens with a bull dog. “What would you do?” Macpherson said. I would proceed to change that herd for that of a butter animal. Get a better machine as quick as you can. And so he went to work and he put a thoroughbred Jersey sire at the head of the herd. You can regulate talent even in trotting horses. Don’t you see that this is a question of talent and ability? He bought this sire and put him at the head of the herd. I suggested that he should use the best of those calves that had the most decided dairy type in build. Do not take the mere performance of a cow as a basis to breed from. He bred those cows, and the dairy cows of to-day are the granddaughters of that original sire. What is the result to-day? Now he has a herd of cows of the average weight of 800 to 950 pounds, and the butter yield is 258 pounds a year instead of 150 pounds of butter a year. At 25 cents per pound he has added about \$27 to the revenue of the machine. He says it does not cost him more to maintain these than it took to maintain the old cows that produced only 150 pounds. Now you see that we strike the central principle of the reduction of the cost of production. I stated to you that we cannot control prices. We can control this matter of cows as to how much they will cost us. One of the most potent ways in the world to reduce the cost of

production is to increase production on the same cost. Now Mr. Macpherson is also a very skilful handler of cows. His barns are models of comfort, and metaphorically the word "comfort" is written over the door of everyone of them.

Those of you who read the *Dairyman* will remember a conversation recorded between two men who brought a load of oats to the Fort Atkinson establishment, and the other who was buying bran. Both of them were patrons of that creamery. It was Mr. Macpherson and another man. Macpherson said, "Why, great Scott, we don't sell oats. If there are three pounds of butter in a bushel of oats, why sell oats at 20 cents. May the Lord have mercy upon your soul. (Laughter). Here I am buying bran by the car load to take up to my place, and I am using every pound of oats I raise, and you are selling off oats and starving your cows." That man has been bringing milk to our creameries for over four years. We paid him last year \$40 a cow, we are paying Macpherson \$70. We are paying this other man \$40, and he is selling oats to pay his taxes. I tell you that this list of patrons is most typical to illustrate the value of the importation of intelligence into the conduct of dairies. Go into Mr. Macpherson's house and you find a well-stocked library concerning his business. You find in him a thoroughly practical thinking man. It takes a man of brain power to handle a cow. We are dealing with one of the most mysterious combinations of life, that of motherhood. The cow is just as big a mystery as the body of a man, as any other piece of life. Now what was the cost of these thirty cows to Mr. Macpherson. It cost Mr. Macpherson \$40 a head to keep his cows—reckoning the pasturage and the feed it costs him \$40 each. He gets his \$45 of a gain on each cow. The cows gave him something like 6,000 pounds of milk last year, but mind they are at it every day in the year. "If you would follow," says old Adrew Fuller, "in the paths of righteousness, and reap the rewards of righteousness, you must do the deeds of the righteous." If you would succeed in reaping a large reward from the cow you must proceed to handle her from the standpoint of an intelligent dairyman. It cannot be done in any other way. I am a practical man, I never could believe very much in moonshine. I like to bring things down to close contact. I want to show you the cost of producing a quart of milk—some facts to illustrate the difficulties in the feeding of a cow. At the New Hampshire experiment station we found that the cost of a quart of milk from the best cow, when fed with the best rations, was 1.32 cents, while with the poorest rations the cost was 5.35 cents. This proves that the largest profits are made from liberal feeding. The difference in cost was strikingly shown by the same experiment. The average cost of a quart of milk from the poorest cow was 4.26 cents, from the best cow only 1.32 cents. So it pays to keep the best cows and then feed them liberally. These figures I have given are significant. Our work on the farm is guess-work. What I have given is an absolute piece of close investigation. You are studying all the time how to secure the largest profit. Do you do it? Are you working along the lines I have indicated of decreasing the cost of production by a wise administration of judgment? What is judgment? It stands here and decides your fate. In order to get good judgment we must fertilise it with information and study. Are you striving to increase your profit by studying along those lines? I am afraid not as much as you should. I pay my butter maker in one creamery \$1,000 a year, and I would rather have him to handle 24,000 pounds of milk which comes at the height of the season, I would rather have him at \$1,000 than to have half a dozen men who did not know their work properly. Why? Because I am safe in that man; his judgment is so keen and so prompt, and so correct and so true.

On this question of pigs I will give you some experiments, and I will show you that there are principles here that you can apply. We went into some pig-

feeding experiments with separator skimmed milk. We wanted to know if there was anything in it. We took a lot of pigs at \$4½ per 100 and kept them until they gained fifty pounds each, on separator skimmed milk. They did not get a particle of other food. We weighed up the gain and weighed up the milk, and it amounted to 22½ cents a hundred. We sold the pigs at the same price for which we bought them. That opened our eyes. Then we went into a series of experiments to demonstrate the value of this skimmed milk, because it was essential that our patrons should make as much out of that milk as was possible. So we went to work and showed them, by a series of experiments, how to feed that skim milk and what kind of pigs to feed. If they water the milk it was to our hurt. We commenced with ten and about 20 pound pigs, and 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 pounds each, keeping a correct record of the power of assimilation at stated times. We found, to our satisfaction, that up to 50 pounds the pig continued to increase in his growth in proportion to the amount of food he consumed. But after 50 pounds he commenced to decrease. What was the result? We found that at one hundred pound weight it took about 10 per cent. more feed to make each pound live weight than it did at fifty. We had here a principle established. We found that it cost us 17 per cent. more food to make a pound of meat at 150 pounds live weight than at 50. It cost from 34 to 48 per cent. more food to make a pound of meat at 300 pounds than it did at 50. What was the deduction of this law? It was this: That when the farmer attempts to make large weights he wastes his food and is destroying his profit. It taught us something else. We must not keep a pig, as a great many farmers are doing, till they are 14 months old. We saw at once that we must put the food of production with the food of growth if we get our largest profit. Now I will show you the law of that. The food of support plays a very important part in your profit. What is that food? what is that percentage? A man does not think in feeding a hog that it takes a large percentage to support the meat already made. Suppose a pig is 299 pounds in weight, and you say that when he gets up to 300 you will sell him. The food of support, as near as has been figured up, is 2 per cent. every day of the live-weight of that animal. Now say a pig weighs 300 pounds, 2 per cent. of that is 6 pounds of food. Therefore it takes 6 pounds to hold 300 pound of weight there. He weighs 299 pounds and you saw when I get him to the 300 pounds I will sell him. And you have got to make him hold that 299 or he will lose a pound, and you have two pounds to make instead of one. It takes out 6 pounds of food to retain the 299 before he gains a single ounce. Therefore the lesson is that we should have our sows farrow in March or in April and let them come along with the year. The most successful swine proprietor we have got in Wisconsin is Theodore Louis. His sows farrow in March, and the pigs run with the sow for three months. He rears but one set of pigs in the year. He turns the sow and his pigs on clover and keeps pushing them all the while, and when they are eight months old sells those pigs. That man works wisely. He don't board a hog during the winter for the sake of his society. (Laughter). He keeps nothing over but the breeding sow—the mother—and the sire. He then turns loose this machinery for next summer. These things are all in the line of good study.

Regarding the oil test I may say that we have made 12,000 tests at our creamery. We are not yet fully satisfied with these tests but we think we are on the right road. We must, however, protect our patrons against the dishonesty of some men. We have caught men skimming the cream and watering it, and they have gladly paid \$100 rather than face exposure. What we call native common milk averages about four pounds of butter through the year per 100, and Guernsey and Jersey reach about five.

Professor ROBERTSON, in moving a vote of thanks to Governor Hoard, said I have had an opportunity of hearing the Governor both in his own State and in this Province, and while we esteem him highly and value his addresses, he is thought of ten times more highly at home than he is abroad.

Dr. MACFARLANE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Governor HOARD, after thanking the audience for their cordial welcome, said that last winter there was formed the office of a dairy and food commission for the purpose of putting a stop to adulteration. When this commission was created he wrote to Professor Robertson. They had him over there in Wisconsin and we knew very well what sort of a man he was. We consider him as one of the most competent instructors that we have had in Wisconsin. He wanted to transplant this Canadian exotic to Wisconsin soil, and he wrote him "Will you come over?" He said his heart was with them, but that he intended remaining in Canada and do what he could to further its agricultural development. Let them back him up, because he was a man in a million.

Mr. COLLETT, of Messrs. Collett & Isaac, Cardiff, England, addressed the meeting at some length on the quality of butter in demand in England.

REPORT ON DAIRY UTENSILS.

Mr. A. WINGER read the report of the committee on utensils, which was as follows:

We the undersigned committee beg to report on the utensils here shewn :

Mr. Strong's milk aerator for the separator creamery, and in cheese making, we would most highly recommend. It not only does what its name implies, but in aerating the milk it also deodorises it, a matter of much importance; we also find it simplicity itself, and from its very simplicity being offered at a most reasonable price.

We find two makes of white ash butter tubs, one apparently a machine-made tub, the other a hand-made tub. Both are of their kind excellent, but we prefer the hand-made tub.

The Daisy churn here shown by Messrs. Wootman & Ward, manufacturers, London, O. C. Wilson, Seaforth, agent, we consider as superior for the farm dairy, being on same principle as large churns used in our leading creameries.

Yours truly,

MARK SPRAGUE, Instructor,
AARON WINGER.

The report was adopted.

REPORTS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, Instructor for Eastern Ontario read the following report :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—There were eight creameries in operation the past season in the district for which I was appointed instructor, seven using separators, and one cream gathering system. I will give the names in the order in which they were visited: Camerontown creamery, Abrams & McLennan, proprietors; Aultsville creamery, Croil and McCollough, proprietors; Iroquois creamery, W. D. Rutherford, proprietor; Hainsville creamery, Banford & Johnston, proprietors; Ventnor creamery, Miller & Ferguson; Ottawa Creamery Co., H. J. McInnis, 40 Bank St., Ottawa; Cedar Grove creamery, Robert Philp, Cadmus, proprietor; Sprague creamery, John Sprague & Son, Ameliasburg. My work was

from the county of Durham eastward, nearly to the line dividing Ontario and Quebec, making it necessary to travel six hundred miles to visit these eight creameries once each. I began the instructing of the first trip on June 19, and the second trip on August 27th, giving instruction and testing milk. I tested five hundred and eighty samples of milk, went to five milk yards to have the cow's milk compared with that sent to the creamery, of these five, four of them were given light penalties by the magistrate for watering, and forgetting to send the cream to the factory along with the milk. The fifth man spoken of was driving his cattle eleven miles per day to pasture, and I believe that was sufficient cause for the low standard of butter fat in the milk, for the cows were nothing more than walking waterworks as to their milk giving qualities; they were over worked. The creameries in the Eastern District are all nearly new and a credit to the industry, nearly all of them sided with matched lumber and painted. A few have shade and ornamental trees. I think there are some improvements, however, which would make the manufacture of good butter much easier in many instances. These are by having the cream rooms so that the temperature could be governed by the maker, not the maker governed by the cream room. They should be ceiled and filled in with sawdust, charcoal, or some other non-conductor, and an air spout from the cold storage, and a liberal coat of whitening, which will also aid in cooling as well as making the place look clean and tidy. Another serious objection is having the skim milk tank in the creamery, unless it is washed thoroughly twice a week in cool, and three times in hot weather, it gives off a disagreeable odor. The cream and milk being very susceptible, readily take this odor, and the butter is injured. Besides the tank makes an incubator and free lunch-counter for flies, and they improve the opportunity every time in July and August. I must take this opportunity of congratulating the Ontario Creameries Association on the good work it has been doing, in raising the standard of creamery butter. The average per hundred lbs of milk was about 70c., with skim milk returned. The whole of which is humbly submitted.

I am your obedient servant,

MARK SPRAGUE.

Mr. McHARDY's report was as follows:—

To the Directors of the Creameries' Association.

GENTLEMEN,—As inspector of creameries in and for Western Ontario, I began my active duties on the 15th day of May last, and regularly visited all the creameries in Western Ontario, including a new, excellent and well arranged one at Neustadt in the county of Grey, and another new and very complete one at Leamington, in the county of Essex.

The general improvement in the quality of the butter at the different creameries, is very gratifying. I can safely say it was much better in 1889 than previously.

I am glad to be able to report the fact, which all may have noticed, of the butters from the different creameries taking prizes in all the shows in Western Ontario.

Another fact is very noticeable, that ordinary dairy butter is fast going out of use, and creamery butter is not only running it out of the market, but rapidly, and to a great extent taking its place.

In conclusion, and with reference to many matters connected with creameries, such as their general progress, pure bred dairy stock, the ensilage question, creamery education, proper water, the improvement of creameries, etc., much of what I might now say would be similar to what I said in my last report upon these matters.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. McHARDY,
Creamery Instructor.

The inspectors' reports were unanimously adopted.

Prof. ROBERTSON, in moving the adoption of J. A. McHardy's report, for the Western District said: Mr. McHardy does not make a lengthy report, but he is one of the most practical and able instructors in butter making and cheese which it is my good fortune to know. He has helped the creamery men of Western Ontario wherever he has gone, and he has always taken his coat off when allowed that privilege, and made the butter in the creamery, showing the butter maker the application in practice of his theory in the production of good fine butter. I would like to commend to the association the continuance of the service of instructors. What has been accomplished in our cheese business can be excelled in our butter business, if we apply the same methods with rather more zeal than was even manifested in developing our cheese industry. We have believed in the acquired experience and accumulated knowledge of the men in the cheese trade. I have to express my own satisfaction with Mr. McHardy's work, and also with the work of inspectors in general, who have filled their place without any shirking of duty.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The following report of the auditors was read and unanimously adopted :

TO THE ONTARIO CREAMERIES' ASSOCIATION NOW ASSEMBLED :

GENTLEMEN,—We beg leave to submit the following report of Receipts and Expenditures of this Association for 1889:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance on hand as per last audit.....	448 37	Annual convention at Picton, speakers' expenses.....	103 00
From membership fees.....	87 00	Expenses of Directors.....	274 70
Proceeds of note discounted.....	146 90	Grant to exhibition at London.....	100 00
Grant from Government.....	1,500 00	Instructor for Western Ontario.....	400 00
		do for Eastern Ontario.....	229 90
		Secretary, salary for 1888.....	175 00
		Bank note redeemed.....	150 00
		Printing and advertising.....	55 25
		Postage, stationery, telegrams, etc.....	19 87
		Auditors' fees.....	10 00
		Reporting convention.....	40 00
		Sec.-Treasurer's salary for 1889.....	100 00
		Balance on hand.....	524 55
	\$2,182 27		\$2,182 27

Audited and found correct.

JOHN AIRD, }
J. FAIRLEY, } Auditors.

SEAFORTH, 15th Jan. 1890.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee submitted its report which was as follows:—

We the undersigned Committee on nomination of officers for the Ontario Creameries' Association, beg leave to report as follows, for the year 1890:—

President: D. Derbyshire, Brockville. *First Vice-President:* John Hannah, Seaforth. *Second Vice-President:* A. Winger, Ayton.

Directors: No. 1, John Croil, Aultsville; No. 2, Ira Morgan Metcalfe; No. 3, Thos. J. Millar, Spencerville; No. 4, John Sprague, Ameliasburg; No. 5, Robt. Philp, Cadmus; No. 6, James Davies, Toronto; No. 7, David McRae, Guelph; No. 8, W. G. Walton, Hamilton; No. 9, J. S. Pearce, London; No. 10, Erastus Miller, Park Hill; No. 12, Frank Walden, Ayton; No. 13, Arch. Wark, Wanstead.

JOHN SPRAGUE.
E. MILLER.
JOHN HANNAH.

The report was adopted amid applause.

It was agreed on the motion of Mr. J. Sprague, seconded by Mr. A. Winger, that John S. Pearce, of London, and John Hannah, of Seaforth, be the representatives of the Association to the Western Fair Board of London, Ontario.

A REVIEW.

Professor ROBERTSON said: In reviewing the proceedings of the Convention, I want to be very brief, but I do not want to miss anything that will be of service to you. First of all, I must refer to the very careful and painstaking research which Mr. Macfarlane, the Dominion Analyst has shown in what he has read to you on dairy farming in Denmark. You will notice that the Danes by co-operation, by uniting to attain the desirable end of improving their butter, and in taking possession of the best markets in the world at the highest price, have set us an example that we could copy with advantage. Twenty years ago the Danes made butter in single farm dairies. I was over there some years ago seeing the people, and now they have combined and twenty or more farmers will have their butter made in one creamery; it has a reputation second to none in the world. While its reputation is second to none, it is not in quality or character superior to our own when made in creameries. What the Danes have done we can do. We have equally good climate, we have better cattle and we have men who may do their work with far more intelligence. Here we never have what is called the cheap labour of Europe. I would rather have a man to do anything for me who wanted \$2 and who was worth it than have a man who would work for 50 cents and who was not worth it. With our peculiar way of doing things in a hurry and doing them well we can make a dollar's worth of labour produce more than a dollar's worth of cheap, ignorant labour anywhere on the face of the earth. Then the Danes twenty years ago made most of their butter in the summer-time; now they make their cows begin to milk from September and November. And by doing that they get the largest products when the prices are highest, when shipping facilities are good, when transportation is safe. Thus you see, by combining these two things, by getting the largest product when the prices are highest, they get the highest profit, and profit is what we are all after in farming operations. Then I learn from the Danes that they have combined with winter dairying the most successful practice in stock raising. And that little kingdom has sent to the English market as much beef on the average for the last four years as we have sent from our vast Dominion, because they have combined stock-raising with winter dairying. The beefy cattle from their stock brings them only twelve shillings a head less on the average than our big steers bring us. The Danes have cattle that can carry beef on their loins, on the rump, on the ribs and not on the brisket. The Danes have taught us a lesson which we should not be slow to learn, in the application of skill and science to the manufacture of butter. When I was there some years ago the government had in its employment no less than five chemists or assistants who were spending their whole time trying to discover better ways of making more butter of finer quality from the same cream. I am not at all ashamed to acknowledge that I have learned a good many lessons from the Danes. And what they have discovered confirms what the good old farmer's wives of this Dominion discovered long ago—that cleanliness is about the main and only essential in the handling of milk and the making of butter that gives you a fine article. A man requires some skill, of course, but if an atmosphere of cleanliness surrounds the milk, and cleanliness of utensils, and cleanliness of apparatus, come into contact with the milk and the cream, you will have fine butter that will tickle the palates of men. The Danes have learned that to churn sweet cream means a loss of from 15 to 23 per cent. of the total amount of butter fat contained in it, therefore they churn all the cream slightly sour. They have learned that sour cream will make butter that will keep longer and bring a higher price on the average. They have

learned that this so-called coarse salt would be very, very dear at half a cent a ton to the dairyman, and they have learned that the cost of the best salt is a bagatelle in the price they realize for fine butter. The butter buyer likes the taste only of salt in the butter, he does not like to feel its crystals there. They have learned also that the packing of their butter in a nice attractive package always brings an extra price sufficient to buy packages for the same bulk of butter. So the extra cost of a "good-looking" package is not a loss. They have also learned that the butter should go on the market in the best possible state as to its power to please those who eat it. They have provided the most rapid transportation facilities and the most adequate storing facilities for putting it on the English market undeteriorated from any climatic cause. Then they have learned always to guard the reputation they have won, and they have a law like ourselves, only rather different in wording, practically prohibiting the making of any imitation butter in their whole kingdom. I do thank our government for putting their foot down on the platform that they will not countenance an article that has the appearance of butter when it is something else. The Act in Denmark prohibits the sale of anything that has the colour of butter. A man can make lard or put fat into any compound to be used for butter, but he must not give it the color of butter. He can colour it green, or blue or black if he likes, but it must not have the appearance of the genuine article. This is striking at the root of the whole business.

We have the same chance and a better right to occupy with our butter the English market than the Danes have, and the English are just as willing to pay their gold for Canadian butter as for Danish butter, if the butter be equally good. When I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Collett in England, I shipped some butter which was used and sold for the same trade previously taken by the best Danish butter. The customer said that he never got better butter than the creamery butter from Ontario. If we can do it once, we can repeat it, and appropriate the English market for our butter. We have in this Province 800 cheese-factories, and from all the factories now we furnish England with about a third of the cheese she imports from abroad. She imports from abroad twice as many dollars worth of butter as she imports of cheese. We furnish less than two per cent. of her butter. Now, if we want to occupy that market, we need not be deterred from the fear that the supply will by-and-by more than meet the demand. We need not look so far off for a market. There are people in Seaforth willing to pay 20 or 22c. per lb. In Toronto, just this last week, there were sold a great quantity of butter of two kinds, dairy butter at 10c. a lb. by the carload and creamery butter at 26c. a lb. You see the difference in price.

Having said so much about butter, I would like to come down to another part of the information afforded to this Convention, namely, the address of my friend, Governor Hoard, upon the dairy cow and associate subjects. If I were to try to sum up Mr. Hoard's address, I would be like a man trying to compress a diamond and make it smaller. Mr. Hoard's addresses are not compressible. In speaking of the cow, I put in other words, the judgment that he has expressed in regard to the power of the cow to serve the farmer, I would say that a good cow will, have a long udder, that is the milk-making laboratory. She will have a soft moveable skin, that indicates thorough digestive action. She needs a long rump and thin hips, strength of organization over and around the organs that concern the dairyman. She wants a long barrel of great capacity to hold bulky feed, because it is her province to change the feed that she eats into a concentrated food of great value. She will make every cornstalk find butter.

She should have a rather thin long neck, with a fine face and large lustrous eyes, that indicates the staying powers in milk making.

It is a good thing for a dairy man to be afflicted with low prices once in a while; it makes him look after his business. I would have the creamery man help the farmers by furnishing them with helpful information as to the sort of cows that are wanted. But the creamery man may say, "Oh, all I want is to get cream; I have nothing to do with the cattle or the farmer." Yes; but it makes this difference, that if a creamery man neglects his patron, we can never hope to live on the losses of other men. Encourage them to keep better cows that is his best policy. Then I would enlarge the capacity of the cow, both by feeding, handling and breeding. A man has a cow here that I will call a \$75 cow, and that cow has the power of making \$75 a year. And a man has a cow that brings him back \$25. If he can mingle the blood of these two animals, he will get on the average a \$50 cow. Therefore I would never breed of a bull that came down a line of scrubs. I would breed up to a line of ancestry that would give \$75, or \$85 a year on the average. Then I would enlarge the opportunity for profit by reducing the cost of the feed. I would not feed a cow through the winter on hay that cost me \$12 a ton, when I could feed her on ensilage that cost me \$1.75 from every ton of which she can make as much milk as from one ton of hay. Then, if we would do that, instead of having 250,000 cows which now make the butter of this province, working at a loss to their owners on an average of about \$5 a year as near as I can make it out, we would have 250,000 bringing back a profit each of \$20; there would be five millions of profit instead of a million and a quarter of loss, in boarding unprofitable cows. Then to do that we will have to by-and-by engage in winter dairying, and there is to my mind no safer way, no more certain way, for the farmers of this province to reach prosperity, than by travelling that path—that of winter dairying. A man will often say to me, "If we go into that, we will 'spoil all the prices and all the profits.'" If the farmers will be guided by me I would say to them, "Don't let the tempter turn you from this good path by any fear that there would be too many who would engage in this to militate against its success." I have come now to the end of my talk, and I want to leave with you a single word in conclusion. I would advise you not to be men who merely listen and believe, or to be men who listen and doubt, but to be men to listen with a determination to sift out the truth, and to prove it in your practice. Endeavor to prove the right or the wrong. If what has been said will stimulate you to prove what you have heard and to hold fast continuously and persistently that which is good, then our convention in the town of Seaforth will not only be fruitful of pleasant memories, but will have been productive of much good. Personally I have to thank the citizens of the town of Seaforth for the most friendly courtesy extended to myself. I have also to say this, that I have enjoyed very much the interesting places we were taken to visit this morning. Above all else, I enjoyed my visit to the schools so admirable equipped and efficiently manned.

President DERBYSHIRE.—At the opening of this convention I assured you that this would be the greatest gathering that had ever been held under the auspices of the Association; and I fully believe to-day that more information has been imparted than has ever been done at any one time on matters concerning dairy produce in the Dominion of Canada. I cannot express my gratitude to the citizens of Seaforth for their extreme kindness.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by Prof. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Musgrove : That this convention express its warmest thanks, which are due and hereby tendered to the Mayor of Seaforth and his colleagues for their efforts in securing such large and enthusiastic audiences, and their generous conduct in entertaining the members of the Association.—Carried.

Moved by Prof Derbyshire, seconded by John Sprague : That the thanks of the Association be and are hereby tendered the press for reports of the proceedings, and the interest manifested in the work of the Association during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Winger : That the thanks of this Association are due and hereby presented to the ladies for their attendance, and the deep interest manifested by them in the work.—Carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION

SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

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1890.

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LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1889.

Name of Breeder.	P. O. Address.	Breeder of
Peter Arkell.....	Teeswater.....	Oxford Downs.
Rock Bailey.....	Union.....	Merinos.
Brown Bros.....	Iona.....	Oxford Downs.
Wm. H. Beattie.....	Wilton Grove.....	Shropshires.
James Anderson.....	Guelph.....	South Downs.
John Conworth.....	Paris.....	Shropshires.
John Campbell, jr.....	Woodville.....	Shropshires.
John Dryden, M.P.P.....	Brooklin.....	Shropshires.
James Graham.....	Port Perry.....	Cotswolds.
Richard Gibson.....	Delaware.....	Shropshires.
John Hallam.....	Toronto.....	Wool dealer.
W. Hawkshaw.....	Glanworth.....	Shropshires.
D. G. Hanmer.....	Mount Vernon.....	Shropshires.
F. W. Hodson.....	London.....	Sec'y D. S. B. A.
Edward Jeffs.....	Bond Head.....	South Downs.
John Jackson.....	Abingdon.....	South Downs.
John Kelly, jr.....	Shakespeare.....	Leicesters.
Wm. Linton.....	Aurora.....	Cotswolds.
Simeon Lennox.....	Kettleby.....	Shropshires.
David McCrae.....	Guelph.....	Cotswolds.
Robert Miller.....	Brougham.....	Shropshires.
Win. Medcalf & Sons.....	Sparta.....	Shropshires.
Win. Oliver.....	Avonbank.....	Lincolns.
J. H. Phin.....	Hespeler.....	Shropshires.
James Russell.....	Richmond Hill.....	Cotswolds.
Captain Rolph.....	Markham.....	Horned Dorsets.
Prof. Shaw.....	Guelph.....	Shropshires.*
Frank R. Shore.....	White Oak.....	Shropshires.
Robert Shaw.....	Glanford Station.....	South Downs and Merinos.
H. H. Spencer.....	Brooklin.....	Shropshires.
J. G. Snell & Bro.....	Edmonton.....	Cotswolds.
J. C. Snell.....	Edmonton.....	Cotswolds.
Jonathan Slater.....	Buttonville.....	Not reported.
James Tolton.....	Walkerton.....	Oxford Downs.
F. L. Towke.....	Oshawa.....	Wool dealer.
A. Telfer.....	Paris.....	Shropshires.
John Thompson.....	Uxbridge.....	Cotswolds.
Henry Wade.....	Toronto.....	Sec'y Agric. & Arts Association.
Wm. Walker.....	Ilderton.....	Lincolns.
D. D. Wilson.....	Seaforth.....	Shropshires.
Walter West.....	Guelph.....	South Downs.
Geo. Weeks.....	Glanworth.....	

NOTE.—The roll contains over 200 names, but the list comprises only those who have paid their subscriptions for 1889.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
1889.

To the HONORABLE CHARLES DRURY, *Minister of Agriculture* :

SIR,—It is my agreeable duty to submit to you, the First Annual Report of the Dominion Sheep-Breeders' Association. In doing so I take the liberty of giving a short history of it, commencing with its earliest inception.

In 1876, a number of gentlemen met in Toronto for the purpose of founding an association. Among those present were: J. C. Snell, Edmonton; James Russell, Richmond Hill; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; John Miller, Brougham; William M. Miller, Claremont; William Hodson, Brooklin; John R. Craig, F. W. Hodson, and several others. An association was formed, but, through an unfortunate circumstance, never again convened, most of the movers in the matter uniting with American associations. In September, 1888, a meeting of sheep breeders was called by the authorities of the Ontario Agricultural College, to discuss the advisability of founding Canadian Sheep Records. This was opposed by some of the leading breeders. Several gentlemen were appointed a committee to again bring the matter up, but in reality it was dropped, and we are safe in saying that it would not again have been heard of, had not the present secretary interested himself in the matter. With and by the aid of Messrs. Russell, Campbell, Jackson, Snell, Dryden, Miller and Hallam, this association, as separate and distinct from all others, was brought into existence, and all expenses connected with its formation were entirely borne by one man, but without the aid of the above-mentioned gentlemen he could not have established it. Let it be fully understood this is a Sheep Breeders' Association, formed for their mutual benefit and protection, and not a record association.

It was founded to benefit the sheep interests of the Dominion, and not for the benefit of any one breed. Two meetings were held during 1889—one at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, March 13th, and the other at the City Hall, London, Ont., September 12th. Both meetings were very well attended. The papers which follow were read at the respective meetings. The discussion on many of them was even more instructive than the papers; but unfortunately, as the association receives no Government grant or assistance of any kind, they were unable to employ a stenographer, therefore they could not properly report discussion and speeches. I cannot refrain from drawing your attention again to the fact that Ontario alone has 1,396,161 sheep, worth at least \$7,000,000. We also have millions of acres of land in our northern and eastern counties better suited for sheep raising than any other branch, yet, in these districts very few sheep are found.

This may be accounted for in two ways: First, the ignorance of a large number of our people regarding sheep and their care: second, the heavy losses which are continually imposed on the sheep-breeder by roving dogs.

Canada is particularly adapted to produce mutton of fine quality. Sheep are healthier here and do better than in any other part of this continent.

Then, sir, does it not behove us, one and all, to forward this great national interest. Hoping that at the meeting of the Legislature you will kindly have placed in the estimates a suitable sum to aid us in carrying on this very important work.

I remain, yours respectfully,

F. W. HODSON, *Secretary*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING.

On March 13th, 1889, a large and influential delegation of Canadian sheep breeders met at the Albion Hotel, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Snell was elected Chairman and F. W. Hodson, Secretary. It was resolved to form a Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. The following constitution and by-laws were read and adopted:

PREAMBLE.

The object of the Association shall be to encourage the interest and improvement in the breeding and management of sheep, by the dissemination of reliable and practical information on the subject; also to co-operate with the officers of the various fair boards in making large and attractive shows of sheep; also to present to the fair boards the names of such men as are competent to act as judges of the various breeds of sheep, and in every other way to forward the interests of the sheep breeders, and to endeavor to instruct and interest the farmers of Canada, in sheep husbandry—which is, when properly conducted, the most pleasant and profitable branch of stock farming.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be called the “Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.”

ARTICLE II.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and nine directors, one to represent each of the recognised breeds. The executive committee shall consist of the president, secretary and directors. Five members of said committee shall constitute a quorum to do business at any meeting, when all the officers have been previously notified by mail that said meeting would take place.

ARTICLE III.—This Association shall hold its meetings annually previous to the first of April each year, on such dates as the executive shall decide, suitable notice of which shall be given to all members, and the election of officers shall be held at the said annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—Any person may become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution and the payment of one dollar. The dues shall be one dollar per year. Assessments of not more than one dollar on each member, in any one year, may be made by the executive committee if the expenses should require the same. Each member shall be entitled to a copy of all papers or circulars issued by the Association.

ARTICLE V.—All amendments to this Constitution must be presented in writing, and at a regular meeting previous to the adoption of the same, and must be supported by a majority of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Association, decide all questions of order, and make any suggestions that he may deem in the interest of the Association; and also to meet with the committees when required, and to fill all vacancies in the offices that may occur, and appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Association.

Section 2.—It shall be the duty of the vice-president to aid and assist the president. In the absence of the president the powers and duties of the president shall devolve on the vice-president.

SECRETARY.

Section 3.—It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend the meetings of the Association; keep correct minutes of the same; conduct all of the correspondence, and receive all moneys belonging to the Association.

and immediately pay them over to the treasurer, and his book shall be open for the inspection of the Association, either through its officers or committees appointed for that purpose.

TREASURER.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the Association, giving his receipt for the same, and pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the Association, and signed by the president and secretary.

Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall enter into a bond with security when required, which shall be approved by the executive committee.

DIRECTORS.

Section 5.—The board of directors shall make such suggestions as they may deem necessary for the benefit of the Association, look after the general interest of the same, and to attend to such duties as the Association may require.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Section 6.—Special meetings may be called by the president and secretary, due notice being given to all members as to time and place of meeting.

DEBATE.

Section 7.—No member shall be allowed to speak more than once on any subject until all have had a chance to speak; and in no case shall more than ten minutes be allowed for any one speech, unless by permission of the meeting.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Section 8.—Any additions or amendments to these by-laws must be presented in writing, and at a meeting previous to the adoption of the same, and shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present to pass.

QUORUM.

Section 9.—Not less than seven members shall constitute a quorum to do business for the Association.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Section 10.—Any member being charged with wilful misrepresentation, or dishonest, or unfair dealing in connection with the sheep interest, shall have a fair investigation before the Executive Committee, and if said charges be sustained he shall be expelled from the Association, and it shall be the duty of any member knowing of any violation of the rules of the Association to report the same to the Executive Committee in writing.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Section 11.—The President shall appoint a committee of three, whose duty shall be to audit and examine the accounts of the Association, and make a report at the meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Section 12.—The order of business shall be as follows :

1. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
2. Address and report of officers.
3. Report of Committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Election of officers.
7. Addresses, discussions, etc.
8. Deciding upon the place of holding next annual meeting.
9. Adjournment.

After considerable discussion on various subjects, Messrs. Dryden, Russell, Hawkshaw, Campbell and Jeffs were appointed a committee on nominations, and after due consideration they presented the following report, which, after some discussion, was adopted by the Association :—

President, Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Vice-President, James Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Treasurer, Frank R. Shore, White Oak, Ont.; Secretary, F. W. Hodson, London, Ont.; Directors—John Campbell, jr., Woodville, Ont.; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; W. Whitlaw, Guelph, Ont.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Capt. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.; Rock Bailey, Union, Ont.; Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.; Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.; Thos. Palmer, Richmond Hill, Ont.

The following Vice-Presidents were appointed for the distant provinces:—Nova Scotia, A. C. Bell, New Glasgow; P. E. I., Benj. Wright, Charlottetown; Manitoba, Wm. Thompson, Miami; British Columbia, Mr. Kirkland, Ladner's Landing; Quebec, E. Casgrain, L'Islet.

Mr. John Dryden's bill, now before the Legislative Assembly, to amend the Act to Impose a Tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep, was taken up and discussed. A resolution endorsing the same was unanimously adopted.

The President, Messrs. Dryden, Wade and Snell were appointed a committee to wait on the proper officials of the railroad companies and endeavor to secure better rates, and report the result of said interview to the Secretary at an early date.

Messrs. Dryden, Miller and Hodson were appointed a committee to confer with the Executive of all other Canadian Live Stock Associations in order to hold the annual meetings consecutively, so that farmers may attend several such meetings at the same expense for travelling as is now incurred to attend each singly.

It was resolved that the Association petition the directors of the Provincial Fair and the Toronto Industrial to give a special prize in the leading classes to a flock composed of three yearling ewes and three ewe lambs all to be bred and owned by the exhibitor.

Ald. Hallam, Toronto, and F. L. Fowke, Oshawa, each gave instructive addresses on the Canadian wool trade, in which they showed many thousand dollars were lost by Canadian farmers by not properly caring for their sheep and thus injuring the wool. At the close of his address Mr. Hallam invited the members of the Association to a supper which he had ordered. The invitation was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered to him for his excellent address and for his hospitality.

The following gentlemen were recommended to the Fair Boards as suitable judges in the classes mentioned:—

SHROPSHIRE.—Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; Wm. Bain, Foley; John Lander, Taunton; Simon Lemon, Kettleby; J. F. Rundel, Birmingham, Mich.; W. J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.; Frank R. Shore, White Oak; D. Dyer, Columbus; Robt. Collacutt, Tyrone; W. M. Grant, Woodville; H. H. Spencer, Brooklyn; Prof. Shaw, Guelph; John Brown, Springville; John Conworth, Paris; J. P. Phin, Hespeler; G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon.

SOUTHDOWN.—Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton; James Smith, Mount Vernon; Simon Lemon, Kettleby; H. H. Julian, Colchester; A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; W. D. Metler, North Pelham; Wm. Martin, Binbrook; A. Telfer, Paris; D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon; T. C. Douglass, Galt; R. Rivers, Walkerton; E. J. York, Wardsville.

LEICESTER AND LINCOLN.—Geo. Weeks, Glanworth; Bilton Snary, Don Mills; Wm. Cowan, Galt; Mr. Allan, Bowmanville; John Miller, Brougham; Wm. McKay, Elm Bank; Jos. Pearson, Whitby; Jos. Snell, Edmonton; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; Thos. Clarkson, Kettleby; W. E. Swain, Valentia; Rbot. Miller, Brougham; Andrew Telfer, Paris; John Mason, Princeton.

COTSWOLDS.—Thomas Teasdale, Concord; Simon Lemon, Kettleby; Thomas Colley, Castlederg; Thomas Waters, Rockwood; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; John Thompson, Uxbridge; Robert Miller, Brougham; Wm. Bowes, Concord; Joseph G. Snell, Edmonton; Wm. Hodson, Brooklin.

MERINOS.—Louis Lapier, Paris; George Weeks, Glanworth; C. Buchanan, Branchton; Wm. Farr, Aylmer.

It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held in the city of Toronto. The Association then adjourned, subject to the call of the executive.

The meeting then adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

At the evening meeting President ROBERT MILLER, jr., opened the session by delivering the following address:

RAILWAY TARIFF ON SHEEP.

In undertaking to address you on the subject of railway tariff on sheep, I must say in the first place that I have not given the subject very much consideration lately. I have been from home so much and have been so busy when at

home that I have not had time to prepare any paper, But it seems to me that our grievances in the matter of railway charges on small lots of sheep are so well known to all shippers that it is hardly worth while to say much on the subject. I think that we all feel that our business is as prosperous as any in the country ; that we feel that, in distributing well-bred sheep or well-bred animals of any kind throughout the land, we are benefiting the public as much or more than those engaged in any other pursuit. And I say that when any railway company hinders any person from purchasing well-bred stock by the excessive charges which they in many cases make, they are doing harm that cannot be computed. I cannot use any more forcible argument to make this fact clear than to take, as an example, the Clydesdale stallion, Grey Clyde, imported about half a century ago and so extensively used in the counties of York and Ontario. We have all known something of him ; we have, I may say, all received a benefit by his being brought here. To put it stronger, I may say that he has been a source of untold wealth to this country ; and we will be benefited by the Clyde cross in the pedigrees of Clydesdale horses as long as they are valuable. While Grey Clyde was benefiting the breeders to such an extent he was also preparing a source from which the railroad companies were to receive great benefit. Who can have any idea how many horses have been sold and sent out of this country on account of having the Clyde cross ? And the railroad companies have been receiving, and will continue to receive, a great revenue from their transportation. While we claim that the good done by the liberal use of a good male cannot be counted and lasts for all time, we also claim that the harm done by the use of a bad one is just as extensive and lasts just as long. I believe that all of you have heard of Mr. J. J. Hill, of Minneapolis, who had such faith in well-bred animals being shipped to any district being a great source of revenue to railways in the future, that he imported, at great expense, a large number of bulls from Scotland and distributed them free of charge amongst the settlers along his extensive railway system. I believe I speak the opinion of this meeting when I say that we do not ask that our animals be shipped free of charge ; that we do not ask anything unusual. As I said before, I think the sheep-breeding industry is in as prosperous a condition, and promises for the future as much, as any industry in the country. Yet we do not wish and cannot stand to be discriminated against ; and we ask that our goods, which are no more trouble, shall be carried at the same rates as groceries or any other goods for consumption, the usefulness of which is there and then ended.

THE FLOCKS OF ONTARIO—CAN THEY BE PROFITABLY INCREASED?

BY JOHN DRYDEN, M.P.P., BROOKLIN, ONT.

The business of raising sheep is as old as the history of man, for we read of the sons of Adam that Cain was a tiller of the ground and Abel was a keeper or feeder of sheep. There are large areas of our country which by common consent are altogether unsuited for the production of sheep. The land lies too low, and the country is too flat ; but while this is true, the opposite is also true, that there are sections of the country admirably suited for these purposes, capable of producing better returns from the rearing of sheep than any other way.

I was impressed with this thought when a few weeks ago I attended a number of Farmers' Institutes to the north and east of Kingston. There are large tracts of country on limestone foundation, only portions being covered by soil, but much of this of great richness and fertility, yet so irregular as to prevent proper culti-

vation. On enquiry, I found sheep grew admirably here and were alway healthy. Yet strange to say, scarcely any could be found. Why is it that our farmers thus refuse to keep sheep? Why is it that not merely in this locality to which reference is made but elsewhere large tracts are found practically without sheep? If sheep raising could be made profitable anywhere, it would surely be in such sections as these. Several reasons suggest themselves. First, our farmers are inclined to be conservative in the management of their farms. If they have not been accustomed in their earlier days to the care of sheep, they will very likely refuse to embark in the enterprise now. If they have tried, at some time in the past, the business, and because of lack of facilities, or because of wrong breed for the locality, or for other reasons, it has proved a failure, they conclude that all sheep-raising must fail in the same way. Some have the erroneous opinion that sheep are hard on their pastures. Sheep do bite close to the ground, but they will often find their living where no other animal can exist. In my own opinion, where any considerable number are kept, they should always be pastured by themselves. Again, another reason is found in the fact that originally almost our entire flocks were composed of one sort or another of the long-wool breeds. This class of wool having gone so much out of use as to be almost worthless, has discouraged many from keeping sheep at all. Having discarded these, they are slow to believe any others will be better. Some go out of the business because their sheep, left to shift for themselves on the road side in summer, and in winter jostled and knocked about the straw-stack by cattle and horses, do not make their owners rich and prosperous. Undoubtedly a little extra care and expenses would add largely to the profit of many of our flocks. The erection of a suitable building, the provision of a separate yard, and food at regular intervals would bring many a useless flock of sheep into paying proportions.

The use of better sires would add a large percentage to the profit of the flock. So many neglect this important matter when prices are low and dulness pervades the market. Anything will do them; whereas, the opposite course is the only one likely to bring any profit. In dull times a good article alone sells readily, and at paying prices. The inferior article cannot be got rid of at any price or on any terms. Again such sires should be used as would produce whatever is needed in wool or mutton, to supply present demands. There are some so conservative that they refuse to change their course at all, though their variety is not in demand anywhere. They insist that soon a change will come; that certain breeds are being boomed, and that presently these will be discarded and men again will return to the old sort. My own profit in sheep raising in past years might easily have been doubled had I earlier consented to lay aside the Leicester and take up the Cotswold instead. With that experience I did not long keep the Cotswold when I found they were not wanted.

In a few years the essential qualities of any breed of sheep may be impressed on the common sort if persistent effort be put forth in a judicious selection of pure-bred sires. Just now, when a better demand is springing up for mutton, I think greater profit will be realised by the use of such sires as will form a supply to meet this demand. Let not our prejudice prevent the use of the best sires from the best mutton breeds. Besides, it is quite possible to create an increased demand by producing a better article in supply of that demand. As an illustration, it has been the wonder of many how the production of cheese in the United States and Canada could go on increasing year by year and still the demand be just the same or even better. It is accounted for by the fact that a superior article placed on the market has in itself increased the demand. If the father brings home a piece of cheese that suits the family he will soon hear expressions

like this: "Oh, what good cheese; you must bring some more like it when you go to town." So the excellence of that article produces in that family a demand for more. If, on the other hand, it had proved an inferior article, the exclamation would be: "Oh, what nasty stuff; we don't want any more of that;" and so the demand would be diminished.

The same is true in regard to mutton. If a superior article is placed on the market those who buy it will want more. So I confidently expect that if these better mutton breeds are cultivated in Canada and the United States, that as the supply is increased the demand for them will continue to increase in the same proportion. It is possible to boom any class of domestic animals for a short time by united effort and organisation; but when any breed spreads from one county to another and from one nation to another until every civilised country is reached, it is safe to assume that it spreads, not because it is boomed but because of real and intrinsic merit. It is not wise then to acknowledge the merit and govern ourselves so as to share in the profit of its growth.

I know one flock of ten pure-bred sheep which produced in one season 23 lambs, the proceeds of which, when sold netted \$33 for each ewe. The profits on the land used to produce these lambs would be very large. Everyone could not do as well perhaps, but my argument is that it is wiser to produce that which gives the best returns, even though we must change our methods and destroy some sentiment. Then I am sorry to say it, but it is nevertheless true, that in some parts of the country those who would like to be keepers of sheep cannot do so because of the prevalence of dogs in the neighborhood. I think in the days of the early church dogs must have been considered emblems of evil because of the illustration used in giving the warning, "Beware of Dogs." Whether this be so or not I am bold to say the accumulation of a number of dogs in any community is only evil and that continually.

I venture the assertion that if you commence on any given concession and start through, taking special account of every dog which is kept, you will not find more than one to fifty which can be proven to be of any use, except it may be to eat the scraps from the table three times a day. So strongly have I felt about this matter that I have refused for many years to allow a dog to exist on my farm. If all the legislators were of my view we would very soon have some legislation which would tend to lessen their number and so in a measure remove one obstacle in keeping a large number of sheep. I think it is a shame that after our fathers have driven out the wolves which originally infested this country so that they might be keepers of sheep, that we in this day have to submit to the pest of dogs which are often quite as destructive as wolves have been in the past. This is a crying evil. Men everywhere say, "I would keep sheep but dare not." Others say, "I must confine them by night," always greatly to their detriment.

If any legislation is secured it will only be by a pressing demand from those interested in this industry. The present bill is bringing into direct conflict dog and sheep breeders. I find we have in this Province such a thing as dog husbandry, backed up by a powerful "Kennel Club." These persons are alarmed lest this important industry be disturbed, and the question must be decided as to the predominant importance of dogs or sheep. With these obstacles removed and fuller information given as to sheep husbandry, our flocks ought to increase largely in numbers and value and form an additional factor in the wealth-producing power of our Province.

MERINO SHEEP.

BY ROCK BAILEY, OAK GROVE FARM, UNION, ONTARIO.

In compliance with the request to prepare a paper on sheep-raising or breeding, for this meeting, I have chosen the subject, "Merinos" or Merino Sheep.

Of the value of these sheep, as combining in an unequalled degree both wool and mutton above all other breeds, too much cannot be said. What the Shorthorn cattle are to the general farmer in the production of beef and milk, so is the Merino sheep in the production of wool and mutton; for both must be present to make up a profitable animal. Their longevity is not equalled by any breed, it being not an uncommon thing to find ewes breeding at 14 to 16 years of age, and shearing fleeces from 10 to 12. As to early maturity, while it will be generally thought that they do not mature as early as some of the mutton breeds yet an experiment in feeding fine wool lambs will prove to the most skeptical that they are fully as easily fattened as the heavier weights, and it is not an uncommon thing to find bunches of March lambs weighing 80 to 90 pounds when fat.

Yearlings do not feed as well as lambs, but this is true, I think, of all breeds. So far as the value of mutton is concerned, fine-wool mutton is coming into favor, and is pretty generally conceded to possess more lean or marbled meat than any of the down breeds, not excepting the Southdown.

While all breeds will find favor, and justly so (*for all are needed*) to supply the different grades of wool, yet where large flocks are to be kept the Merino, for herding, far excels any other breed in the extra weight of fleece produced when held for breeding purposes, as the ewe flock must be.

Their ability to exist on scanty herbage, and adaptation to close housing in winter quarters, make them always a desirable kind where large numbers are kept.

I think it is safe to say that the wool product could be doubled on the same amount of feed, and not lose more than one-fifth in the mutton product, and I am well satisfied that the condition of the flock can be kept up on scanty pasture very much easier than with the long and middle wools. A 100 acre farm, with wood lot of from 15 to 25 acres, ought to at least keep 50 fine-wool sheep, and 60 to 75 could be kept, leaving room for 4 horses and say 4 to 6 cows, with 15 to 20 head of swine, if the flock is handled properly and the surplus stock turned off yearly at from 9 to 12 months old.

John McGafferty, of McComb Co., Mich., this season raised and fed 38 fine-wool lambs that were dropped in March, and weighed in Buffalo the 9th day of January 90 pounds average, and brought 7c per lb.

Of course where small flocks are kept better results can be expected. The mothers of these lambs would average of fine wool 8 to 10 pounds at least, washed; but washing I would not approve of, as much better results from the flocks can be obtained without washing.

A better plan seems to be, and is practised in the States, of shearing as early as last of April or first of May. A flock of breeding ewes, well bred up, should shear from 12 to 14 pounds per head and raise a lamb. When sheared early, there is no danger of maggots, and the fleece being removed early gives the lambs access to the ewes when young, and the former will grow faster and do much better than when the ewe is burdened with her fleece.

Another advantage is in preventing ticks, one which is not likely to occur with heavily fleeced fine wools; but if shorn early before the lambs' fleeces become long enough for the ticks to find a hiding place, the sheep will rid themselves.

Docking, trimming and shearing, and care of young lambs is all out of the way then before the rush of spring work comes on, and the trouble of washing and risk attending it is avoided. The sheep will then get sufficient length of staple to protect them from the scalding rays of a July sun, and the fleece when short will make more rapid growth in the cooler days of spring. This method is now being practiced by all thoroughbred flock-masters in the States, and by many of the more advanced and prosperous wool-growers, and is to some extent practiced by the long and middled wool-breeders.

Some housing will be necessary, but this comes along in looking after the young lambs, and necessitates the association of the flock-master with his flock, which gives him a better knowledge of the value of the different individuals and insures success in the business. As to feed and general management of the flock, much might be said; but to sum up the system of general feeding and management, I would say, feed liberally of almost any kind of food. Water is essential both winter and summer, and good nutritious food must be supplied when ewes are suckling their lambs.

If lambs are weaned early, the ewes will, if reasonably good pasture is furnished, be in condition for breeding early.

Sheep should be labelled, that the records of the flock may be correctly kept, and those discarded that from any cause do not prove profitable.

This can be determined by revising the records when culling is done, weight of fleece, quality, kind of lamb produced, and all the little details of importance deemed of value in a superior wool-producing flock.

I will close with a hope that some points may be gained by those who may be interested in the future of sheep husbandry.

HOW TO GROW LARGE AND WELL-MATURED LAMBS.

BY JOHN CAMPELL, JR., WOODVILLE, ONT.

As lambs, during the first few weeks of their lives, usually depend altogether on the mothers for the nourishment necessary to sustain life and produce growth, it is of much importance that the ewes should, previous to lambing, be so cared for as to promote a thriving, healthy condition; but avoid having them too fleshy. Those loaded with fat rarely drop strong, well-doing lambs; nor will the pampered ones, which come to the lambing season in a failing condition, prove at all satisfactory as a rule. On the other hand, those ewes too poorly fed give a scanty supply of milk, prove indifferent nurses, and frequently disown their offspring.

I am of the opinion that the sire and his condition has even still greater influence in giving us the early-maturing lambs. While it is well to select a ram possessing a good constitution, which is a good feeder, and, with liberal feeding, fleshes quickly, yet it is not advantageous to use one when in, what is usually termed "show fit," more particularly if older than a shearling, when the aim is to get a vigorous progeny.

A medium state, but slowly improving in flesh, of rams when at service, and of ewes when carrying their young, as well as when suckling them, are some of the first steps toward securing growth and early maturity. It is profitable to feed the ewe so as to cause a plentiful supply of milk, and that of good nourishing quality. I believe frequent mistakes are made from too great a haste to push on the young things, by so overfeeding the dams with grain, oil-cake, etc., causing a heavy flow of milk unsuitable to the lambs' tender digestive organs, which hinders growth and endangers the health, if not the life, of both. Too high feeding at first produces a feverish condition of the ewes' system; and it will be fortunate if the udder does not become inflamed, followed by caking, and so rendered useless.

Bran should form a considerable portion of at least the first month's food, irrespective of cost, as it, with clover hay, an abundant supply of roots, and sufficient crushed grain, will promote the secretion of milk, fitted to hasten the early maturing of young animals.

We find fully as many degrees of milking qualities in the flock as in the herd. While one ewe will, year after year, raise a large, fleshy lamb, another, with the best of management, will at weaning time present the owner with one by no means in keeping with the dam's full fleshy form. From that we learn the fact of some ewes, naturally or by breeding, being better adapted to raise lambs wanted for the early market; therefore, by careful selection, we can gain time, and advance another step toward early maturity.

It does not by any means follow, that large lambs when full grown are always the largest or best sheep. In fact, I think the opposite is a usual result, as the fleshy, well-formed ewe, but deficient in milk production, will probably beget "her own like." To secure the best growth of lambs, it is necessary to begin feeding artificial food, whenever they will nibble it. By placing a trough in an enclosure, with a small opening through which the ewes cannot pass, they will, when two or three weeks old, eat some hay and grain. Sweet clover hay, crushed oats and bran, at first, with oil-cake later, will be relished by them. There are those who force growth by means of cow's milk given from a bottle; and undoubtedly, surprising results are to be seen. But the thoughts will cross our minds: Is the gain worth the trouble; and the benefit a lasting one?

Of course, these modes of treatment apply more fully to early lambs, and during the winter months, though the separate feeding of grain to the lambs can be continued, with good success, after being turned to grass. Abundance of good fresh water, within easy reach at all times, is an absolute necessity, in order to secure satisfactory returns. It is hardly necessary to state that the quantity and quality of pasturage is also a very important item; so are other little matters, apparently unimportant singly, as shade in the hot season, regular salting, destroying ticks; yet, taken altogether, if neglected cannot fail to hinder that which it is the aim to hasten.

The weaning is rather a critical part of the business, as at that time growth may be not only checked altogether but actual loss of weight may follow, taking weeks to recover. It is not always easy to detect the cause, for, with all precaution, the bloom may be gone in a few days without any apparent reason. Having fresh, sweet grass ready, at such a distance from the mothers as to prevent their hearing each other's bleat, with the little attentions already described, will lessen the danger of failure at this period. What is called the German method of weaning, might enable shepherds to avoid much of the vexatious want of progress at this stage. It is begun by separating the lambs from their dams for an hour twice a day, as soon as they will eat, feeding them grain, etc., while parted.

Every week the time of their separation is lengthened, until eight weeks have passed, when they are allowed with the ewes but twice a day, for an hour each time. When twelve weeks old, strong vigorous lambs are fitted to pass the weaning without any check, as the change has been so gradually brought about, the final separation is unnoticed. Breeders who have practised turning the weaned lambs on a plot of rape recommend it highly, as that succulent food seems to provide an excellent substitute for the mother's milk.

Soil and locality have so much influence in the growing of sheep, that that alone may often account for one breeder's failure and the other's success. I have no doubt the time will come when the bounds of sections adapted to the wants of certain breeds of sheep will be more or less clearly defined, somewhat similar to what is found in Britain at present.

Therefore, when we have discovered what particular kind of sheep our farm is most suitable for, followed by securing the best of that kind, then, with those little details of management practised which only practical experience can thoroughly teach, larger lambs, larger sheep and better quality will be the outcome.

In the meantime, much good should proceed from such meetings as we have here to-day—good to each other, by an interchange of plans, practices and experiences; and good to the country, by stimulating the exertions of farmers in general to grow better sheep and more of them.

CANADIAN WOOL.

BY JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO, ONT.

I am pleased to be with you to-day to assist in the formation of a Sheep Breeders' Association for the Dominion of Canada. Though not a sheep breeder, and knowing little about sheep, except a savory leg of mutton, or a good fleece of wool, I am largely interested in the products of the sheep. Here we meet on common ground, and our interests should be mutual, as I stand between the producer and the manufacturer. An organisation of this kind will materially develop the interests of sheep breeders, with a lively president and members working to that end.

I want it to be distinctly understood that I did not come here to speak in favor of any particular breed of sheep, or to come in conflict with any member of the society who may have pet ideas on fancy breeding, but to give you my experience from a wool dealer's standpoint on the kinds of wool that will produce the best results to the farmer and the manufacturer. In doing this I may be treading on dangerous ground, and clash with some ideas as to the merits of the various classes of wools grown in this country.

Those farmers who have been complaining of the low price of wool, must remember that all lustre wools have been low for a long time. Some ten or twelve years ago fashion changed and demoralized the lustre dress goods business, in which our long lustrous combing wool was used. There is every reason to believe that in the near future this class of goods will come into favor again; there will then be a better demand for this class of wool at a higher figure. There are other reasons why the coarse and medium wools are low priced in Canada, which largely depend on the sheep breeders themselves. Fully one-fourth of the clip from the sheep grown in Ontario is offered in an unmarketable

condition. The wool is cotted, chaffy, mixed with seeds and burs, which lessens the value from four to five cents to the manufacturer. If a little more care were taken by the farmers to prevent their sheep from running at large, feeding round straw stacks and amongst thistles, to choose clean places for washing and shearing, so as to keep the wool free from these impurities, I am sure the value of the entire clip would be increased from one to two cents per pound.

In 1887 we imported principally from Great Britain and her colonies, 12,038,693 pounds of wool, valued at \$1,875,651, and exported to the United States, 1,297,667 pounds of combing wools, valued at \$288,256. Our exports of wool are getting less year by year. The reason for this is, in my opinion, that the breeders of thoroughbred stock in Ontario have been doing a large and profitable business in selling their stock to the farmers of the United States, and that they are now growing more combing wools, thus supplying their own market.

Many farmers ask why we do not grow more fine wools in Canada and import less. My reply to this is that we cannot grow the finer grades in Canada to pay and compete with Cape, Australia, Buenos Ayres and Monte Video wools; hence we have to import them, as they are necessary to the success of our manufacturers. We can grow long and medium wools, and find a ready and profitable market for both the mutton and the wool.

Farmers often ask the question why from forty to fifty per cent. is taken off unwashed wools, and think there is not that difference between unwashed and washed wool. In bygone days the usual reduction was one-third; but our manufacturers complained that it was not enough, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the wool, and insisted that it should be at least forty per cent. From my own experience in handling unwashed wools, I think they are about right. If our manufacturers were better off, and could afford to use washing machines, which are very expensive, I would advise them to use unwashed wools, not that it would come lower in price to them, but because it is better for all practical purposes. The long, coarse wools when clipped unwashed from thoroughbred sheep, when well fed and taken care of, will lose fully from forty to fifty per cent. The grade sheep do not carry so much grease, and do not shrink so much in washing.

We would have a demand for all our unwashed wools in the United States (combers prefer it in that condition), if it were not for the absurdity of their government placing the same duty per pound on unwashed as they do on washed wools. For instance, the present price of washed wool is twenty-two cents per pound, and the duty ten cents, which is about forty-five per cent.; the present price of unwashed wool to our manufacturer here is twelve cents, and if we had to send it to the United States, there would be a duty of ten cents, or about eighty-three per cent. This practically prohibits the shipping of this class of wool to the United States, hence we have only a local market, with the disadvantages above named. This is one of the beauties of taxing raw material. Under these circumstances, I would not advise the farmers to clip their wool unwashed.

The opening up of the great North-west of Canada is developing a new feature in the sheep industry of this country. The broad prairies east of the Rocky Mountains, and skirting the Bow river, are highly suitable for sheep raising. There are now to be seen large flocks of Montana sheep grazing on the luxuriant grasses of these plains. This sheep is of the Merino type, close wooled, hardy, and seems well adapted to the country. The wool is fine, medium and desirable, but I think it might be greatly improved by judicious crossing with some of the English purebreds, which would produce wools, if not finer, of a stronger staple, and better suited for flannels, hosiery and knitted goods, and would in the

near future replace considerable wool that we now import. The pelt is not so valuable as that of the Leicester, Cotswold, or other breeds of this type, owing to it being wrinkled on the neck, and if anything more tender; it is of less value for leather purposes.

Flock-masters of the North-west are endeavoring to improve this breed of sheep by crossing the Montana ewes with pure bred rams, such as the Leicester, Merino, Shropshire and Southdown. No doubt they will succeed in producing a type of sheep superior to the Montana Merino, if they are only careful to breed on the line of selection best suited for wool and mutton, and not interbreed, as is too often the case, with feeders of grade sheep to the detriment of both wool and mutton.

Sheep husbandry is meeting with keen competition, not only with regard to the production of wool, but of mutton. The question now is, Which is the best sheep that will give the greatest amount of profit and pay for the labor expended on its care? This, in my opinion, depends very much on the climate and soil where the sheep are to be kept, and the readiness to a market for the sale of mutton and wool. The sheep-masters of Alberta are at a disadvantage here, as the C. P. R. subjects them to outrageous rates for conveying sheep and wool from Calgary and stations east, in some instances charging as high as three cents on unwashed wool to Toronto.

This brings me to a very curious question, What effect has climate and soils on wools? I find on the north shore of Lake Erie, the district of St. Thomas, all through the County of Middlesex, down the main line of the Grand Trunk from Point Edward to St. Mary's, also in the Bay of Quinte district, including Kingston, that wools clipped from Leicester, Cotswold and Shropshire are finer and more lustrous than wools clipped from the same classes of sheep in the districts round Stratford, Berlin, Guelph, Toronto, Pickering, Newmarket and Markham, and are worth fully two cents per pound more for exportation. I am not prepared to say whether it is the climate or soil that causes this difference; but such is the case. In my opinion, the best classes of sheep for the farmers of Ontario for both mutton and wool are Leicester, Cotswold, Shropshire and Southdown. If the wool is low, they have a fine carcass of mutton, which always commands a high price, both for home consumption and for exportation to Great Britain. Merinoes may do very well for crossing with some of the more robust kind; but as grade sheep they would not be so profitable. In conclusion, I wish the Society every success in its aims and achievements.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING EWES FROM SEPTEMBER TO JUNE.

BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

Presuming that the last crop of lambs has been weaned the latter part of July, or early in August, and that a run of a month or six weeks upon the cleared grain fields after harvest has considerably improved their condition, the wise flock-master will have so provided, that when this is exhausted, they may have the run of a field of fresh green feed of some sort, so that they may not go back in condition, but rather continue to improve as the season for mating with the ram approaches, as it is well known that the ewes not only come in season earlier, but are more likely to prove fertile to the first service, and also to produce a larger number of lambs, if in flesh and improving condition when the ram is first allowed with them. For this purpose, in the absence of fresh clover pastures, a

field of rape will be found very useful and timely, and if the field can be conveniently divided, it will be better to give them access to only part of it at a time, thus supplying the stimulus of fresh feed from time to time.

I am in favor of early lambs, and would recommend breeding ewes the latter part of September, so as to have the lambs come in the latter part of February. My reason for this preference is that I have found from experience that the earlier lambs are generally the strongest and best. I account for this from the fact that the ewes bred early get a larger amount of out-door exercise during pregnancy before the winter sets in, and the snow prevents them from getting the amount of exercise which is essential to the healthy development of the foetus, and goes so far to ensure a strong and healthy off-spring.

I have read the statement in some paper recently that the earliest and latest lambs—those that come in February and those that come in May—are generally the best; and if this is true, it serves to confirm my theory of the necessity of exercise on the part of the mother, as in the latter case she gets out upon the ground for a month or more in the spring before the birth of her lamb.

I strongly advise the use of a ram that has not been pampered or fitted up for show, and made clumsy with superabundant flesh. There is a vast deal more satisfaction in using a thin ram than a fat one, as you avoid the necessity of collecting and handling your sheep. You feel safe in the knowledge that the ram is in the best possible condition for his work. He is surer and safer, and there is greater certainty of a uniform crop of lambs, both as to date of birth and strength, and vigor of health and constitution.

The treatment of the ewes during the early months of winter is of the greatest importance. I recommend letting them run out in a pasture field every day till the deep snow comes, except, of course, during cold rain storms; and if they are inclined to stay in the sheds, I would drive them to the field and shut them out for a few hours every day; and even after the snow is too deep to allow of their going to the fields, they may be encouraged to exercise by feeding them in racks or troughs away from the buildings. And let me here say that at this stage, warm, close buildings are not only unnecessary, but rather injurious. As long as their quarters are dry and furnish protection from inclement weather, it is all that is required. They are all the better for an open, breezy place, where fresh air and ventilation is abundant.

The ewes, in common with the whole flock, should be treated for ticks on some mild day in November or December, by opening the wool at intervals and pouring on some of the preparations for the destruction of ticks and lice, and by dipping the lambs in the spring a few days after the ewes are shorn, the flock can be kept free from these pests.

How shall the ewes be fed during the early months of the winter? If clover-hay is plentiful, I think that alone is sufficient for them up to the first of February, but well-saved, hand-threshed pea-straw makes a very good substitute, and may be profitably disposed of in this way. Say clover once a day, and pea-straw twice. In the absence of clover, I have found that peas in the straw unthreshed, or partly threshed, fill the bill admirably; but care must be observed that two much of this is not fed, else the ewes may become too fat.

I strongly object to feeding turnips to ewes during pregnancy, except in very limited quantities, and to be sure I am safe, I prefer to deny them entirely until after the ewes have lambed. I am fully persuaded that liberal feeding of turnips to pregnant ewes is a fruitful cause of weak, flabby, helpless lambs, which are a source of vexation, dissatisfaction and often of heavy loss to the owner. The

presence of heavy loads of cold, watery roots in the stomach of the dam is, I am convinced, highly injurious to the offspring ; and I believe it would be better economy to throw them into the lake.

A few roots given for a week or two before lambing, I have no doubt, would be beneficial, but the danger is that the ewes that are to lamb later will be getting roots for too long a term, and will be liable to injury from them, and in view of this, I prefer to withhold the turnips till after they have lambed, then give them abundance, and keep them separate from those which have not lambed.

It is well to feed a little grain for two or three weeks before lambing, to produce a flow of milk, and after lambing I would feed liberally with oats and bran, as well as roots and hay. But I do not believe in feeding pease or other strong heating grain to ewes while nursing their lambs, as I believe it is liable to cause caked udders, inflammation and sore teats, which are troublesome and vexatious to the shepherd.

I am opposed to pampering or coddling the ewes at any stage, and am confident that much harm is often done by keeping the ewe penned up in a small enclosure with her lamb, when she ought to be at liberty to run with the flock. It is not easy to judge just how much feed a single ewe should have at this period, and there is danger of overfeeding her, and thus causing sickness to herself and her lamb. If her lamb is able to follow her, better turn her out with the rest of the flock, where she will have the stimulus of competition for her rations, and will be encouraged to eat, without the danger of getting too much.

Up to this time, if the ewes have access to the snow, I do not think that a supply of water is a real necessity, and I have often thought it was injurious to the lambs they are carrying ; but after lambing they will be better for a warm drink of bran-tea for a day or two, and from that time a plentiful supply of water at all times.

During the early spring months when warmer weather comes, the ewes and lambs will be better for a run in a large yard, or better, in a small field adjoining their quarters, as they prefer to lie out upon the dry ground and enjoy the sunshine by day ; and it is healthier for them than to be shut up in their pens, breathing the close-heated atmosphere of such places. And when they are let out upon the fields for a run on the early grass, they should still be fed at least once a day in their pens for two or three weeks, so that their strength may not fail, and any evil effects of the soft, young grass may be counteracted.

I prefer to shear the ewes unwashed in April, before they go out to the fields for good. They will thrive better, will be safer from the danger of getting cast upon their backs, and will be saved a good deal of discomfort from the heat of the sun.

I disapprove of washing the sheep before shearing, as it is treatment that is contrary to the nature of the sheep, and is often the cause of accidents, disease and loss, and just here let me say this is a question that might well engage the attention of the Wool-growers' Association. Some decided and united action should be taken to secure a fair tariff of prices for unwashed wool, as well as for that which is dipped in cold water, and is called washed.

In conclusion, let me say that in presenting, and stating my views upon the subject, I have been careful to advise a general compliance with *natural conditions*, and I am persuaded that experience and observation will teach the man who is willing to learn, that to be successful in breeding and handling sheep for *breeding purposes* all pampering and artificial treatment will be found to be injurious in its tendencies, while the simpler and more natural methods will be found the most successful and satisfactory in their results.

HOW SHALL WE BEST PROTECT OUR FLOCKS FROM THE RAVAGES OF THE DOG?

BY W. A. HALE.

By no one golden rule can we hope to protect our flocks from the ravages of the dog. Eternal vigilance is now the price of successful sheep raising, and the subject is of far too much importance to the general prosperity of the country to be lightly set aside. The existing laws, from which we might hope for better things, are altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory, and should be altered and amended, and though we can literally "get down behind our Winchesters" when an opportunity arises, still the main source of protection must come from a better code of laws, in which the municipalities, the counties and the legislatures should work in harmony. I would not for a moment counsel a war of extermination on this the most faithful and trusty friend and companion of man; other animals may endure his rule and submit to his guidance, but to the dog it seems only a pleasure, and instead of bearing malice for blows cruelly and unjustly dealt, he often licks the very hand that in return for his most friendly services administered the lash. Just as "a weed is but a flower out of place," so is the untutored sheep-killing dog, whose wasted energies and perverted intellect are as much his misfortune as they are the result of a want of system in training him while young. In the city of Montreal, in year 1888, 1,145 dead dogs were collected in the streets; surely now, from a humane point of view, it were better for most of these had they never been, or being, had they died as young and painless a death as blind puppies are usually called upon to endure. Here then seems to be one of the main starting points in curtailing the unnecessarily large number of useless and expensive animals which have to be supported often in sin and idleness. The law in the Province of Quebec for the protection of sheep from vicious dogs is very meagre, and I fancy in the other provinces of the Dominion it is no better. In many of the United States the farmers have endured this nuisance till exhausted patience has risen and demanded redress. Laws have within the last fifteen years been passed by many of the State Legislatures, all more or less framed upon the same general principles, and from the accounts furnished of the depredations by dogs alone it would seem that these laws were brought into force none too soon. In 1872 Ohio claimed 183,000 dogs, with \$3,000,000 worth of sheep destroyed, and injuries amounting to \$1,000,000 more. Missouri, in 1875, claimed 400,000 dogs, and sheep killed to the value of \$5,000,000, and estimated the cost of each dog at twenty-five cents a week, or \$5,000,000 a year for the dogs of the state. Georgia, in 1876, claimed 99,000 dogs and 26,000 sheep killed. New York State, in 1878, claimed 500,000 dogs, while in the same year the total number of dogs in the United States was estimated to be 6,000,000, and the number of sheep killed 5,000,000. With such startling facts as these before them, the various legislatures were not slow in passing laws, not only for the better protection of the sheep industry but also for restricting the unnecessarily large number of dogs. These laws were more or less similar, and were in substance somewhat as follows: An annual tax of from \$1 to \$3 on each male dog and from \$3 to \$5 on each female dog was levied in advance, with an additional fine of from \$1 to \$10 for each dog not duly registered. These fines and taxes were collected in some cases by the State authorities, and in others by each town or municipality, and went to form a fund for reimbursing those who had sustained losses by sheep-killing dogs, when the owners of such dogs were not financially solvent. There was also a bounty of from 50c. to \$1 for every dog

killed, which had not a proper collar and license label, and immunity from costs was also insured to the parties killing these dogs, while in some cases double the amount of the loss sustained could be collected from the owner. These laws seem to have worked well, and in some of the States, reports of a return to successful sheep raising are recorded. In New York State, after several years trial of these laws, they have been slightly altered and amended, and the same protection extended to horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which seems to imply that in the main the laws are working well. Until something of this sort is resorted to in Canada the sheep industry is bound to diminish. On the Island of Montreal sheep are almost extinct and for a radius of three or more miles, around all the smaller towns and villages, they are rapidly disappearing. Apart from government and municipal co-operation something must be done by each individual for the immediate protection of his own flocks. One great source of danger is from raspberry pickers and others bringing dogs into the pastures. First of all, then, destroy the raspberry bushes, and never sanction anyone bringing a dog into any of the outfields of the farm. Keep a sheep dog and train him young, and in the care of your own flock, and in guarding your house and out-buildings from tramps and sneak thieves, he will far more than pay for the time and trouble. Put bells if possible on all the sheep. I have found that with only one bell, dogs have been in a measure deterred from chasing the flock, while others would single out and destroy those not wearing them, and I have good reason for believing that if all the flock wore bells, that the number of deaths by dogs would be very much reduced. With a good breech-loading rifle, and a package of cartridges at hand, and a hard-hitting gun that will throw buckshot close, I have succeeded in bringing down several of the worst depredators. As soon as a death occurs, the rest of the flock should be removed, your own dog chained up, and one or two strong fox traps carefully set and well pegged down beside the carcass, in a day or two the chances are that the culprit, not finding the flock, will resort to the dead animal for a meal, and if caught should be shot at sight and the owner of the dog made to pay for all costs. Here comes in a claim for indirect damages, which should be included, viz., the loss in weight and condition of a flock which has been severely chased by dogs, and though hard to estimate accurately should certainly be recognised. I have found coolie dogs and their crosses the most cunning sheep killers of them all; bull dogs, the most irrepressible, in fact no amount of punishment will prevent them if they once begin; spaniels and setters seem to do it in a sporting spirit and can easily be broken, and so in fact could most others if sufficient pains were taken with them, else how is it that in England, where probably 100 sheep are kept in the same farming area for every one in this country, and their dogs outnumber ours as ten is to one, the losses are in an inverse ratio. Still to the legislature we must now look, if we wish to preserve this most important branch of husbandry, and if some of our farming representatives will only introduce at the next session such a bill as the Americans have found by experience to work satisfactorily, I believe they will have no trouble in carrying it by a large majority, and thus give to the country the only practical method by which the sheep industry can ever hope to exist.

FALL MEETING.

The first fall meeting was held in the City Hall, London, on September 12th, 1889. This meeting was well attended by breeders from all over the province as well as some from Manitoba and Indiana, U. S. The president called on Mr. Mortimer Levering, of LaFayette, Indiana, to address the meeting. This gentleman is the Secretary of the American Shropshire Record.

ONE RECORD FOR SHROPSHIRES.

Mr. LEVERING came to Canada to impress on Shropshire breeders here the "Advisability of having but one Record for Shropshires in America." Touching on the history of the Shropshire Association he said that in 1884 the first call was made to meet and organise a record, which resulted in the formation of an association called American so as to embrace both United States and Canada. As an argument in favour of a single record he stated that nearly all our pure bred sheep are sold in the United States, and that under a double record system the purchasers would have to enter them again. As an indication of the carefulness they have always taken in registration he made the statement that they had declined to register more than 2,000 sheep owing to the owners being unscrupulous. Nevertheless they had over 12,000 registered and the 5th volume issued. Their rules were the outcome of the thought of the oldest breeders, and hence in that respect could not be improved upon. He also said that there was no foundation for the rumour that the registration fees would be increased. After presenting the many excellent features of the Shropshire in a forcible way, exhorting the breeders to elevate the standard and improve the breed, Mr. Levering closed his address. When acknowledging the warm vote of thanks accorded him, Mr. Levering, in reply to several questions about wool, said "nearly all women and many men are wearing Jersey cloth. The Jersey cloth requires a wool such as the Shropshire. The long wool of the Cotswold is too coarse and the merino wool is too short. It has to have fibre enough to give it elasticity and has to be fine enough to suit the taste of the ladies. The Jersey cloth craze has taken hold of the people, and we think there is going to be an unusual demand for middle wool sheep such as the Shropshire. With us it brings the highest price. The long wool is used more in making carpets and the Merino wool for broadcloths, which has with us gone almost out of fashion. These matters, although given from a Shropshire standpoint, are important to breeders of all breeds. We own sixty-five very fine Merino sheep, which cost \$1,000. My partner likes them fairly well. I do not like them. We have to keep something to keep the hawks from carrying them off, and we sell them by the dozen. We cannot get a lamb to weigh over thirty pounds at this time of year. As for Cotswolds, we have a good many. I like the Cotswold very well. We cannot get a very big price for the wool. It is now cheaper than middle wool. The Shropshire wool meets the demand in our markets just now better than any other, selling (unwashed) for twenty-six cents a pound, while the Cotswold wool would not bring more than twenty-three cents.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont., said: "I think it is in the interest of the breeders of Canada to register in the United States, if they do register. I believe Mr. Levering can register for less than we can get up an association in this country to do it for. I believe it is for the interest of Shropshire breeders to register their sheep simply to make sales in the United States, but I would say in the interest of breeders of other breeds of sheep in Canada we want to be very careful what we do. It is time enough when the farmers of Canada who do not go into it very extensively, it is time enough I say for us to have a registry when these principal farmers and breeders demand it and say it is useful. My own candid opinion is that it is a fraud, but if they will give us market because we do register there is nothing wrong about it. The English bred Cotswolds for five hundred years without a registry, and it was started simply because the

Americans said we want pedigree, and that having a pedigree would greatly advance the price of the sheep. I would say to the sheep breeders of this Province, be careful how you allow any parties to pull the wool over your eyes as there is a tendency to register all breeds whenever they can draw farmers into it. Then take into consideration that the difference in the price of the wool is only about three cents a pound, according to Mr. Levering, and you must admit that the Shropshire will yield one-third less than the Cotswold in fleece, it remains a matter of opinion whether the breeders of Cotswolds must throw them away and take hold of Shropshires simply because there is a little move in the United States. We must not allow the Shropshire breeders to run away with the interests of breeders of other classes. I wish to make it plain so that the farmers and breeders of other kinds of sheep may be very guarded about starting a registry. It is costly. We have had it commenced in cattle. I am not prejudiced against Shropshires, every farmer and breeder wants to raise sheep suitable to the soil which he has. Land that is good for raising Downs is very often not good for raising heavy woolled Cotswolds.

Mr. JOHN DRYDEN M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.: We shall never agree as to which is the best breed. Mr. Russell is very fond of Cotswolds, I of Shropshire. He breeds Cotswolds, I breed Shropshires. If his soil is suitable and if he likes to breed those sheep, there is room for all, and I hope we shall not allow ourselves to drift into a discussion as to which is best. Mr. Levering had to deal with Shropshires because he was dealing with a Shropshire record. There has been a demand for another Canadian record, and his paper was intended to run in the line of the unadvisability of starting such a record. I do not intend to say a word against what Mr. Russell said. Cotswolds are good for those that are fond of them. He is; I am not; but there is room enough I say for all.

PROTECTING SHEEP FROM DOGS.

Mr. DRYDEN speaking on this subject said: Our agriculturists generally are about as plucky a lot of men as you will find in any country. I have watched agriculturists in other countries and I can safely back Canadian farmers as a body, for intelligence, enterprise and pluck against any other farmers in any country. One of the directions in which we might move as farmers is the sheep industry. We have a great deal of country in our Dominion that is suited to the production of sheep. Men of every country admit this. Large tracts, to the east especially seem to be far better suited for sheep than anything else, but there are scarcely any sheep to be found. The reason stated to me by several persons was "we dare not raise sheep." When asked the reason why, they say they are so liable to be destroyed by prowling dogs. If that be true something ought to be done, somebody should go to work and devise some plan to remove this obstruction. In my own county there would be a great many more sheep but for this. Men tell me it was such a constant annoyance that they have quit in perfect disgust. I asked the clerk of my county for some returns and he gave me the following: \$400 worth of sheep destroyed every year by dogs. It was ascertained some years ago that there was fully \$5,000 worth of sheep destroyed in the country every year. The idea is not to destroy the useful dogs nor the well-bred dogs, as they are called, but those that are useless. During last session I introduced a Bill in the Legislature for the purpose of correcting this evil. One clause in the Bill, and to my mind one of the most important in it was, that when a dog was allowed to roam, the person finding him should be at liberty to shoot him.

IS SHEEP GROWING PROFITABLE TO THE CANADIAN FARMER?

Sheep husbandry was one of the first occupations of man. We read of Abel the son of Adam, as being a keeper of sheep, and down through the whole of ancient history we find the flock mentioned along with the herd. In many of the older countries of Europe at the present day, sheep are mainly depended upon by the inhabitants for their maintenance, and much land that is totally unfit for any other purpose is made to yield fair returns by the keeping of sheep. Sheep have been much neglected by the Ontario farmer during the last decade. The sudden rise in the price of beef owing to the opening up of the British market led our farmers to neglect their flocks, and many farms which ten years ago had from 15 to 20 ewes now have none. The average Ontario farmer is a man who cultivates about 100 acres of land, which he is trying to *till* with as little help as possible, and the question which interests us is, can sheep keeping be made profitable to these men along with their other branches of husbandry?

1st. There is much less capital required than in any other branch of stock-keeping. It is not necessary that sheep be pure bred, the best of our common sheep are good enough, and such can be got at a reasonable figure, and with proper management and the use of well-bred sires there need be no fear of the result.

2nd. Sheep require the least attention of any kind of stock and less expensive housing in winter, a building that protects them from storms being all that is necessary, while in summer they will thrive better on scanty pasture, and will even subsist without water if necessary. They will also pick their living later in autumn and can be turned out much earlier in the spring than any other kind of stock.

3rd. They are the best scavengers the farmer can have, eating much that would otherwise go to waste, also spreading their droppings more evenly and on the poorest spots, thus helping to renovate the worn out lands.

4th. Their freedom from disease is also a strong point in their favor. An epidemic amongst sheep is something unknown in this country. Fly and foot-rot which are so troublesome in the old countries are unknown here, owing to our climate being much dryer.

5th. They give the farmer two crops per year, a crop of lambs and a crop of wool. An ordinary Canadian ewe fairly fed and well looked after, will give from 7 to 8 lb. of wool each year, this at the current price of 25 cents per lb. will give a return about \$1.50 for each sheep. A fairly well managed flock of ewes will produce from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lambs per ewe, and I have known flocks to give as many as 2 lambs per ewe. These lambs with fair attention will be worth on the first of November (taking the prices of the last few years as a basis) \$5 per head. This with the wool making an annual return of about \$9 per ewe. A grave mistake is made by the majority of farmers by selling lambs too early. They are picked up by jobbers about the first of August or at weaning time, and are held by them until cold weather approaches, and then sold at a handsome profit. Instead of selling they should be given good fresh grass and fed daily about one pint each of ground peas and oats mixed with bran. If all lambs were fed in this way from 1st August to November their value would be increased from 15 to 20 per cent., and would also tend to increase the demand owing to the flesh being much better in quality. Another mistake committed by many is in always selling their best ewe lambs. A few of the best should always be retained and care taken that they do not produce lambs till two years old. In this way the vitality of a flock may be kept up and there may be no necessity for a change. Let us consider how the return of \$9 from each ewe stands in relation to other staple productions of the Canadian

farmer. The last statistics which I have seen gives the average return of each dairy cow at \$22 each. The food required to winter one dairy cow properly will feed three ewes and the same in regard to summer pasture. Add to this the labor of milking and there is a very decided balance in favor of sheep. Our cattle-graziers consider that if a steer bought in October and disposed of in the following July brings them a return of from \$25 to \$30 they are doing well, and to do this they must feed meal liberally in winter and each steer requires about three acres of grass in summer. Here again the same feed would keep three ewes and the pasture would feed them and their lambs in summer. Cattle grazing therefore is no better. The wheat crop of Ontario has not averaged more than 16 bushels per acre for the past three years. This at the average price of 85 cents per bushel will give a return of about \$13.50 per acre, and here we must remember that much of the land on which wheat is grown has been summer fallowed the previous year. After deducting labour and cost of seed there is not a clear return of more than \$7 per acre. Therefore, while we do not argue that there is a fortune in sheepkeeping or that it would be prudent to embark in sheepkeeping to the exclusion of everything else, we maintain that a flock of sheep will bring to the Ontario farmer as much or more money than can be derived from any other source considering capital invested and labour employed. But some one asks, are there no drawbacks to sheepkeeping? I know of but one; the pioneers of this country were unable to keep sheep owing to the wolves which molested their flocks, and at the present time there is in existence hundreds of ill-bred and ill-fed dogs which are as great a source of danger to the flocks of the present day as ever the wolves were to those of our forefathers. Our Legislature it is true has passed laws with a view to furnishing compensation for sheep destroyed, but these only partially covers the loss, and in my humble opinion might be much further amended in favor of the sheep farmer, but as there are to be papers read before this meeting specially on that subject I will forbear further remarks.

VALUE OF THE SILO AND SOILING CROPS FOR SHEEP.

BY JOHN S. PEARCE.

I have been asked by your worthy secretary, to prepare a short paper on "The value of the Silo and Soiling Crops for Sheep." This paper, for want of time, has been very hurriedly prepared, and I shall not burden you with any lengthy article on this subject; but will only touch on some of the most important points, and leave the rest to be discussed by this intelligent audience. Some people think that the sheep is an animal that is bred, fed, and treated quite differently from the other domestic animals. In the main, all breeding and feeding are based on the same principles. Then, if ensilage, and corn fodder, and soiling is good for cows and other stock (and even poultry and hogs), and their condition is improved and benefited by such feed, then the same benefit must and would unquestionably result from the same feed and treatment for sheep. The sheep, as you all well know, is possessed of exceedingly strong digestive powers, and that being so, the results from ensilage and soiling (they being easily digested), may not show, and would not show, as marked results as with other stock, yet the flockmaster must not think that his sheep are doing well enough, and rest satisfied with such results, while at the same time he knows they are not the best attainable. This is an age of keen competition, and the flockmaster should be alive to this fact and be up and doing. He who is not so doing and

keeping himself well abreast of the times, will sooner or later be left behind in the race, and will sooner or later have to step down and out of the business.

I shall take up the question of corn in connection with soiling and ensilage, as I think this by far the most important and valuable crop that we have for this purpose. For years we have been acting on the supposition that the most important part of the corn crop was the ears and very little attention was paid to the stalks. The silo has changed all this, and given us a value in corn that we have never had before. Dairymen and stockmen are now turning their attention to this important crop, and finding out what it can do for them in the way of getting cheaper and better rations for their stock. The very rapid growth and increase in the sale and cultivation of these fodder corns within the past five years has been very great. The first introduction into Canada of the fodder corns now so extensively grown, was in 1884. My firm imported a car that season, and we had to do a good deal of talking and hard work to dispose of this one car. From this small beginning in 1884, our trade in these corns has grown to 30 car loads, say 15,000 bushels in 1889. Besides this, a number of other houses have gone into the corn trade, the past two or three years, more especially the past year, so that I am safe saying that the sale of these corns in Ontario the past year has been at least 30,000 bushels. Corn must ever be the main crop in this country for soiling and ensilage. As Mr. Richard Gibson has well remarked in one of his essays: "It comes in so nicely, just at the season when the pastures fail; the dry, parching winds and sun burning up the bare pastures, and scorching nearly every green thing has little effect on this plant; it seems to fairly revel in intense heat and growing enormous crops of a rich succulent food." And he adds, "No dairyman can afford to do without it," and I would add, neither should the flockmaster be without more or less of this valuable crop.

As early as 1870 several of the leading sheep-breeders were alive to the value of American corn in the green state as a feed for sheep. Many of the finest show herds have been fed cut corn from the last week of July until late in the fall. The most advantageous system is, to cut it into very short lengths with a straw cutter, and after the sheep have become accustomed to it give them as much as they will eat up clean. It should not be allowed to lie in the troughs from one feeding time to another. I would impress on my hearers the importance of feeding only as much as will be eagerly eaten up of this, as of any other food. A great many make the mistake of overfeeding and thus surfeiting animals, which is a fatal mistake. Corn should be planted as early as possible in drills three and a-half feet apart, and not fed until the ears are forming or are formed, and the stalk has its full growth or thereabout, and at this time it is very nutritious. We know of a feeder who has prepared many splendid show flocks who has always fed as much cut up corn as possible. His system was to plant early and thereby get an early growth, and when of the proper size it was cut up as previously described. The sheep were fed what they would eat and no more, three times each day. On this corn was sprinkled a meal composed of pease, one part; oats, two parts; and bran, one part, all ground together. Sheep should never be fed meal alone. When meal is fed it should be well mixed with pulped roots, or some juicy feed such as corn to which it will adhere, otherwise sheep should be fed whole grain mixed with bran. The question will be asked—What is the best variety of corn for ensilage and soiling? My observation and experience with corns would lead me to say, sow two or three varieties of corn. We know of several dairymen who have adopted this plan with most satisfactory results. Their plan is to sow a portion of Hundred-day, another portion of Longfellow, and the balance of M.S.S. The Hundred-day being an early variety, the Longfellow a medium, and the M.S.S. a late, you thereby have in these three

varieties, a succession of green feed at its proper stage for feeding, for some three to six weeks. For the silo none are equal to the M.S.S., either in quality or quantity, and if sown early will mature quite as far as needed for the silo.

The discovery of the system of ensilage is just as certain to revolutionise feeding and become a necessity to the farmer, as that the telegraph and telephone have revolutionised the slower ways of business and become necessities to the business man. Do not say you will wait to see how "A's" or "B's" ensilage comes out. If intelligently prepared it can only come out one way, a perfect success. You will waste one or two valuable years, and life is too short and the years too few. Take a good agricultural paper treating on ensilage and read it. The cheaper and better you can keep your sheep during the fall and winter the more money you are going to make out of them. All thinking and far-seeing flockmen will have come to the conclusion that unless you can find some way to change your methods of farming and in some way increase production, and that, too, in a way that will cheapen as well as increase it, unless this can be done farming and stock raising in Ontario is somewhat in danger of losing its prestige. With from six to seven months feeding time in the year, and competition with cheaper lands and milder climates, dairymen will have to wake up to the fact that they will have to meet this competition or go out of the business. The possibilities of this food (ensilage), in the present and future no man can tell. Just think of a man wintering his stock cheaper than he can pasture them in the summer. Ensilage has revolutionised the dairy business in Wisconsin and is going to do the same in Ontario, and the sheep interest will come in for a share of this change also, so that we may yet be able to compete in cheapness of food with the western ranches. We are advised by our physicians to raise and can fruit and vegetables for our families, and I think it is good advice. In the silo we have a great canning institution or factory for getting good and cheap food for our stock.

English farmers speak highly of the silo as a means of providing their flocks at all times with suitable food. Ensilage fed to ewes in milk has given excellent results, both dams and lambs doing exceedingly well. I might go on and give an estimate of the yield per acre of ensilage corn, with a comparison of the difference between the cost of hay and of ensilage, but you are all no doubt familiar with this and I will not trespass on your time. To sum up, the silo and ensilage furnishes a food that is largely similar to the pasturage grasses of June and October, and it will give almost or quite as good results. It prepares the farmer to laugh at the drouth and to feed his stock as well when the pastures are all dried up as when they are at full productiveness. It enables him to keep twice or three times the amount of stock that he formerly could, and he can keep his stock and young cattle growing and thriving all through the winter months as in the summer, the better preparing him to meet the keen competition that is evidently before him, and that not very far distant. I believe the silo is destined to play a very important part in the farm economy of the future, and that it will be utilised to preserve all of our forage crops not only for winter, but for year round feeding, and that the days of pasturing on high priced lands are numbered. We have got to face low prices for all kinds of farm produce; and as with the manufacturer, so with the stockman, the only way to meet this is to cheapen and increase production. The silo opens the way for the dairymen and stock feeders to do this.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHEEP AT THE SHOWS.

BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

With regard to the classifications of stock at our public exhibitions I have always contended that since the exhibitors really make the show, and have to assume all the labour, expense and risk of placing their animals on exhibition, their interests and convenience should be first considered, and such a classification should be adopted by fair managers as shall be the most satisfactory to the greatest number of exhibitors. In this, as in many other things, we are liable to get in the rut of established usage, or to copy the customs of older institutions without considering their adaptation to our own circumstances. Thus we go on in the old way from year to year, in a course which many of us may be persuaded in our own minds is not the best that could be devised, but no change is made because no formal or concerted petition or protest is raised against the existing state of things. We are apt to quote the example of the old country as a safe one to follow in the matter of classifying stock for the shows, and to assume that from their long experience in this line the managers of agricultural shows there would have adopted that which is best, but we should remember that as in general farming in England there are many methods employed which to adopt here would lead to failure, so there may be some things in their classification of stock at the shows that would not suit our circumstances, and it is not even safe to assume that exhibitors are satisfied with the classification they have there; indeed, I know from personal enquiry, and from conversation with exhibitors in some of the classes of stock at the Royal and other leading shows in England, that they are by no means satisfied with the classification they have, and would gladly hail changes which would be more convenient to them, and would better promote their interests. But I found that while they indulged in a large amount of private grumbling, a privilege which is freely granted the farmers there as everywhere, no changes are made from year to year, or if made, are from bad to worse, the exhibitors not being consulted, nor their wants considered. The organisation of associations of breeders of the different classes of live stock should mark an era of improvement in this respect, as it furnishes the machinery for moving with concerted action to secure the changes which are needed and the classification which is desirable. Fair managers, I am sure, would generally be only too glad to adapt their prize lists to the wants and wishes of exhibitors if they were satisfied if what was asked for would, if granted, meet the approval of the majority of those interested, and this is one line of work which our sheep breeders' association may well take up, if not at this meeting, at its next annual meeting. I think it is very desirable, in the interests of exhibitors, that a uniform classification should be adopted by all the fair associations throughout the country, and that when changes are made they should be made on the recommendations of the associations of breeders. It would be well, too, if our prize lists and those of the fair associations of the United States could be made to harmonise, as many of our breeders exhibit at their fairs, and we welcome their breeders to ours. With regard to the classification of sheep at the fairs, I think that the prize list which has been adopted for the Provincial Fair for the last few years has been generally satisfactory to exhibitors. All the acknowledged breeds represented in the country are, I believe, provided for, and prizes are offered for single animals of all the grades of ages from lambs up to mature sheep, besides a prize in each class for a flock, of graded ages. I think that a sweepstake or championship prize might well be added for the best male and for the best female in each class. I believe the classification of the Provincial has been generally adopted by the other fair associations throughout the country, except that in some the old custom is still adhered to of requiring ewes to be shown in pairs

instead of singly. I have always contended that there is no reason for this that does not, with equal force, apply to other classes of stock, and that it would be just as reasonable to require cows or sows to be shown in twos. I claim that in this, as in every competitive examination, there should be a place in every prize list where each animal may win on its individual merits, without being encumbered by the faults and failings of a companion, or being helped by the excellencies of another. It would be just as reasonable that the industrious, plodding student in a public school should in the examinations be tied to a laggard and required to lug him through. Those who have acted as judges on sheep know how exceedingly difficult it sometimes is to decide between pairs which is ill matched, where there is a good one and a weak one in each of two or more pairs, and he is required to adjust the balances between them. This is a change which should be insisted upon by exhibitors everywhere. I have no objections to a prize for groups of any number, as representing a flock, but first let there be a prize for single animals in each section of a class. As to the number and ages which should be included in a flock prize, I should say that for a breeding flock there should be a ram to head the flock, and he may be of any age, but it might be well to require that he should be one year old and over. Then I think that two ewes two years old, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs makes a convenient number to handle. Exhibitors generally have this number prepared for exhibition in the sections of a class by ages, and it is convenient to group this number for a flock prize. To require a larger number imposes upon the exhibitor more labor, expense and risk. A breeder on a small scale can afford to prepare this number, and it gives him a fair chance to compete with breeders of large flocks.

I object to a prize which is given at many of the fairs in the States for a ram and five of his get, because it leads to the over-feeding of the stock ram, which should not be made fat, as it is liable to injure his usefulness as a getter, if not to destroy it, and the offer of such a prize opens the way for the practice of fraud and misrepresentation, or at least for suspicion that the requirements have not been fairly met, while it is difficult to detect or to prove that such is the case. I think it is well to make the classification so simple and plain that there may be no room for misunderstanding, no temptation to misrepresentation, and no opportunity for unscrupulous men to impose upon the society, or to do injustice to honest competitors. Objections have been made to the offering of prizes for ewes older than yearlings because of the tendency to impair their usefulness as breeders by making them excessively fat. While I admit there is danger of this, yet I think we ought to have some place in our prize list where we can show to what size and weight matured animals can be made to attain, and since we allow aged rams to compete in high condition there is no good reason why ewes should not be granted the same privileges. If our fat stock shows were well sustained and patronised I admit that they are the proper places to show the possibilities of the attainment of heaviest weights at different ages, but such has not been the case, and even if they were we know the best specimens are not generally set aside for the fat stock shows, but generally such as have failed to breed. In conclusion, I would say to this and to all kindred associations that the subject of the best classification of your stock at the shows is largely in your own hands, if you take advantage of your privileges to meet and discuss and decide among yourselves what is best in your interests, and have your wishes placed before the managers of fairs in such a manner that they can be persuaded that it is the wish of the large majority of those interested. This and kindred objects can only be obtained by united and concerted action, and no better means can be provided for the attainment of the desired end than by loyally supporting and maintaining your Association.

GOITRE IN LAMBS.

BY C. N. SWEETAPPLE, V.S., LONDON.

The representative of the *Advocate* on his return from his recent trip to the North-western Provinces, has reported extensive losses among lambs from "goitre" in some districts that he had visited. In fact, in some places the whole or almost the whole crop of this season's lambs had died of this disease at the time of birth or very shortly afterwards.

"Goitre" consists of an enlargement of the thyroid glands, which are small, soft, spongy bodies situated on each side of the upper portion of the windpipe. The functions of the glands are not clearly understood. Lambs may be occasionally born in any flock with these glands enlarged to the size of an almond or a walnut, and having the feeling of a hard, separate body lying beneath the skin. Lambs thus affected are often small and weak, with the muscles imperfectly developed and the bones unnaturally small. These weak lambs usually die soon after birth, or linger only a few days.

Enlargements of these glands may also not unfrequently be observed at birth in lambs, as in other of the domestic animals that are in a perfectly thriving and healthy condition. These enlargements frequently disappear spontaneously in the course of a few days or weeks, or they may increase in size, and the little animal gradually grows weak, and eventually dies.

"Goitre" in sheep is generally confined to young animals. Except in rare instances, the adult sheep is not often affected with it. And it is probable that in the few cases found in animals older than lambs the disease had its inception at the time of birth.

Instances of the disease having occurred in all the degrees of severity, from the almost harmless cases mentioned, or a few in a flock dying of the disease, up to the whole season's produce being destroyed by it, have been frequently recorded. And in some of the severe cases the enlargement of the neck of the lamb may not unfrequently be so great as to extend from the jaw to the breast-bone.

Perhaps there is no disease to which sheep are liable more to be dreaded than this; none more erratic in its attacks; and none in which such a vast amount of speculative theory has been indulged in as to the causes that induce it. It is the opinion of some that the stock from certain rams is more liable to have "goitre" than that from others; and it has been very common to name high feeding and want of exercise for the ewes during pregnancy as probable causes; also the ewes drinking impure water or water contaminated with some mineral substances are believed to be prolific causes of the disease. In the human family and also in animals, water in limestone districts has been claimed to produce it. But it may be doubted if there is any very close analogy between "goitre" in lambs and "goitre" in the human race; the latter being a disease of the adult—although some medical authorities claim it to be a disease that affects young females more than others—but it certainly is not a disease of infants. Whereas "goitre" in lambs prevails, as before mentioned, at the time of birth, it may also be doubted if the very great enlargements of the neck that are sometimes mentioned as occurring in lambs are in all cases simply enlargements of the thyroid glands themselves; they may probably be produced by collections of fluid or other matters in the tissues of the neck and parts adjacent to the glands.

The extensive losses of lambs from this disease in parts of the North-western provinces are reported to have occurred almost exclusively in what are called the *alkali lands*, therefore it appears probable that the disease was there produced by the ewes drinking water impregnated with some mineral substances. In cases of this nature that appear to be of an enzootic character, that is, peculiar to a particular locality, every effort should be made, and no pains should be spared, in eliciting the true cause of the trouble. There can be little doubt that there has been some one common cause—in the water, diet, or general management of the ewes—that a careful investigation would reveal. It is probable that the disease would be more apt to prevail in low, damp, malarious situations, as it is a self-evident fact that dry, airy quarters, with plenty of exercise, are best and most healthful for sheep, and tend to give them that constitutional vigor that best resists the attack of this or any other disease. A sufficient amount of exercise during pregnancy is of special importance. Sheep, like other animals, spontaneously diminish their amount of exercise as they advance in pregnancy; therefore there can be little doubt that they require less of it then that at other times to keep them in a healthy condition. But close confinement during the winter months, after the summer's run; the sudden change in the habits of an active, roving animal, from the commencement to the close of gestation, also accompanied by a complete change of diet, cannot be conducive to that state of health and vigor in which all (breeding animals especially) should be kept. In investigating the cause of the trouble, all these circumstances should be kept in view.

THE SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE.

This prize was given by Messrs. Pearce & Co. of London, "For the best general purpose flock" shown at the last Provincial Exhibition. The flock was to consist of four yearling ewes, four ewe lambs and one ram. Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro. showed a flock of their well-known Cotswolds, all of which were imported English prize-winners, and were a very good lot, especially the lambs. Next came Mr. John Campbell's flock of Shropshires, all of which were imported but two ewe lambs. This lot contained several of the plums of the shows of 1889 in the Shropshire class. Next came Mr. Peter Arkell's Oxfords, all imported but one, a yearling ram. A large, good lot they were. A most creditable exhibit was made by Mr. Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, with a flock of his well-known and much admired Border Leicesters, all bred by himself. They were a splendid flock, and we thought deserved a little more attention from the judges than they received. Mr. Whitelaw deserves great credit for the pluck he showed in manfully fighting this battle for the Leicester breeders. If the Southdown and Lincoln breeders had had as plucky a representative they would have made a good fight for this splendid prize. As it was, neither Lincolns nor Southdowns were represented. The fight seemed to be between Mr. Campbell's and Messrs. Snell's flocks from the first. The yearling sheep in both lots were good, but Mr. Campbell's lambs were a little under size, while Messrs. Snell's were very large and handled exceedingly well. The judges were Mr. Frank R. Shore, White Oak Mr. Teasdall, Thornhill; and Mr. John Hope, Brantford.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had much pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pearce for the handsome premium he had offered, which, although it had been Mr. Snell's good fortune to win, had been placed in the hands of the sheep breeders to be won.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Frank Shore, who had been one of the judges in the case.

Mr. PEARCE, in reply, hoped there was no feeling of regret as to the decision that had been given by the judges, and he hoped the Secretary would be able to induce some one else to give a similar or better prize another year. He thought such a prize as that was more in keeping than offering money. He hoped that some one would follow up what he had started.

Mr. DRYDEN moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary, who, although he could not be as much interested in sheep breeding as any of those present, had taken such a lively interest in the Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Russell, and unanimously carried.

Mr. HODSON, in reply, said that he had for a long time been interested in sheep breeding. He hoped that the vote of thanks would take practical form, and that some of the members who so kindly voted it would prepare first-class papers to be read before the Association at its next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Secretary.

STATEMENT

Of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1889, made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 114, Section 100, and with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1887 and 1888.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 4th, 1890.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of all the
accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario,
of the same nature in

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments Registered during the year 1888.	Number of Instruments Registered during the year 1889.	Amount of Fees received sections 1-12, of		
					Total Registrations under sub-sections 1, 6, 11, 12.	For searches, sub-sections 2, 3, 10.	For Abstracts, sub-section 4.
					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma	Charles J. Bampton	7	1429	1472	1821 60	101 25	101 10
Brant	Thomas S. Shenston	7	2310	2309	3169 70	340 55	236 55
Bruce	Donald Sinclair	27	4247	4440	5910 80	315 10	1341 70
Carleton	Patrick J. Coffee	11	2184	1996	2846 85	465 65	640 35
Dufferin	William McKim	8	1769	1475	2559 50	255 75	625 42
Dundas	Simon S. Cook	7	1183	1163	1486 65	117 75	78 30
Durham, E. R.	George C. Ward	5	740	787	1180 80	143 87	143 38
Durham, W. R.	Robert Armour	5	766	696	40 40	149 70	204 90
Elgin	James Henry Coyne	12	2023	3257	4692 40	448 45	401 45
Essex	James Wallace Askin	20	4354	6160	8051 23	1014 80	875 85
Frontenac	R. N. Rose	18	1485	1364	1936 71	244 44	293 68
Glengarry	Angus McDonald	6	1121	1158	1524 54	178 60	123 51
Grenville	Patrick McCrae	9	1308	1239	1723 60	108 70	169 85
Grey, N. R.	Robert McKnight	12	2774	3009	4220 85	361 70	811 65
Grey, S. R.	Thomas Lauder	8	2168	1862	2384 15	90 65	421 60
Haldimand	William Parker	13	1278	1423	1921 40	264 35	300 50
Haliburton	Ephraim C. Young	2	228	.....	.....	53 52	41 73
Halton	Donald Campbell	9	1408	1329	1790 95	378 30	215 55
Hastings	William H. Ponton	28	3201	2886	4062 65	300 95	1014 75
Huron	James Dickson	24	4347	4235	5512 95	432 15	1200 90
Kingston, City	James J. Gildersleeve	1	1010	1184	1615 35	231 55	101 20
Kent	Peter D. McKellar	18	4158	5148	6593 20	620 85	1498 00
Lambton	Edward Moore Proctor	20	4853	5114	6649 15	1113 95	811 00
Lanark, N. R.	John Menzies	8	681	665	974 50	62 45	114 15
Lanark, S. R.	James Bell	10	1319	1468	1796 30	267 75	226 35
Leeds	Wilnot H. Cole	14	2262	2428	3297 35	214 15	553 95
Lennox and Addington ..	Stephen Gibson	15	1436	1272	1673 30	121 10	213 65
Lincoln	James G. Currie	14	2061	1808	2577 80	213 75	566 65
London, City	Wm. C. L. Gill	1	1580	1432	1973 65	378 45	329 60
Manitoulin District	David R. Springer	8	140	273	389 20	3 30	51 05
Middlesex, E. and N. R. ..	William C. Noble (Dep. Reg.).	14	2960	2805	3836 85	703 05	707 35
Middlesex, W. R.	Stephen Blackburn	9	1394	1537	2031 70	238 00	530 75
Muskoka District	John Ewart Lount	24	1234	1271	1750 40	199 75	606 45
Nipissing District	William Doran	52	323	358	518 80	10 50	18 10
Norfolk	Augustine J. Donly	11	1988	2190	3164 00	431 90	342 50
Northumberland, E. R. ..	Albert E. Mallory	9	1445	.....	1963 86	164 25	899 45
Northumberland, W. R. ..	William H. Eyre	5	719	691	1040 15	84 40	346 70
Ontario	John Ham. Perry	17	2642	2629	3359 15	221 35	365 60
Ottawa, City	Alexander Burrit	1	1713	2252	3242 95	533 05	297 00
Oxford	Geo. Robson Pattullo	16	3297	3368	4645 65	415 35	876 70

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1889, made in 1887, Chapter 114, Section 100, with which are contrasted Receipts the years 1887 and 1888.

under the Tariff as allowed by sub-section 95 of the Act.				Gross amount of Fees pro- per for 1887.	Gross amount of Fees pro- per for 1888.	Gross amount of Fees pro- per for 1889.	Aggregate amount of Fees and Emoluments earned by Registrar during the year 1889 by virtue of his office.	Amount of Fees Actually received for 1889.	Amount of Disbursements in connection with office for 1889.
For Certificates, sub-section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, sub-sec- tion 8.	Special Receipts.							
For Abstracts, Indices, sub- section 9.	For work con- nected with transfers of Instruments paid by Co. Treas., ss. 7.								
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
70 30				1795 14	2199 48	2094 25	2894 25	.....	1417 02
33 55				4208 60	3998 20	3780 35	3780 35	3780 35	1164 10
95 45				6888 10	7290 72	7663 03	7663 05	8011 83	4091 73
56 05			2250 00	4286 40	4569 10	4008 90	.....	6258 90	2972 30
22 35				3536 60	3519 60	3463 02	3463 02	3463 02	1266 00
1 75	1 50			1690 40	1655 40	1685 95	1685 95	1685 95	627 80
1 50				1499 80	1420 41	1468 55	1468 55	1468 55	650 00
				1672 06	1466 35	1429 69	1429 69	1429 69	.....
4 25	0 75			5016 95	2914 77	4947 30	4947 30	4676 11	857 87
217 64	5 50			6930 52	7464 28	10165 02	4759 36	9746 00	5405 66
				2769 03	.....	.....	2474 83	.....	840 00
22 60	2 00			1597 55	1677 99	1851 25	1851 25	1636 30	362 55
6 75	4 25			2146 00	2110 25	2013 15	2013 15	2013 15	900 00
57 65				5195 35	5082 35	5565 15	5565 15	5565 65	2333 97
35 35	61 33			3279 05	3166 07	2993 08	2993 08	2525 77	906 10
3 75	3 25			2657 46	2273 88	2493 25	2493 25	2465 61	837 55
				421 65	358 30	397 60	397 60	350 00	32 50
6 25	4 00			2262 80	2596 25	2391 05	2395 05	2395 05	835 00
24 75				6278 30	5741 95	5403 10	5403 10	4788 65	1232 00
91 95				7356 45	7529 30	7237 95	7237 95	6862 95	2500 00
				1460 65	1709 30	1948 10	1948 10	1948 10	976 33
59 75				7459 40	7637 80	8771 80	.....	.....	.....
				8541 55	7931 00	8574 10	.....	8574 10	2816 32
21 50				1222 50	1118 31	1172 60	.....	1172 60	430 00
7 05	0 75			2239 10	2291 80	2298 80	2298 80	2118 35	748 45
9 50	4 25			3975 40	3806 15	4079 20	4079 20	3789 90	1069 75
7 35	1 80			2839 34	2289 80	2022 20	2022 20	2022 20	610 00
51 80				3775 95	3894 90	3404 00	3404 00	3404 00	672 20
				2883 55	2742 06	2681 70	2681 20	2681 70	588 00
2 50				.....	241 05	446 05	{ 446 05, sal- ary 500 00 }	946 05	23 35
145 15				6056 90	5317 95	5392 40	5392 40	5392 40	1460 00
145 05				2856 00	2563 95	2945 50	2945 50	2945 50	594 55
45 30	2 75			2081 65	2416 15	2604 65	2604 65	2498 35	821 31
	3 00			.....	436 85	550 40	550 40	535 95	.....
86 80	2 75			3801 50	3653 85	4027 95	4027 95	3883 75	1006 00
14 25				3153 35	3370 65	3041 81	3041 81	2803 06	1200 00
	1 00			1414 35	1527 35	.....	1472 15	1472 15	500 00
28 75				4016 70	4131 25	3974 85	3974 85	3958 40	1335 37
106 55			931 59	3046 05	3355 40	4223 50	4223 50	4223 50	1194 50
18 80	5 50	139 15		6556 11	6186 65	6101 15	6101 15	5716 47	1875 62

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary
year 1889,

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments Registered during the year 1888.	Number of Instruments Registered during the year 1889.	Amount of Fees received sections 1-12, of		
					Total Registrations undersub-sections 1, 6, 11, 12.	For searches, sub- sections 2, 8, 10.	For Abstracts, sub- section 4.
					£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.
Parry Sound District . . .	Arthur Starkey	44	778	687	1033 10	165 65	342 50
Pel.	James Fleming	8	1546	1353	1962 90	182 25	376 10
Perth, N. R.	David D. Hay	9	2159	2000	2566 60	235 85	475 40
Perth, S. R.	Patrick Whelihan	7	1293	1019	1404 25	88 10	336 00
Peterborough	Bernard Morrow	19	2235	2135	2903 50	439 85	676 80
Prescott	John Higginson	9	1417	1363	1951 95	63 55	242 85
Prince Edward	Walter McKenzie	9	1360	1233	1613 80	179 30	277 50
Rainy River District . . .	Frank J. Apjohn	2	183	257	383 20	11 90	41 25
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	24	1843	1771	2474 30	408 75	222 85
Russell	James Keays	6	1018	1008	1428 00	18 50	454 00
Simcoe	Samuel Lount	25	5070	5029	5762 00	667 40	1327 59
Stormont	John Copeland	5	1355	1256	1657 70	178 05	222 25
Thunder Bay District* . .							
Toronto, City	Charles Lindsey	1	18854	24420	35084 70	4698 00	3452 35
Victoria	Hartley Dunsford	18	1927	1912	2617 80	265 65	609 15
Waterloo	Dougall McDougall	13	3107	2978	4137 85	543 75	693 20
Welland	Dexter D. Everards	15	1969		3441 35	649 60	403 50
Wellington, N. R.	John Anderson	11	1685	1553	2112 85	65 70	878 45
Wellington, S. and C. R. . .	N. Higginbotham	11	1943	1843	2376 80	292 70	426 30
Wentworth	James M. Williams	10	4656	4840	6656 70	961 65	1679 00
York, E. and W. R.	John Ridout	14	7366	9583	13974 10	2055 70	1341 65
York, N. R.	James P. Pearson	8½	1429	1484	2072 15	210 90	393 50

Return not sent in by Registrar up to date, March 4th, 1890

of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the etc.—*Continued.*

under the Tariff as allowed by sub-section 95 of the Act.				Gross amount of Fees proper for 1887.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1888.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1889.	Aggregate amount of Fees and Emoluments earned by Registrar during the year 1889 by virtue of his office.	Amount of Fees actually received for 1889.	Amount of Disbursements in connection with office for 1889.
For Certificates, sub-section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, sub-section 8.	Special Receipts.							
		For Abstracts, Indices, sub-section 9.	For work connected with transfers of Instruments paid by Co. Treas., ss. 7.						
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
66 00	4 50			1079 40	1702 35	1611 75	1611 75	1456 65	885 20
71 25				1905 65	2989 80	2592 50	2592 50	2537 89	807 05
25 75				3568 40	3397 80	3303 60	3303 60	3073 90	1419 30
70 20				2055 75	2268 95	1898 55	1898 55	1279 50	519 05
22 45				3950 05	4321 50	4042 60	4042 60	4042 60	1129 40
11 50				2231 25	2247 50	2274 85	2274 85	2274 85	600 00
5 50	1 25			2299 50	2255 45	2077 35	2077 35	2077 35	850 00
16 20	2 00			169 65	298 65	454 55	454 55	454 55	.....
23 75	1 25			3043 96	3194 80	3130 90	3130 90	.....	.....
9 00	35 00			2060 00	1884 80	1944 50	1944 50	1944 50	300 00
				7953 90	8113 80	7756 99	8475 09	7756 99	3352 48
6 50	0 25			2341 20			2064 75	1741 49	.....
165 80			8493 17	31112 25	36531 95	43400 85	51894 02	51894 02	34380 07
				3381 05	3548 77	3492 60	3492 60	3290 38	1115 47
50 95	4 00			4006 20	4030 89	5429 75	5429 75	5429 75	1300 00
116 50	29 00			4428 40	3815 60	4639 95	4639 95	4147 38	2394 01
44 80	1 00			3519 05	3014 05	3101 85	3101 85	2675 25	860 00
76 45				3684 30	3317 55	3172 25	3172 25	3172 25	832 00
14 75	7 00			9466 20	9140 75	9319 10	.....	8504 45	5609 55
94 50	5 85		1092 80	13116 40	13063 00	17471 80	18564 60	18563 90	14064 57
				2587 60	2626 25	2676 55	2676 55	2676 55	875 00

though two applications had been addressed to him for it.

RETURN.

To an Order of the House dated February 19th, 1890, shewing the number and designation of School Boards in the Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in Ontario, which have adopted the use of the ballot at annual School Elections under section 103 of chapter 225 R. S. O., with the number of School Boards in Cities, Towns and Villages which have not adopted the ballot for such purposes.

Presented by Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 5th, 1890.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington.)

CITIES.

Brantford.
Guelph.
Hamilton.
Kingston.
London.

Ottawa.
St. Thomas.
Stratford.
Toronto.

TOWNS.

Aurora.
Barrie.
Bracebridge.
Blenheim.
Bowmanville.
Carleton Place.
Chatham.
Clinton.
Durham.
Essex.
Forest.
Galt.
Gananoque.
Goderich.
Gravenhurst.
Harriston.
Ingersoll.
Kincardine.
Lindsay.
Leamington.
Listowel.

Meaford.
Mount Forest.
Niagara.
Niagara Falls.
Oakville.
Orangeville.
Orillia.
Palmerston.
Paris.
Peterboro'.
Petrolea.
Stayner.
St. Mary's.
Strathroy.
Tilsonburg.
Trenton.
Uxbridge.
Walkerton.
West Toronto Junction.
Windsor.
Woodstock.

VILLAGES.

Alliston.
Ayr.
Beamsville.
Bradford.
Brighton.
Brussels.
Cannington.
Cardinal.
Chesley.
Creemore.
Drayton.
Dunnville.
East Toronto.
Fenelon Falls.
Fergus.
Huntsville.
Lakefield.
London West
Lucknow.
Madoc.
Markham.
Merritton.

Millbrook.
Newboro'.
Newburg.
New Hamburg.
Norwich.
Norwood.
Paisley.
Port Elgin.
Preston.
Shelburne.
Southampton.
Stouffville.
Tara.
Teeswater.
Thedford.
Tiverton.
Tottenham.
Watford.
Weston.
Wiarton.
Woodbridge.
Wyoming.

Total number using ballot in Cities, Towns and Villages 95

Total number not using ballot in Cities, Towns and Villages..... 131

COPY.

Papers and Correspondence respecting French Schools laid on the Table.

By Command of

His Honour,

The Lieutenant-Governor.

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 6th March, 1890.

FRENCH SCHOOLS IN COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

TORONTO, 7th December, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose you herewith a cutting from the *Toronto Mail* referring to School Section No. 13., Tiny, in regard to which I would like you to make some enquiry.

(1) It is stated that prizes were presented to the pupils by the Roman Catholic Priest, and that a Roman Catholic book was given to one Protestant child, the daughter of the writer of the article, Mr. Blondin. I would like to know if these prize-books were purchased by the Trustees, or were given by the Priest or any other person, without charge to the section.

(2) It is alleged that a new Priest who visited the school about six weeks ago told the teacher and pupils that the Catechism must be learned at school. Will you kindly ascertain whether the Catechism is taught during school hours, or as permitted under the regulations.

(3) It is said that the little English that is taught is of a poor quality and given grudgingly. By the report of the Commissioners it appears that three hours are given daily to the teaching of English, and that English has been taught in that school for five years. Has there been a change of teachers since the Commissioners visited the school? What is the standing of the pupils in English?

(4) It is alleged that "the examinations for these teachers have been entrusted to the local French Priests round here." Is this statement correct? Have you two Boards of Examiners, one for the French and one for the English teachers? The regulations make provision for only one Board of Examiners. If possible the Trustees who were present at the last mid-summer examination should be questioned as to what occurred at that time, and how far they endeavored to see that the regulations were complied with. You would oblige me very much if you proceed at once to the School Section named herein and make a full and searching enquiry into all the complaints made by Mr. Blondin. The Department will pay all travelling expenses and a reasonable allowance for your services. Where the evidence of any person is given let it be as near as may be verbatim, and subscribed to by the witness.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

GEO. W. ROSS.

J. C. MORGAN, ESQ.,

I. P. S. Barrie.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—You have been good enough on several occasions to put my grievances before the public through the *Mail*. The last time was in June, this past summer, when I went before our County Council, and there made an *expose* of my case, *i. e.*, “How our Public School in Section No. 13, Tiny, County of Simcoe, was conducted.” The disclosures I then made astonished many, and they entertained the idea that things would be mended at once. The *Mail’s* commissioner and those of the Government also came and found things as I had represented. The teacher and inspector were reprimanded, but that was the end of the improvements, as I am going to show.

A few weeks after, at the end of the first half year, there was the trustees’ examination, but since the three trustees, with one exception, could not read either English or French—the exception can read French poorly—they had to go and get the Priest to do the examination. I was there also, but I was not asked to put questions to the children. I have five children going to that school. After the examination prizes were drawn, and my children drew four French and Catholic prize-books, my fifth child was not there that day. Just think of my wife’s child, who is English and Protestant, (my present wife was a widow and I a widower, when we were married) drawing a French Roman Catholic prize! There are ten Protestant ratepayers in our school section. There were twenty once, but they have drawn away from it since, and no wonder. At the examination there was a platform on which the children stood and made little speeches to the Priest, telling him that all the good things we had were about due to him, and praising him sky-high, saying he was their heavenly guide, etc. About six weeks ago a new priest came to our school during school hours, with his priestly robes on, and told the teacher and pupils that the Catechism must be learned at school. For doing that he was liable to a fine of \$20 and costs, but the priests can (and have done so for the past sixteen years with our school) override the law. Let it be understood our school is a Public School, and there are other schools in the township like ours.

I assert that the education the children get with us is worse than no education at all, for their minds are warped, filled with prejudice and wrong views of life generally. The man is killed within the scholar, to be substituted by a pigmy. I must here say that the little English that is taught is of a poor quality and given grudgingly. I cannot see, to stretch justice to its utmost in their favor, what more Roman Catholics can want than what the law gives them now. They have full sway in their churches. They have full sway in the home-circle, and full sway in the school house after school hours. They call our schools “godless” schools, but if God is everywhere, He is certainly in our Public Schools. For my own part, I should call it an ungodly act, if I were to force my religious belief at school upon other people’s children.

Now about the new school regulations. They say “teachers should study English.” How long will it be before they are fitted to teach English—one, two, or three years? Shall we have to use those teachers during that time or shut our schools? As for the Boards of Examiners for these teachers, in the past the examination has been entrusted to the local French priests round here. If no change is made in that direction, my prayer is “God deliver us.” The proposed Section 205 is likely to cause trouble, for Roman Catholic trustees, as a rule, will find it expedient to introduce prayers according to their own tenets, and very few Roman Catholic teachers will begin a prayer unless by the sign of the cross. Should anyone think I am using too much gall, let them put themselves in my place.

Yours, etc.,

C. S. DIT BLONDIN.

ST. PATRICK P. O., Ont., Nov. 30th.

BARRIE, Dec. 26th, 1889.

Hon. Minister Education, Toronto,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report on certain charges (against a French school in the Township of Tiny,) contained in a recent letter which appeared in the *Mail* over the signature of C. S. dit Blondin. The evidence was taken on oath at the school by myself, and I enclose you the originals. I send also statutory declarations (made and sent to me) bearing on the same subject. I may state that while holding the investigation (Dec. 17) I sent for Mr. Blondin, as I was anxious to take his evidence on oath, but he was absent from home.

The statements are hereinunder numbered and replied to.

1. "The *Mail's* commissioner and those of the Government also came and found things as I had represented."

Reply.—The commissioners did nothing of the sort, on the contrary, they reported favorably of some schools, and noticed as a unique fact in connection with their experience as commissioners the entire absence of any religious teaching or anything of the sort in the schools of Tiny.

2. "The teacher and inspector were reprimanded."

Reply.—I need scarcely say that this has been evolved by Mr. Blondin from his inner consciousness, and is fiction pure and simple.

3. The account of the public examination in which it is made to appear that (a) the whole thing was managed by priests; (b) that Mr. Blondin was wilfully passed over during the examination; (c) that the examination consisted mainly of little speeches made by the pupils in all of which there was nothing but adulation of the priest.

Reply.—The evidence enclosed shows (a) that only one priest was there, and he the secretary of the Board and general manager of the Public School in the town of Pene-tanguishene, Rev. Father Laboureau; (b) that none of the ratepayers, of whom Mr. Blondin is one, were asked to conduct the examination, as the teacher considered that the professional training of teachers and ministers rendered them the most competent persons; (c) that there were only two speeches made by the pupils, both taken from books of school recitations. The first was in English, and had not a single reference to anything of a religious character; the second, delivered at the close by a little child, was in French, and had reference to the priest, which it would have been wiser to have omitted, but which would not have been objected to (I think) had they been made in an ordinary school to a Protestant minister.

4. "About six weeks ago a priest came to our school during school hours with his priestly robes on, and told both teacher and pupils that catechism must be learned at school."

Reply.—This, you will see from the evidence, is entirely untrue. A priest did call and did remain some five minutes, but he had no priestly robes on. He wore an ordinary dress, and he gave no directions to any one about learning catechism at school. This whole statement is absolutely without foundation.

5. "The little English that is taught is of a poor quality and given grudgingly."

Reply.—The evidence of the pupils given under oath will show you that quite two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths, of the whole time during school hours is occupied in teaching English or by means of it. On each one of my three visits to this school since August, I have found the blackboard covered with exercises in English, there being but little French to be seen. The results are, of course, not yet what they will be, but the progress is real and substantial, and nothing is done or given grudgingly. The teacher reports that my offer of valuable prizes (made each of the different French Schools in my Inspectorate) for improvement in English during the year, has roused a great interest in the minds of the French pupils, and has already had a most excellent effect.

6. "The examinations for teachers have been entrusted to the local French priests round here."

Reply.—This is a wanton and unexcusable falsehood. No teacher has ever been examined except by the County Board of Examiners, and at that Board no French priest has ever sat for a moment.

7. "The prizes given were French and Roman Catholic."

Reply.—They were both. They were naturally French, because all the pupils (or nearly so) are French, and most of the books are (it is to be regretted) Roman Catholic in their tendency. They appear to have been purchased from a Montreal publisher, and whilst it is true that in most of those which I examined, the title would not have led one to suppose that there could be any Roman Catholic teaching, still, such was to some extent the case. There were also sent some small books for very young children, of an entirely religious character, and Mr. Blondin's children appear to have got two (or three) copies of one on the service of the mass. This is apparently the only charge made by Mr. Blondin which has any truth about it. I at once drew the attention of the trustees to the necessity for exercising greater caution in future, in the purchase of prizes.

8. "There were twenty Protestant ratepayers in our section once, but they have drawn away from it since, and no wonder. There are now ten."

Reply.—So far as I can learn there are seven ratepayers, and of these only five have children. There were originally fourteen, and the others have been removed to other and newly formed sections, as the township council set them apart. They have not left of their own wish.

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the purchase and giving of Roman Catholic prize-books, is the only point which Mr. Blondin has stated honestly, and his entire letter seems to have been written with a view to increase the present irritation which exists in the Township of Tiny, between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and which, whilst owing its existence in large measure to his efforts, has done more than anything else to perpetuate those very weaknesses of which he complains so loudly.

I may sum up the whole situation by saying that the condition of educational affairs in Tiny is most encouraging; that there is no religious teaching at all except from the reading books, which will at once be changed; that I have never, except from one individual, met with interference from the Roman Catholic priests of Tiny, but the very reverse; that French is rapidly giving place to English, and that everything has been and is being accomplished with the goodwill and by the assistance of the French population.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) JAMES C. MORGAN.

I have omitted to mention that the third trustee was absent from home when I held the investigation, which will account for the fact that he gives no evidence. He however, entirely agrees with the two others.

HINTS TO TEACHERS OF FRENCH SCHOOLS.

(Sent before receipt of Departmental Regulations.)

BARRIE, August 20th, 1889.

1. Give every order or word of command in English. If not understood, give it in French and then in English. Gradually discontinue the use of French in the school discipline.

2. In explanations to the junior classes use both languages, until they can understand English without French.

3. In the first and second books, let at least half your teaching consist of lessons on speaking English, names of things, etc., and let the other half be, as far as possible, without text-books.

4. In classes three and four, every subject except French reading and grammar must be taught in English.

5. As soon as the new bi-lingual readers can be obtained, the present French readers must be discontinued.

6. You have my authority to offer a prize which I will myself give, to the pupil who, in your judgment, makes most progress in English during the coming year. This should be announced to the pupils.

7. It is hoped that you will acquaint the parents with the above, at as early a date as possible.

Your friend and Inspector,

J. C. MORGAN.

COPY OF LETTER TO MR. C. S. DIT BLONDIN.

ST. PATRICK, December 18th, 1889.

SIR,—I am at your school to investigate such portions of your recent letter to the *Mail*, as I cannot of myself know to be true or not. If, therefore, you wish to have set right anything which seems to you to be wrong, I shall be ready to take any evidence which you may offer for my information.

I shall be at the school-house for this purpose, and I have sent for the trustees to meet me there.

I am, yours,

J. C. MORGAN.

In the matter of the Public School of School Section Number 13, Tiny.

I, Joseph Anthime Archambault, of the Township of Tiny, in the County of Simcoe, school teacher, do solemnly declare that—

1. I am the teacher of the Public School in Section No. 13, in the said Township of Tiny, and was the teacher and in charge of said school previous to the last mid-summer vacation, and was in charge of the school at the examinations preceding the said vacation.

2. The said examinations were conducted by the trustees of said school, and at their request the Reverend Th. F. Laboureau, priest of Penetanguishene, attended the examinations, and assisted me in conducting the examinations—examining the children in reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history—and I positively say there was nothing in the said examinations of the nature of religious exercises. There were a large number of ratepayers of said section present at said examination, and it was not deemed necessary or expedient to request any of them to put questions to or examine the children.

3. The prize books given at the said examinations were purchased by school money. There were six dollars worth of books bought. The trustees and myself went over a catalogue of prices and ordered the books according to prices, leaving the selection of the books to the librarian from whom we purchased, Mr. Cadieux Dérome, of Montreal.

4. All the said prize books, as sent by the said librarian from whom we purchased, were French books. They were merely ordinary story books, but were not "Roman Catholic" or religious books, with the exception of two or three small books that were sent along.

5. I deny that a "priest came to the said school with his priestly robes on," as mentioned in a certain letter published in the *Mail* newspaper over the signature of C. S. dit Blondin, and that he told me "the teacher and the pupils that catechism must be learned at school." Some six weeks ago, a priest who was then in charge of the parish, called at the school. He was not dressed "in his priestly robes," but had on a long water-proof overcoat, generally called a "Macintosh coat." This priest spoke to the children, and in the course of his remarks said he hoped they would be good children and learn their catechism; but I most emphatically say that he did not say to me or to the children that they should learn their catechism during school hours.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths."

Declared before me, at the Town of
Penetanguishene, in the County of
Simcoe, this 14th day of December,
A.D. 1889. } (Signed) J. A. ARCHAMBAULT.

(Signed) W. H. HEWSON,
Notary Public, Province Ontario.

In the matter of Public School of Section No. 13, Tiny.

I, Oliver Pilon, of the Township of Tiny, in the County of Simcoe, farmer, do solemnly declare that—

1. Shortly before the mid-summer examinations last June I was elected a trustee of said section, in the place of a retiring trustee, and I was present at the said examination exercises.

2. At the request of my co-trustees and myself the Rev. Father Laboureau, priest of Penetanguishene, attended the said examination and assisted the teacher, Mr. Archambault, in conducting the said examination, but there was nothing whatever of the nature of religious exercises in connection with the examination. It is but usual and proper in my estimation to ask clergymen to assist in examinations, as they are always of sufficient education to be able to do so properly, and are certainly much more fit for the position than the ordinary yeoman.

3. I know nothing about the prize books that were given at the said examinations, as they were ordered before I became trustee.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and by virtue of the "Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths."

Declared before me, at the Town of
Penetanguishene, in the County of
Simcoe, this 14th day of December,
A.D. 1889. Having been first read
over and explained. } (Signed) OLIVER ^{His} X PILON.
mark.

(Signed) W. H. HEWSON,
Notary Public, Province Ontario.

In the matter of the Public School of Section No. 13, Tiny.

I, Joseph Lalonde, of the Township of Tiny, in the County of Simcoe, do solemnly declare that—

1. I am a trustee of the above section, and was trustee at and previous to the last mid-summer examinations.

2. I have heard read the declaration of Joseph Anthime Archambault, the teacher of above school, made this day in above matter, and I corroborate in every particular his statements in reference to the conduct of the said examinations and the purchase and giving of prize books to the children of said school.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the "Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths."

Declared before me, at the Town of
Penetanguishene, in the County of
Simcoe, this 14th day of December,
A.D. 1889. Having been first read
over and explained.

(Signed) JOSEPH ^{His} × LALONDE.
mark.

(Signed) W. H. HEWSON,
Notary Public, Province Ontario.

Morley Arthur, Blondin's Stepson.

I, Morley Arthur, aged 11, make oath and say :

I was not at the public examination, so I do not know what happened. I was at the school when Father Desautels came. He stayed five or ten minutes ; he asked them some questions, told them to be good boys and mind their master and learn their catechism. I did not hear him say to learn catechism in school. I did not hear him tell the teacher to teach catechism. He had on a long dark sort of a coat. I don't know what it was.

In the morning it is all English teaching, and in the afternoon they read in French and translate in English, and geography and mental arithmetic and tables, and the little boys and girls in reading, are all taught in English. I get along pretty well, I think, in reading and arithmetic. I don't know about geography, for I never studied geography while I was at school in Meaford before I came here. I never heard Mr. Archambault say anything about religion or Roman Catholics until after four o'clock. I never heard any priest come to the school and say any prayers or anything like that, except what I said about Father Desautels. I am Mr. Blondin's stepson, and my mother is Mr. Blondin's wife.

The above is true.

(Signed) MORLEY ARTHUR.

The Teacher.

ST. PATRICK, Dec. 17th 1889,

I, Joseph Anthime Archambault, of the Township of Tiny, in the County of Simcoe school teacher, make oath and say :

1. I am the teacher of the Public School, in Section No. 13, in the said Township of Tiny, and I was the teacher in charge of the said school at the examination preceding the recent mid-summer vacation.

2. The said examinations were conducted by the trustees of said school, and at their request, the Rev. Th. F. Laboureau, Priest of Penetanguishene, attended the examinations and assisted me in carrying them on ; examining the children in reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history. Reading was both in English and French. Arithmetic was examined in French in the lowest classes, and in English in the rest. Geography was examined altogether in English, the grammar was French. History was examined incidentally as the points occurred in the reading lessons and was in both languages, as the pupils understood best. I positively swear that there was nothing whatever in the said examination of religious exercises, nor anything other than the examination itself except dialogues, speeches and in two addresses of welcome ; one in French and one in English ; in the first of which the Rev. Father Laboureau was welcomed. The pupils who gave these two addresses are not here to-day. There was a large number of rate-payers of said section present at said examination and it was not deemed necessary or expedient to request any of them to put questions or to examine the children.

3. The prize books given at the said examination were purchased by school money. There were six dollars worth of books bought, one for every child, that is about 65 books. The trustees and myself went over a catalogue of prices and ordered the books according to prices, leaving the selection to the bookseller, Mr. Cadieux Derome, of Montreal.

4. All the prize books were French. They were merely story books and were not Roman Catholic or religious books, with the exception of three or four small books.

5. I deny that a "priest came to the school with his priestly robes on, or that he told me, the teacher and pupils, that catechism must be learned at school." He was not dressed in his priestly robes, but had on a long water-proof overcoat, generally called a "Macintosh." I swear he had not even the soutane, for he remarked that he had felt strange without it since he came up to Tiny. He spoke to the children, and in the course of his remarks said he hoped they would be good children and learn their catechism ; but I swear that he did not say to me or to the children that they should learn their catechism during school hours.

6. There were several speeches, etc., on examination day, two of them addressed to Father Laboureau, the one in English did not contain a single reference to religion or church or priest or minister of any sort. The one in French did so, but indirectly. (The originals were handed to me, J. C. M.) No one said that "all the good things we had were due to him," that is the priest.

7. The education in English may be of poor quality but is not given grudgingly. All the morning is devoted to English and to English alone, and quite half the afternoon is given to English.

8. I never directly or indirectly say one word about the church during school hours nor any priest except one, and he not for years past.

9. I received a copy of regulations from the inspector early in the half year about the teaching of English, and afterwards I got a set from him issued by the Department of Education and I am trying hard to follow them thoroughly.

10. In the inspector's regulations he offered a prize himself, for the French scholars who would make the most progress in English, and his offer is making the French children work much harder in English.

(Signed)

J. A. ARCHAMBAULT.

Trustees.

ST. PATRICK, December 18th, 1889.

I, Oliver Pilon, of the Township Tiny, hereby make oath and say :

1. I was present as a trustee at the examination in July last.
2. At the request of my two co-trustees and myself the Rev. Father Laboureau, Priest, of Penetanguishene, attended the said examination and assisted the teacher, Mr. Archambault in conducting the said examination, but there was nothing whatever of the nature of religious exercises in connection with the examination.
3. We always ask clergymen to help us at the examinations, for they are much more fit for the position than most farmers.
4. I know nothing about the prize books, as they were ordered before I became trustee.
5. I believe there are only three Protestant ratepayers in the section. There used to be more, but they have been cut off when new sections were formed.

(Signed) OLIVER ^{His} × PILON.
mark.

ST. PATRICK, December 18th, 1889.

I, Joseph Lalonde, of the Township of Tiny, do hereby make oath and say :

1. I am a trustee of the above section and was trustee at and previous to the last mid-summer examination.
2. I have heard read the sworn testimony of Joseph Anthime Archambault, the teacher of the above school, made this day in the above matter, and I corroborate in every particular his statements in reference to the conduct of the said examinations, and the purchase and giving of prize books to the children of the said school.
3. The said Joseph Archambault has not, in his testimony, said anything that was not true, nor has he omitted anything, so far as I know, which could bear on the matter.

(Signed) JOSEPH ^{His} × LALONDE.
mark.

Mr. Blondin's daughter.

I, Allelina Blondin, 12 years old, hereby make oath and say :

I was in the school when Father Desautels came in ; he stayed about five minutes. I don't remember how he was dressed. He said to be good children and learn the catechism. I did not hear him say to learn it in school. I did not hear him tell the teacher to teach it to them. He had on a long black gown, very low, when he came in.

In the morning they teach English all the time ; in the afternoon they teach reading in French and English ; geography in French and English ; arithmetic in English ; reading to little boys and girls in English. I never heard Mr. Archambault say anything about religion or Roman Catholics until after four o'clock. I think, more than two years ago he used to say prayers at the beginning of school, I don't remember exactly what.

I was at the July examination when Father Laboureau was there, and pretty near all the people around here. He examined us in French and English. He did not say anything about the church. I heard the pupils make two speeches for him. I don't remember what they said.

The above is true.

(Signed) ALLELINA BLONDIN.

A Pupil of the School.

I, Joseph Henry Bellecourt, was at the public examination. Father Laboureau examined us in French and English. I heard two or three speeches made. I don't remember what they said. I never heard Mr. Archambault say anything about religion before four o'clock. I never heard any priest say anything about religion in the school. In the morning it is English, in the afternoon there is both French and English. I do all my studies in English as well as French; I am 16.

The above is true.

JOSEPH HONARE BELECOURT.

QUESTION.

REPLIES.

Did Father Desautels say to the pupils or
the teacher to have the catechism taught
in the school?

Alevine Lalonde. No.
Ameline. No.
Rachel Daoust. No.

I asked the question of the whole school and they all agreed to the above negative.

BARRIE, Feb. 22nd, 1890.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the condition of the French schools under my jurisdiction. I may premise by saying that in the territory now included in sections 2, 6, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, I was not understood in any school if I spoke English, my examinations being conducted in every case in French for at least half the time, and in many instances not a word of English being spoken in the school. At the present time I have only three schools, No. 13, 17 and 19, where any French is spoken or taught, and the change has been brought about slowly but surely and with the approval and support of the French population.

1. With respect to religious exercises or instructions in the schools, I may state that such a thing has been unknown in my schools for several years. No Roman Catholic religious symbols, pictures, etc.; no Roman Catholic religious exercises or teaching are to be met with in any school. There has been some indirect instruction occasioned by the use of the old authorized French Readers, but even this has been reduced to a minimum.

2. The regulations of the Education Department have been observed in all three schools.

3. The bi-lingual readers are now being used in all three schools.

4. In every case English is taught or used for quite half the time; in the case of S. S. No. 19 for about two-thirds the time, and in S. S. 13 about three-fourths the time

5. The progress and advancement in English has not been uniform. In S. S. No 17, though the teacher is an educated French gentleman, the progress in English has not satisfied me, though the last five months have seen a great change effected. In S. S. Nos. 13 and 19, the progress has been rapid and certain. English is being now taught colloquially and in conversation by the teachers who are both French.

6. I have offered prizes in each of these three schools to the pupils who make the most progress in the study and use of English, and the teachers report to me that the stimulative effect has been great, and that much effort is being made to win the coveted "Inspector's prize."

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. C. MORGAN.

FRENCH SCHOOL IN TOWNSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 9th Dec., 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a cutting from the *Toronto Mail* respecting certain alleged irregularities in the school which, so far as I can gather, is in the neighborhood of Berwick. From the return brought down to the House last session, section No. 12, in the township of Finch, in the county of Stormont, is in that neighborhood, and is reported as a French school. Two-thirds of the letter or more is irrelevant. The only matter for enquiry is the charge made against the teacher of ordering the Protestant children of the school to bring French text books on pain of dismissal. The words are "On dismissing one evening the Protestant children the teacher told them to bring French books in the morning, and if they did not they should be sent home themselves." On your return from the Ottawa Normal School examinations would you kindly come around by Berwick and visit this school, enquire of the teacher and of any others likely to know the facts and report to me at your earliest convenience. I asked the inspector of the county to join you in conducting this investigation. Return cutting.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. J. TILLEY, Esq., Toronto.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Twenty-five years ago Cambridge township was settling in with the English-speaking races and Lower Canadians might be counted on the fingers of one hand. This has surprisingly changed. Under the skilled management of Curé Labelle, the Apostle of French-Canadian emigration, and his co-adjutors the Roman bishops of Quebec, a tide of emigrants is directed, helped, and located systematically on various parts of the Upper Province; each of the crowd *per se* is welcomed, but in a very few years it is found, as these obtain votes, that their prostrate submission to the hierarchy that rules them from distant centres is giving the latter a power to subvert and banish our language, and undermine and destroy Constitutional rights, without fear of bark, growl or bite from our silver-collared "watchdogs" at Ottawa. But if the watchdogs have not enough of the faithful bull in them to shake and break the back of a system that is set

determinedly to prevent the unity of this Dominion in the integrity of the Empire, there are brave men not yet in the watching trust at Ottawa who will insist on obtaining for us British-Canadian unity. No man in this Dominion, not even a Mercier, with his Apollyon audacity, can provoke the English-speaking people to a war of race on our French fellow-subjects; yet the British race has paid too costly a price for Constitutional liberty to allow it to be sapped by anti-constitutionalists entering our free gates that they may take possession and pull them down. Jesuitism has been, against our will and the public interests, let in amongst us for this purpose; it is now in the political balance of the Dominion to be reckoned with; it is there a make-weight along with scarlet hats and stockings and political mitres and St. Gregory pants. But our rulers will find that the men of freedom, whose voice is already lifted, will bring forth a counter-balance so weighted that scarlet hats and scarlets stockings and political mitres and St. Gregory pants and whatever separates us and prevents our unity, will kick the beam.

That the finger and pressure of the political hierarchy can be felt anywhere Rome borders on our Protestant landmarks, is evident wherever she visits. If she is noticed she may, like a burglar, be still while the policeman's lantern is passing, but, when all is quiet the undermining work proceeds again. So soon as the French became a majority in this section of the School Division, the priest became omnipotent, catechisms, usages of the Roman churches with the French language were ruled in while English was ruled out. Protestant families, rather than be under the yoke, departed, and now only thirteen children of school age remain. The discoveries made a few months ago by *The Mail* of the extensiveness of the undermining going on in the schools of the counties of Russell and Prescott acted as a deterrent; the educational authorities waked up and let in a mild light where the electric one of *The Mail* had first made its revelations. In this section the ban on English and its books was removed, but, at the commencement of this month November, 1889, it seems taken for granted that the policeman's lantern was gone out and would not make reflections so far from home again, and Protestantism, as usual, was at rest in the land of Nod. The time was thought seasonable for making the innovation and gaining back a position that had been lost; and, on dismissing, one evening, the Protestant children, the teacher told them to bring French books in the morning, and, if they did not, they should be sent home themselves. When homes were reached and parents were told of the injunction laid on their children, there was considerable British indignation, and the next day the youngsters were ready to show they were as good British as their fathers; before they arrived at the school-house next morning, those who attended school that day first met on the roadside and agreed to stand up for their English. As the school was entered, the mistress, perceiving that the books brought were not French, was not slow to open her campaign with the reminder of the previous evening—"Did I not tell you, if you would not bring French books, I would send you home? Why did you not bring them?" Her query was answered by a resisting fusillade that must have astonished her. Lennon Baker stood up and replied: "My father told me he sent me here to learn English, and I am going to, and we are all going to." Then turning to others, he asked, "Won't you?" and the reply of each was, "Yes, I am going to," "Won't you, Jem?" Yes, my grandfather said I must." "And won't you, Mary?" "Yes, my ma says I must." By this time the mistress, seeing the unanimity of the Protestant "combine" said: "I see you have all agreed on what you will do, and I suppose I must let you, and I shall teach French to all the other children." At this a little fellow called Gainer, not eight years old, as if he was the colonel of the party, sings out, "No, you can't do that; this country does not belong to France, and you must all learn English; my grandpa says so." So ended this first skirmish for English or French in the schools. But is it the end? Should not the teacher for provoking it be dismissed, and should not any teacher, Protestant or Romanist, when proved to have admitted catechisms or denominational books into a public school, be summarily disqualified for the office?

Yours, etc.,

METHODIST MINISTER.

BERWICK, Nov. 30th.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—Following your instructions we yesterday visited S.S. No. 6, Cambridge, to inquire into the truth or falsity of a certain allegation contained in a letter written from that vicinity to one of the Toronto newspapers, some time during the course of last autumn; the said allegation being in effect that the teacher had ordered the English speaking children or some of them, to furnish themselves with French reading books, on pain of dismissal from the school.

Notice having been given of our visit, we found the teacher, the trustees and a number of the ratepayers of both nationalities assembled at the school house; and the object of our mission being stated to the meeting, the teacher made a statement admitting that the charge as made in the letter, was in substance true, but that the children had not been forced to buy the books and had subsequently attended school for some months, learning English only as before the order was given.

We took occasion to point out to those present that the proper course in case of a grievance of this kind is (1) to apply to the trustees for redress; (2) that failing to the inspector, and lastly to the minister of education. No complaint was laid with either the trustees or the inspector in this case.

We also made some remarks on the status of the two languages in our public schools, showing that while the study of English is compulsory, and must be taken up by every pupil, the study of French is merely optional and permissive, and cannot be forced upon any pupil contrary to his or his guardian's desire.

Your obedient servants,

24th January, 1890.

W. J. SUMMERBY,
J. J. TILLEY.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
RUSSELL, 8th February, 1890.

DEAR MADAM,—When Mr. Tilley and I visited your school lately we made a verbal explanation of the status of the English and the French languages in the Public Schools of Ontario, pointing out that, while English is compulsory and must be studied by every pupil, French is optional, and no pupil can be forced to learn it in opposition to the wishes of his parent or guardian.

That there may be no further trouble in the matter, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that no pupil can be compelled to use the new French-English Readers; if he wishes to study only English he must use the Ontario Readers. You will, therefore, see that, in ordering the English pupils to supply themselves with French books, you were exceeding your authority under the Regulations of the Education Department, and I wish that you would, in the presence of the whole school, formally withdraw the order that caused the trouble.

I may further say that you would have been equally wrong had the pupils been French instead of English. Not even French pupils can be compelled to study French; but they may elect to take it up as an additional subject, it being distinctly understood that English must not thereby be neglected or slighted.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. J. SUMMERBY,
I. P. S.

MISS CAROLINE GRIGNON,
Teacher S. S. No. 6,
Cambridge,
St. Albert P.O.

FRENCH SCHOOL, TOWNSHIP OF CLARENCE.

TORONTO, 26th December, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—A letter signed by Mr. Cooper from School Section No. 12, Clarence, has been sent to me, in which he complains (1) that the regulations with regard to religious instruction are not observed: (2) that unauthorized text-books are used in the schools; (3) that the school is closed during Roman Catholic holidays.

I would like you to visit this school as soon after it re-opens as possible, and enquire into the truthfulness of these charges. Mr. Cooper and the trustees, should at least, be notified of your visit.

An early report on this matter will much oblige. If necessary, evidence should be taken under oath.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) G. W. ROSS.

W. J. SUMMERBY, Esq., I. P. S., Russell.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
RUSSELL, 8th January, 1890.

Personal.

DEAR SIR,—It was my intention, following the instructions laid down in your letter of the 26th ult., to go down into Clarence next week, but, on sitting down to write to Mr. Cooper, I find that I do not know his P.O. address. I would write to him in care of the trustees, but I am in doubt whether he has given you the correct number of the section, as I have myself received somewhat similar complaints from S.S. No. 3, Clarence, and I know that there is a Mr. Cooper living in that vicinity.

Please send me Mr. Cooper's address, and send your reply to Plantagenet, as I expect to be there at the opening of the Model School next week.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. SUMMERBY,
I. P. S.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Toronto.

DANSVILLE, N.Y., 11th January, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. SUMMERBY,—The Mr. Cooper referred to in your letter is the gentleman with whom you have had some correspondence. No doubt the trouble arose in section No. 3, Clarence, as you surmise.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

W. J. SUMMERBY, Esq., I. P. S., Russell.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

RUSSELL, 27th January, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—As directed by your letter of 26th December last, I have visited S.S. No. 3, Clarence, and have seen Mr. Cooper who, when asked to furnish evidence in support of his charges against the management of the School, stated that he wished to have nothing more to do with the matter, as the Protestants have now formed a separate school, and he feels no interest whatever in the affairs of the Public School.

I have thought that if I were to report on the complaints, you would then be in a position to inform me whether you think there is any necessity for further investigation. Shall I make such a report?

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. SUMMERBY,
I. P. S.Hon. G. W. Ross,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

TORONTO, 29th January, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you be good enough to report on the complaint in School Section No. 3, Clarence, in order that I might see whether there is any necessity for further investigation as you suggest.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

W. J. SUMMERBY, Esq., I. P. S., Russell.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR,—As directed by your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to make the following report respecting the complaint from Mr. Cooper of S. S. No. 3, Clarence:—

In September, 1886, shortly after the present teacher took charge of the school, Mr. Oliver Haney, one of the trustees, made complaint to me that the teacher was using Roman Catholic books and teaching the children Roman Catholic prayers from them, at the same time sending me a copy of one of the books complained of, the "Syllabaire des Ecoles Chretiennes." I at once wrote to Mr. Haney that I intended to visit the school in a short time and would then attend to the matter.

Some time during the month I visited the school, saw Mr. Haney and informed him that I had instructed the teacher to discontinue the use of the "Syllabaire" and to use the "Monpetit" series until a new series of French books was authorized, which I expected in a short time. I also instructed the teacher to omit any lessons that might be considered as teaching Roman Catholic doctrine.

From that day until about the first of November last, over three years, I had heard no complaints from the section and supposed that everything was running satisfactorily.

At the time of my last visit to the school on the 22nd October, 1889, I saw posted on the school house a notice calling a special meeting of the ratepayers to enquire into the use of unauthorized books and other abuses. No notice of the meeting had been sent to me, no complaint had been made, and I did not consider it my duty to take any notice of the matter until it was brought before me officially.

On the 2nd November, I received a copy of the minutes of the special meeting with a note from Mr. Benjamin Watson one of the trustees, asking me to attend to the matter at once. On the 4th November I wrote to Mr Watson, to the trustees and to the teacher. I enclose herewith copies of the minutes and of my letters to the trustees and teacher. Mr. Cooper informs me that my letter to Mr. Watson had been sent to you.

The complaints as shown by the minutes are two in number :—

(1) The use of unauthorized books.

(2) The closing of the school on Roman Catholic holidays.

With respect to the first complaint I did not consider any investigation necessary, as the teacher had already been instructed to introduce the new French-English readers as soon as they could be procured.

My letters will show what I said in reference to Roman Catholic holidays and the closing of the school.

Mr. Yandow, the secretary and leading trustee, being very ill, sent me a verbal message by the teacher, Mr. Donohoe, who saw me at an Institute meeting at Bearbrook on November 15th. This message was to the effect that my letter of Nov. 4th had in some way been mislaid and Mr. Yandow wished me to send instructions by Mr. Donohoe as to what action I wished the trustees to take. A verbal reply was sent similar to the instructions contained in my letter of November 4th.

Owing I believe to Mr. Yandow's illness no action was taken by the trustees until the annual meeting when resolutions were passed by the ratepayers in effect authorizing the trustees to give the teacher permission (1) to close school at 3.30 p.m. three days in the week to allow time for religious instructions; (2) to close the school on Roman Catholic holidays or days of obligation.

Mr. Cooper's complaints to you are three in number, comprising the two made to me by the ratepayers and the additional one that the regulations respecting religious instruction are not observed. Mr. Cooper does not say in what respect the regulations are not observed but I assume that he means to say that Catechism has been taught during school hours.

The teacher informs me that about December, 1887, application was made to the trustees for permission to use the school house for religious instruction. The consent of a majority of the trustees was obtained and religious instruction has been given from time to time since that date but always after school hours or on Sundays.

SUMMARY.

Complaint No. 1, respecting religious instruction :—

Such instruction, was given, but it was after school hours and on Sundays and therefore it cannot be said that the regulations were not observed.

Complaint No. 2, respecting unauthorized text-books.

Unauthorized text-books were used as in all schools in the counties in which French was taught, but at the time the complaint was made instruction had already been given for their removal and for the introduction of the newly authorized series, and as a matter of fact the new books were introduced some time before the Christmas holidays.

Complaint No. 3, respecting the closing of the school on Roman Catholic holidays :—

The school was closed on Roman Catholic holidays but the teacher had the permission of a majority of the board to so close the school.

All of which, etc.,

(Sgd.) W. J. SUMMERBY,
I. P. S.

RUSSELL, 17th February, 1890.

RUSSELL, 4th November, 1889.

DEAR SIRs,—I have received a copy of the minutes of a meeting of ratepayers in your section at which a resolution was passed making complaint that

(1) Unauthorized books are used in your school.

(2) That the school is closed on certain days—church holidays—that are not legal holidays.

The unauthorized books referred to are, I suppose, the French readers. A new series has been authorized and the old ones must be removed as soon as the pupils can procure the new ones.

I am writing to the teacher and sending him a copy of the new instructions respecting French and English, etc. Will you please have a meeting of the trustees and ask the teacher to be present, read over the instructions carefully and inform me whether you are complying with the requirements of the law and regulations as there laid down.

I am also writing to Mr. Watson, one of your board, who is one of the complainants. He will tell you what I have said about closing the school on legal teaching days.

Please reply as soon as you can.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. J. SUMMERBY,
I. P. S.

The TRUSTEES S. S. No. 3, Clarence,
Canaan.

COPY OF MINUTES OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

School Section No. 3, Clarence.

At a public school meeting held in the school-house on October 26th, 1889, Mr. W. Cooper, chairman, J. S. Melvin, secretary, it was moved by Oliver Haney and seconded by Robert Wiley, condemning the use of unauthorized text-books in our schools. Also the way in which our school is conducted and our school is locked on every Roman Catholic holiday. We are satisfied to have our school conducted according to law, and any person or persons dissatisfied are at liberty to withdraw. Unanimously carried. It was moved and seconded and carried unanimously to refer to you as Public School Inspector to remedy our said grievances.

(Signed) WM. COOPER and seventeen others.

Copy of Trustee Watson's letter accompanying the minutes:—

CANAAN, October 31st, 1889.

Mr. SUMMERBY :

SIR,—Would you be so kind as to attend to this business as soon as possible.

(Signed) BEN. WATSON,
Trustee,
Canaan.

RUSSELL, 4th November, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I have received a letter from Mr. Watson, one of the trustees of your school, and a copy of the minutes of the meeting of which you wrote to me. The complaints are two in number.

(1) That unauthorized books are used.

(2) That the school is closed on certain church holidays when it should be kept open.

With reference to the books, I have nothing to add to what I said at the time of my visit. Of course you understand that the old series must go as soon as the new books can be had. I am sending you a copy of the new instructions from the Minister.

With respect to the other complaint, I may say that I suppose you of course know that you must need the trustees' permission or order to close school on a legal school day, except in the case of sickness, etc., and that that permission should be given at a meeting of the trustees of which all have been duly notified.

I hope to see you at Bear Brook on the 15th, when we can talk the matter over if necessary.

I am writing to Mr. Watson and also to the trustees through Mr. Yarlow.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. J. SUMMERBY,
I. P. S.

Mr. THOS. DONOHER,
Teacher,
Canaan.

TRAINING SCHOOL, PLANTAGENET.

Memo. for Mr. J. J. Tilley.

When you are attending some Teachers' Institute in the eastern part of Ontario kindly run over to Plantagenet and ascertain how the Model School for the training of French teachers is getting on. Let me know the number of pupils in attendance, and furnish me with such information regarding the school as would give some idea of its prospects of fulfilling the purpose for which it was established. Ask Mr. Dufort if he has anything to say with respect to the statement made in the newspapers that he informed the teachers in advance of the visit of the Commissioners to the French Schools last summer.

G. W. R.

Memo. from Mr. J. J. Tilley.

Visited Training School, Plantagenet, Feb 14th.

Number in attendance at Plantagenet Model School 23—2 are English, 21 French.

Only two are from the Village of Plantagenet, the others from the Counties of Prescott and Russell.

Three are being trained for III. Class Certificates and twenty for District Certificates.

The average age 15, 18, ranging from 15 to 28.

In December the County Council gave the School a grant of \$500 for the purpose of furnishing School; in January \$300 more.

On Saturday 8th Feb., the Township Council of Plantagenet gave \$200 in addition to what was given by the County Council.

Feb., 1890.

To the Honourable

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
Toronto.

SIR,—Having seen it stated in the public press that the French Schools in the Counties of Prescott and Russel were notified by me of the time at which they would be visited by the Commissioners appointed by you in May last, I desire to say that no notice whatever of these visits were given either to trustees or teachers, except in the case of a few schools which I notified at the request of the Commissioners, in order that these schools might be open on Saturday for inspection.

I desire to state also that the bi-lingual text-books are being introduced as fast as possible, and within a year they will entirely supersede the Montpetit series.

The regulations with regard to religious instruction are being carried out in every school section which I have visited since these regulations came into force, and I have no doubt that they will be faithfully observed everywhere.

The altars in the two schools mentioned in the Commissioners' Report have been removed and will not be replaced.

Our Training School has been opened with twenty-three students, is well received by the people everywhere and liberally assisted by the County and Township Councils.

Respectfully yours,

O. DUFORT,
Asst. I. P. S.

CURRAN, Feb. 16th, 1890.

FRENCH SCHOOLS IN KENT COUNTY.

BLenheim, 11th February, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that so soon as practicable I personally delivered a copy of the Instructions both in English and in French to the teachers of those of my schools in which these two languages are used in teaching. I also left copies for the trustees, and at the same time called special attention to the Bi-lingual Readers, informing the teachers where these could be readily obtained, as I had requested a dealer to keep a supply in order that there should be no difficulty in this direction. I may here say that so long as the teaching of French is considered a necessity in such schools, I confidently expect much better results from the use of the bi-lingual series than have been obtained hitherto. These books will be introduced at once, but only as favorable occasion offers on the promotion of pupils, and so as to avoid cause of complaint that undue haste has been made in effecting the change.

As to other matters little change has taken place since the visit of the Commissioners. But I shall now speak in detail of each of the schools visited by the Commissioners last summer.

School Section 4, Dover.

A change of teachers took place at mid-summer, the English speaking teacher being replaced by a French teacher from Quebec. His English, except on paper, is unsatisfactory. Before applying for permission to issue a temporary certificate as petitioned for, I gave him a formal examination, using as a basis a set of the last third class papers (non-professional). Though the result was not quite satisfactory, especially as regards geography, yet as in English grammar and composition he did fairly well, and as he appears sincerely in earnest in his efforts to render himself better qualified for his work, and as he is to write at the non-professional examination in July next, I have asked for the temporary certificate.

School Section 9.

The same teacher is still employed here. Though the teacher undertakes to use English as a vehicle of instruction, the results obtained plainly reveal the difficulty experienced by a teacher who speaks English imperfectly, though he certainly possesses the ability to write it with purity and apparent ease. The consequence is that the pupils evince distrust of their ability to turn their English to practical account.

School Sections 3 and 13.

These schools were doing all that could be fairly expected, or even asked for. No. 3 continues this year under the same teachers, but in No. 13 a change is necessary, as the teacher hitherto employed is now attending the Chatham Collegiate Institute, intending to write at the next mid-summer examination. In the meantime much difficulty is found in obtaining a teacher to suit.

School Section No. 7.

The English speaking teacher employed here last year is to be replaced by one speaking French and trying to speak English. However the trustees appear to have made all reasonable efforts to obtain a really competent teacher. I hesitated long before yielding to the trustees' request for a temporary certificate, and yielded only when I was convinced no one better qualified was within reach. He agrees to write at the next examination.

I cannot willingly end this report without adding that in School Section 1, Dover, and in Union School Section 1, Tilbury East, though these sections are *as French* as those I have referred to, the use of French in teaching has been abandoned during about ten years, and with the most gratifying results so far as the *use of English by the pupils* is concerned. And I believe the people in these two sections have no desire to revert to the dual teaching. I am convinced, therefore, that since in Dover the French are surrounded by English speaking people, the teaching of French in the schools is by no means so beneficial as the French people believe. Certainly it is often necessary to employ inferior teachers when a knowledge of *both languages* is considered indispensable. However, I trust that the use of the new series of readers may hasten the progress of the French children in acquiring a *really practical* knowledge of English, and I shall endeavor to strengthen the movement in this direction, knowing, as I do, the very great benefit *some few French* pupils from the Dover schools have enjoyed on account of being able to *speak* English even indifferently.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILMOT M. NICHOLS,
I. P. S., W. Kent.

To the Honorable the Minister of Education.

FRENCH SCHOOLS IN ESSEX.

TORONTO, 10th February, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 22nd October last I transmitted to you "Instructions" for teachers and trustees of French schools, with a request that you would report in detail at your next visit as to every matter to which attention was called in these Instructions, but more particularly as to the extent to which English was studied and the regulations observed with respect to unauthorized text-books and religious exercises.

As you will probably by this time have visited a number, if not all, of the schools in which the regulations of the Department in the particulars above referred to were not faithfully carried out, you would, no doubt, be able to report their present condition in these respects as compared with their condition at the time they were visited by yourself and the Commissioners.

I should like your statement to contain a report on each school by name or number.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS.

THEO. GIRARDOT, Esq.,
I. P. S. Sandwich.

A similar letter was addressed to Inspectors J. C. Morgan, Dufort and Nichols.

To the Honorable G. W. Ross,
Minister of Education.

HONORABLE SIR,—In regard to the state of the French schools under my supervision in the County of Essex, I have the honor to report as follows: Since I visited them with the Commissioners, I have inspected them during the last school term of 1889, and I am glad to state that I found teachers giving more time to the study of English. As it can be seen in the detail statement herewith, if compared with the report of said Commissioners, none but authorized English books are used in all the schools. As to French books, the bi-lingual readers having appeared in this county only in the beginning of the year, they could not be introduced before, but I am aware that they are now used in most of the schools. The other French books used presently are all authorized. As far as I could find out, regulations in regard to religious instruction are carried out in all the schools. Changes cannot be made suddenly, people have to be dealt with gradually and smoothly. I sincerely believe that after my next visits to the schools, which will begin as soon as the roads will permit and after the teachers' convention, which will take place in the beginning of May, all our French schools in Essex will work satisfactorily, according to the regulations of the Department.

Township of Sandwich West.

School No. 1.

In this school pupils are all French. Second, third and fourth classes are doing well in English and all other subjects. Junior classes have begun to learn it and to understand it fairly well. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Four hours a day are devoted to the study of English. Instructions are given in both languages. Three pupils are going to entrance examination.

School No. 2.

Pupils understand and speak English fairly. Instructions are given mostly in English, about four hours a day are devoted to its study. The school is doing fairly on all other subjects.

School No. 3.

In this school about one-fourth of the pupils being English, all the French can speak it. Instructions are given mostly in English, about one hour and a half a day is devoted to the study of French. School is doing well on all subjects.

School No. 4.

Children are all French. Second, third and fourth classes can read, translate and speak English fairly. Instructions are given in both languages. Colloquial exercises are given to junior classes daily. The progress of the school is good. About four hours are devoted to the study of English.

School No. 5.

About two-fifths of the children in this school are French. The school is conducted entirely in English.

School No. 6.

Children are all French. Third and fourth classes can read, translate and speak English fairly. The second class have commenced to read it pretty well. Colloquial exercises are given daily. About four hours a day are devoted to the study of English. The school is doing good work. Nine pupils are going to entrance examination.

School No. 7.

About one-third of the pupils are French, but the school is conducted entirely in English.

School No. 8.

Pupils are all French, but third and fourth classes can read, spell, translate and speak English pretty well. Second class understands common things in that language. Junior class has made a fair beginning. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Three and a half hours are devoted to the study of English. Instructions are given in both languages. The school is doing fairly on all subjects.

School No. 9.

About three-fifths of the pupils are French, the remainder English. All the French can speak English pretty well. Instructions are given in English. About one half-hour a day is devoted to the teaching of French. School is doing well.

*Township of Sandwich East.**School No. 1.—Walkerville.*

About five-sixths of the pupils are French, but only a few learn it. All can speak English well. It is the language of the school. All classes are doing good work.

School No. 2.

Pupils are all French. Third and fourth classes read and understand English fairly. Junior classes understand common things in that language. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Instructions are given in both languages. They study English about four hours a day. The work of the school is satisfactory.

School No. 3.

Children are all French. About three hours a day are devoted to English. The advancement of the school is to be desired. A new teacher has been engaged for this year, and, according to report, is doing excellent work.

School No. 4.

All pupils are French. I am glad to report that, with the new teacher, all learn English in the senior department. Second, third and fourth classes can read, spell and speak it fairly. They have commenced to learn it in the junior department, and colloquial exercises are given daily. Instructions are given in both languages in the senior department, and about four hours a day are devoted to the study of English. The school is now doing good work.

School No. 5.

There are a few English pupils in this school, the rest being French, but speak English fairly. About four hours are devoted to teaching English, reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, etc. Instructions are given mostly in English. This school is doing excellent work. Three pupils are going to entrance examination.

School No. 9.

Pupils are all French, but most of them can speak English fairly. Four hours a day are devoted to teaching English. Instructions are given in both languages. Although the teacher is energetic and zealous, owing to the irregular attendance of the pupils of this school, its advancement leaves much to be desired.

School No. 10.

About one-third of the pupils are French, but the school is entirely conducted in English.

School No. 13.

Two-fifths of the pupils are French, but English is the only language taught in this school.

*Township of Tilbury West.**School No. 1.*

The pupils are all French. They all learn English in the senior department and speak it fairly. That language is mostly used. One hour only is devoted to the teaching of French reading and French grammar. In the junior department children understand common things in English and have begun to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Two new teachers have been appointed this year, and, according to report, are doing well.

School No. 2.

All pupils are French but three. The third and fourth classes are doing well in English and in all other subjects. Instructions are given in both languages. The junior classes understand English fairly and have begun to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily. About four hours a day are devoted to English.

School No. 3.

Three-fifths of the pupils are French, the remainder English. The French children all speak English well. In general, it is the language of the school. One hour daily is devoted to French reading. Pupils are making good progress.

Schools Nos. 4 and 5.

In these schools about one-fifth of the pupils are French, but they are conducted entirely in English.

School No. 6.

Pupils are all French but two. This school was poorly conducted the first term of the year, but has now a new teacher, energetic and doing good work. Senior classes understand and read English fairly. Instructions are given in both languages. Junior classes understand common things in English and have commenced to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Four hours daily are devoted to the study of English.

School No. 7.

About three-fourths of the pupils are French, the remainder being English; they nearly all speak it fairly. The second, third and fourth classes read and translate it well. Junior classes are also doing well in English. About four hours a day are devoted to teaching English. Instructions are mostly given in that language.

School No. 9.

Two-fifths of the children are French, the others, English. The school is conducted entirely in English.

School No. 10.

Pupils are all French. The third and fourth classes read and translate English fairly and speak it tolerably. Junior classes understand common things. Colloquial exercises are given daily. The progress of this school might be better. I have been told that the new teacher this year is doing good work.

School No. 11.

This school is in a new French settlement where people have very little occasion to speak English. Third and fourth classes can read and translate fairly and speak some. Junior classes have commenced to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily.

*Township of Rochester.**School No. 3.*

The children in this school being all French, and having hardly any occasion to hear English spoken, are backward in that language. The third and fourth classes can read and translate it fairly and speak some. Junior classes have commenced to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Instructions are given in both languages. About three and one-half hours a day are devoted to the study of English.

School No. 6.

Pupils are all French, but understand and speak English fairly. Second, third and fourth classes are doing well in that language and in other subjects. Junior classes have commenced to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily. Instructions are given in both languages. About four hours are devoted daily to the study of English.

School No. 7.

About two-fifths of the children are French, but the school is entirely conducted in English.

VILLAGE OF BELLE RIVER.

There are only a few English children in this school, all others are French, but all can speak English, that language being mostly used in the senior department, only one hour a day being devoted to French reading. All classes are doing good work. The most advanced in the junior department can read English fairly, the others have begun to learn it. Colloquial exercises are given daily.

*Township of Sandwich.**School No. 2.*

All children speak English fluently, that language being mostly in use in the school. About one and a-half hour a day is devoted to the teaching of French reading and grammar. Both senior and junior departments are well conducted, and making satisfactory progress in English and other branches.

The time devoted to the study of English, comprises the study of reading, spelling, grammar, translation, arithmetic, geography, history, etc. The three last are taught in both languages in some schools.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

(Sgd) THEODULE GIRARDOT,
I. P. S. No. 1, Essex.

FRENCH SCHOOLS IN PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

CURRAN, February 15th, 1890.

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
Toronto.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that in November last, the instructions for teachers and trustees of French schools, was distributed by me or sent by mail to the trustees of the schools that had previously been visited. In January, I wrote to the merchants who usually supply the schools, requesting them to procure the bi-lingual books, so that they might be introduced with the least possible delay; but I regret to say that few have complied with my request. The books in use at the present time are those found by the commissioners, except in School Section No. 8 of Alfred and No. 6 of North Plantagenet, where the new series is introduced. During my present visits, I make it a point to see the merchants and urge them to procure the authorized books at once. I also warn teachers and pupils to provide themselves with no other books. I therefore expect a complete change so soon as they can be had. I do not anticipate any objection on the part of the parents, for all seem to be anxious for the change. The great drawback lies entirely with the merchants. I devote the most part of my time to the study of the English language, and to explaining to teachers the methods to be followed in using the bi-lingual books. I expect to find them introduced in several of the schools that remain to be visited during the term. I find that the teachers who are conversant with the English language, conduct the exercises and recitations in English, those who have not the same advantage endeavor to comply with the regulations as far as it is possible.

I also desire to state that by resolution of the trustees entered on their minute book, in some schools a quarter of an hour, and in others half an hour is given to religious instruction as a closing exercise.

I beg to submit to your consideration a detailed report on the schools which I have visited this year.

I have visited but few schools on account of sickness.

I have much pleasure in saying, that since the visit of the commissioners, the English is taught more extensively in all the schools.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

O. DUFORT,
Assistant.

Township of North Plantagenet.

S. S. No. 8, Senior Class, Louis Parent, teacher, has very fair English.

Management of the school conducted in English. Exercises and recitations from the authorized English books. Translation of the French into English, and *vice versa*.

English composition taught to the fourth class.

Two pupils study the English grammar.

The bi-lingual series has not been introduced.

S. S. No. 7, Delia Baulne, teacher, has both languages alike. English taught to first class by conversation, to other classes by reading, spelling and translation.

Management of the school is in English as far as practicable.

East Hawkesbury.

S. S. No. 19, Alexandrine Latulippe, teacher, has very fair English.

English taught to first class pupils by conversation, names of objects, etc., to other classes by reading, spelling and translation.

Four pupils are English speaking, and learn no French. Management of the school is in English as far as practicable.

S. S. No. 6, Mary Jane Leduc, teacher, has better English than French.

English taught to first class pupils by conversation, names of objects, etc., to other classes by conversation, reading, spelling and translation.

Seven pupils are English speaking, and study both languages.

Management of the school is mostly in English.

Township of Alfred.

S. S. No. 14, Leocadie Rouleau, teacher, has English sufficiently to translate it.

English is taught to all classes by names of objects, etc. *Nouveau Cours* is in use here. I find that this lady does all in her power respecting the teaching of English.

S. S. No. 10, Senior Class, J. N. Belanger, teacher, has very good English.

English taught to all pupils by conversation, reading, spelling and translation.

Recitations and exercises are conducted in English.

S. S. No. 6, Elvina Campeau, teacher, has good English. English taught to first class pupils by conversation, names of objects, etc., to other classes by conversation, reading, spelling and translation.

Exercises and recitations are in English.

S. S. No. 15, Célanire Filion, teacher, has the English sufficiently to translate it.

English taught to first class pupils by names of objects, etc., to other classes by reading, spelling and translation.

Exercises and recitations are in English as far as practicable.

S. S. No. 9, Mary Gauthier, teacher, has both languages alike. English taught to first class pupils by conversation, names of objects, etc., to other classes by conversation, reading, spelling and translation. Exercises and recitations are conducted in English as far as practicable.

S. S. No. 2, Thomas Stuart, teacher, has both languages. English taught to first class pupils by conversation, to other classes by conversation, reading, spelling and translation. Exercises and recitations are in English. English composition taught to pupils of the Fourth Class.

S. S. No. 4, Cordelia O'Sullivan, teacher, has both languages. English taught to first class pupils by conversation, etc.; to other classes by conversation, reading, spelling and translation. Exercises and recitations are in English. Pupils are sometimes required to make a resumé of the lesson in English.

Township of Longueuil.

S. S. No. 2, Hélène Kingsley, teacher, has the English sufficiently to translate it. English taught to first class pupils by names of objects, etc.; to other classes by reading, spelling and translation. *Nouveau Cours* is also in use here.

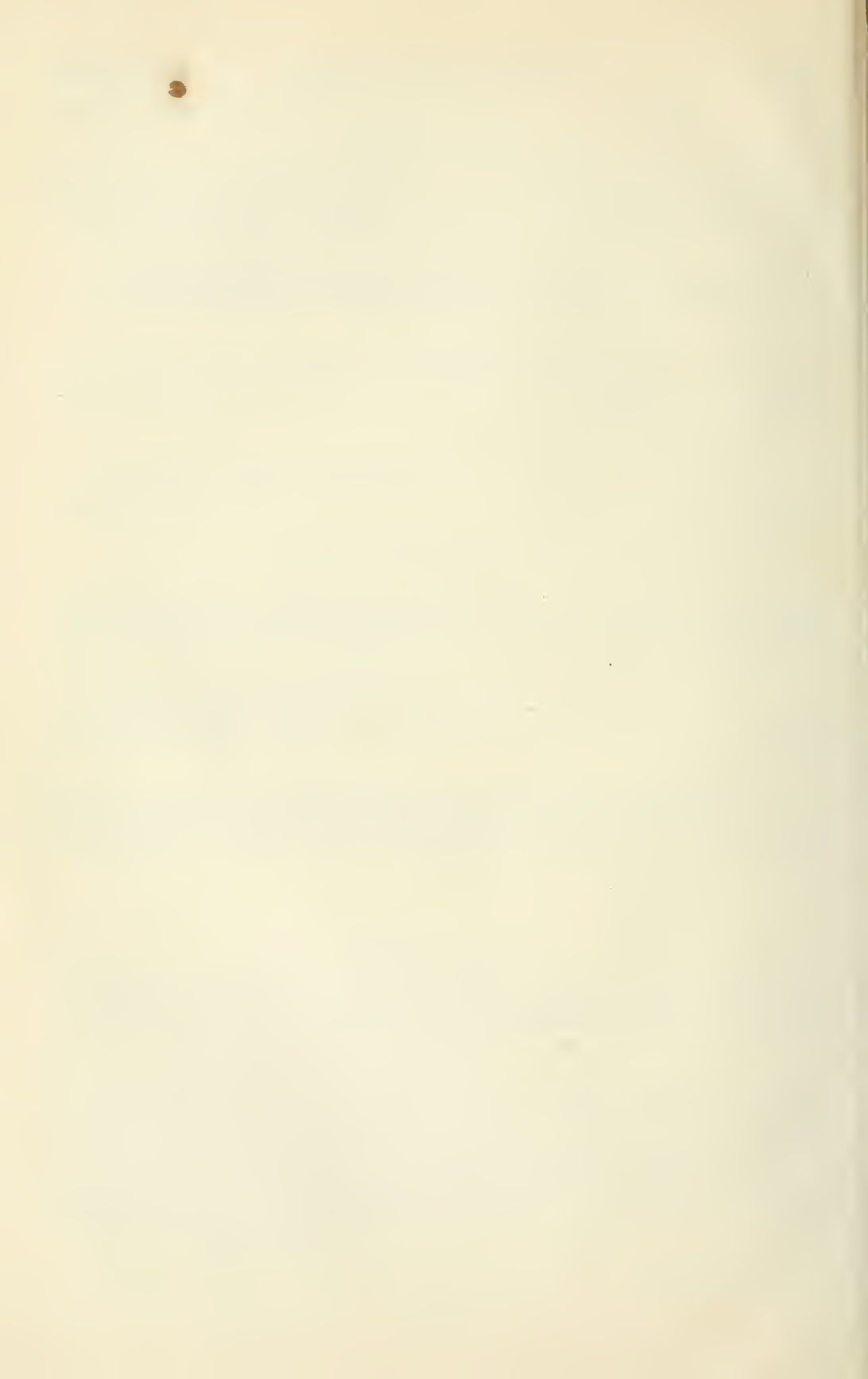
L'Original.

S. S. No. 1, Senior Class, Alexandre Lalonde, teacher, has very good English. English taught to all classes by conversation, reading, spelling and translation. Recitations and exercises are in English. English spoken as far as practicable.

S. S. No. 1, Junior Class, Louisa Latulippe, teacher, has very good English. English taught to all the pupils by conversation, reading, spelling and to the more advanced by translation. Exercises and recitations are in English.

O. DUFORT,
Assistant I. P. S.

Feb. 15th, 1890.



(No. 54.)

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing in detail the amount, if any, paid out by the Crown on behalf of lots 83 and 84 in the 3rd Concession south-west Toronto and Sydenham road, being a portion of the Mercer estate; also, shewing the amounts received for the sale of the same, and copies of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1890. *Mr. Blythe. (Not printed.)*

RETURN.

Of the Bursar of the University and College at Toronto, specifying the amount of Debentures issued on the credit of the permanent fund of the University of Toronto, under the authority of section 5 of Chapter 231, R. S. O., the amount realized by the sale of such Debentures, and the buildings for the erection or alteration of which the money thus raised has been appropriated, with the estimated cost of the work done, or to be done, on each building

No Debentures have been issued under authority of this Act.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

TORONTO, 7th MARCH, 1890.

RETURN

To an Address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the erection of the building known as the the Biological Building, in connection with the University of Toronto. Also, of any resolutions, recommendations or removals from the Senate or Board of Trustees, asking for the appropriation of money for the purpose out of the permanent fund of the University, and of any contract that may have been let for addition to the building not yet completed.

Presented to the Legislative, Assembly
By Command.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
March 7th, 1890.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1888.

The Committee of Council have under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, wherein he states that on the 23rd day of the said month of February the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto approved of certain plans for the erection of a new building for the purpose of affording the necessary accommodation for the proper teaching of certain branches of Science, and that the Board further reports that the said building will cost \$45,200, but that towards this amount, the Board has at its disposal out of the unexpended income \$15,500. The Board recommends that the balance required over and above the said sum of \$15,500 be taken out of capital and that the funds so diminished be recouped out of income from the University fund.

The committee concur with the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the said University, and advise that the same be approved of by your Honor.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE ORDER IN
COUNCIL.

The Board reported as follows :—

That the present College buildings not affording the necessary accommodation for the proper teaching of certain branches of Science, and the Board having come to the conclusion that the erection of a new building for the purpose is a matter of pressing necessity, caused plans to be prepared for such new building, and find the cost thereon will amount to \$45,200. Towards this amount the Board has at its disposal out of unexpended income, \$15,500, leaving about \$30,000 to be provided for out of capital. The Board would respectfully urge that the sum of \$20,000 and any further payments made by the Government for the stone building property in the Park be applied towards the proposed work, and that the balance required, if any, be taken out of capital, and that the capital fund so diminished be restored out of income from the University fund. The plans of the proposed building are herewith submitted.

List of Contracts which have been let for additions to the Biological Laboratory Building :—

Excavation, mason and brick work, Joseph Yorke	\$32,700 00
Drains, Thos. Foley	456 00
Carpenter and joiner work, William Simpson	11,695 00
Iron work, C. H. Kellogg	1,629 00
Tinsmith work, J. Douglas & Co.	999 00
Painting and glazing, Elliott & Son	1,865 00
	49,344.00

TORONTO, 1st March, 1890.

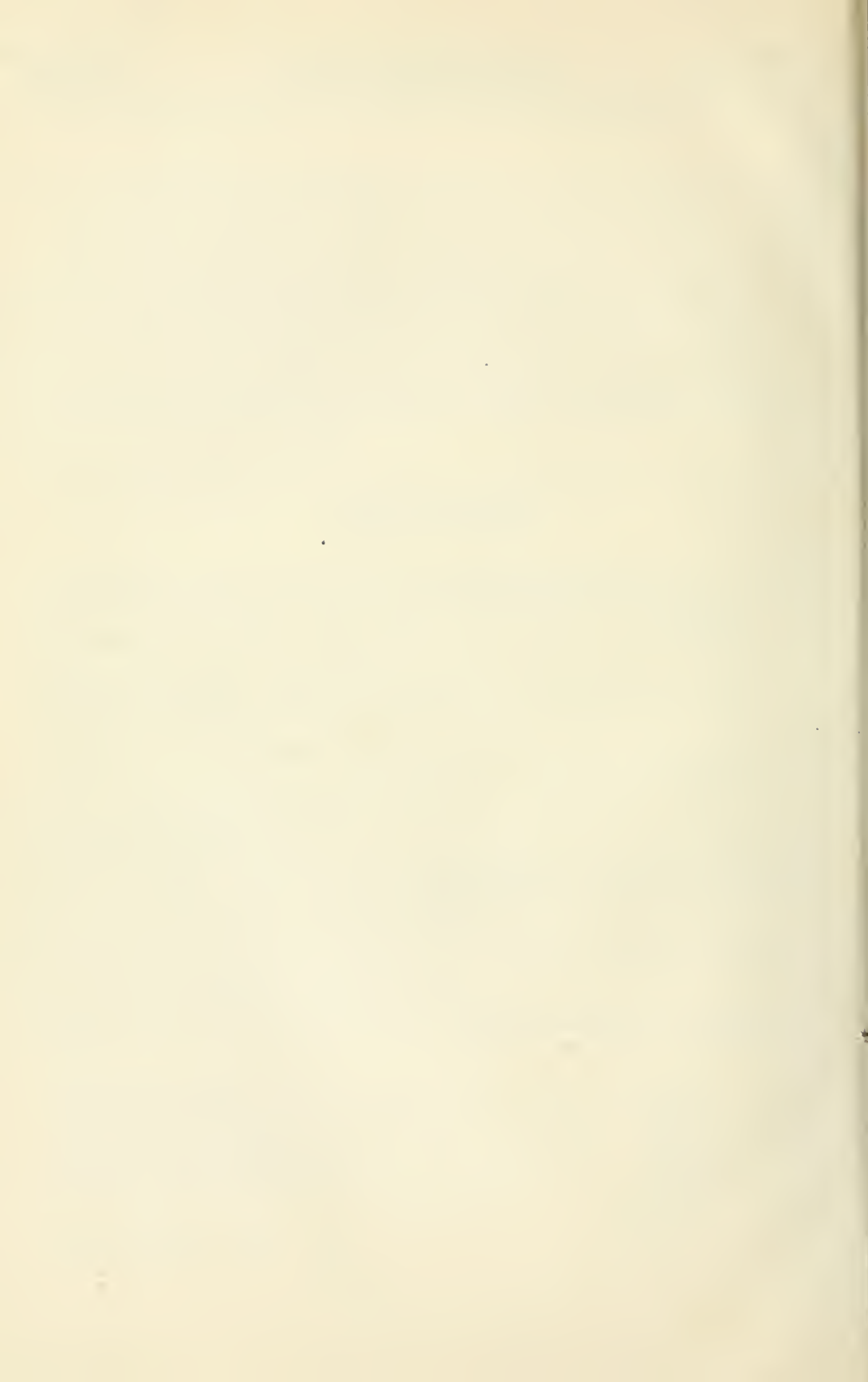
RETURN.

To an order of the House of the 28th February inst., for a Return shewing the total attendance of students matriculated and non-matriculated, of each sex in University College from 1880 to 1890 inclusive. The number of graduates who have, during each of these years lived in the College residence. The number of graduates who retained their rooms in residence during 1888 1889 and 1890. The receipts and expenditure for the year 1888, and 1889, including list of water, fuel and gas, and what proportion of the interior of the building is devoted to resident purposes.

A. S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

March, 7th 1890.



THE RESIDENCE: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

1887-8.

I. Board Account.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Board	\$3608 40	Stewards Department	\$2881 49
Student's Fuel	167 40	Fuel	292 95
Steward's Sundries	96 96	Gas and Coal Bill	86 43
Sale of Cow	70 00	Cows	74 00
Deficiency on Board Account	165 01	Wages	772 90
	\$4107 77		\$4107 77

II. Room Account.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Rent	\$965 95	Repairs and outfit	\$327 55
Fines	59 55	Gas for Residence	78 76
Detriments	78 15	Dean's Salary	200 00
		Wages	137 50
		Extra Labor	64 00
		Surplus on Room Account ..	296 84
	\$1103 65		\$1103 65

(Signed) ALFRED BAKER,
Dean.

1888-9.

I. Board Account.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Board	\$3952 18	Stewards Department	\$2722 67
Student's Fuel	131 40	Fuel	283 27
Steward's Sundries	110 82	Gas and Coal Oil	92 87
		Cow	39 00
		Wages	764 50
		Extra Labor	49 00
		Bad debts	43 25
		Surplus on Board Account ..	199 84
	\$4194 40		\$4194 40

II. Room Account.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Rent	\$1008 84	Repairs and Outfit.....	\$1292 52
Fines	64 00	Gas	96 64
Detriments	64 00	Dean's Salary.....	200 00
* Deficiency on Room Account	582 42	Wages	119 50
		Extra labor	11 50
	\$1720 16		\$1720 16

University College,
March 1st, 1890.

(Signed)
ALFRED BAKER,
Dean.

In answer to the question as to the proportion of the interior of the building devoted to residence.

It is a wing originally constructed distinct from the Building in which are the Lecture Rooms, Laboratories, Musuem, etc. Its present extent may be one-sixth of the contents of the entire building, but it would be in the interest of the University, if it were greatly extended.

(Signed)

ALFRED BAKER.
Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Registrar's Office.

HON. G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

March 1st. 1890.

DEAR SIR,—

The total attendance of students upon lectures in University College for years 1880-1890 is as follows:—

Session	1880-1,	Matriculation	297,	Non-matriculation	52, all men.
"	1881-2,	"	301,	"	39, "
"	1882-3,	"	280,	"	40, "
"	1883-4,	"	272,	"	51, "
"	1884-5,	"	315,	"	24, men.
"	"	"	10,	"	1, women.
"	1885-6,	"	301,	"	24, men.
"	"	"	11,	"	1, women.
"	1886-7,	"	342,	"	29, men.
"	"	"	18,	"	8, women.
"	1887-8,	"	328,	"	28, men.
"	"	"	21,	"	5, women.
"	1888-9,	"	356,	"	41, men.
"	"	"	33,	"	5, women.
"	1889-90,	"	373,	"	58, men.
"	"	"	58,	"	2, women.

* This deficiency, occasioned chiefly by the construction of new bathrooms, was met by a surplus coming from former years. The Residence is in no way a charge on the Endowment or general revenue of the College.

The Dean of Residence, Mr. Baker, will furnish the required information as to Residence, and I have asked the Bursar to send statement of receipts and expenditures for 1888 and 1889.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

H. H. LANGTON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Number of students in residence from 1880 to 1890 :

1880-1	47
1881-2	48
1882-3	42
1883-4	50
1884-5	51
1885-6	47
1886-7	43
1887-8	40
1888-9	45
1889-90	47

(Signed)

ALFRED BAKER,

Dean.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Number of graduates who have retained their rooms in residence during 1888, 1889 and 1890 :

1887-8	3
1888-9	5
1889-90	5*

NOTE.—Unfortunately the destruction of the College Minute Books prevents the production of the precise terms of the original resolution for the admission of graduates into residence, but the object was to secure the presence of a few of the best men whose diligence as students had given evidence that their personal influence would exercise a beneficial effect on the resident under-graduates.

(Signed)

ALFRED BAKER,

Dean.

*In addition there are two men in residence, who, though graduates in Arts, are still under-graduates in Law.

(No. 58.)

Statement of Returns transmitted by Municipal Councils to the office of the Provincial Secretary of the several debts of the corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Section 382, Cap. 184, R. S. O., 1887. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 59.)

Statement of Returns transmitted by Municipal Corporations to the office of the Provincial Secretary of the débentures issued by them up to the 31st day of December, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5, Cap. 186, R. S. O., 1887. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 60.)

Return to an Order of the House of the third day of March, 1890, shewing the amount expended in the year 1883, in Killarney out of the appropriation for Colonization Roads, with the dates and items, and persons to whom, and purposes for which the moneys were expended. Presented to the Legislature 12th March, 1890. *Mr. Monk. (Not printed.)*

(No. 61.)

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, respecting the claim of John Eden, of Aylmer, for work done in digging wells by direction of Coroner McLay in connection with the enquiry made by him as to the death of one Gilford Williams, who was supposed to have been murdered, and for a statement in detail of all expenditure incurred in connection with the said enquiry, shewing the persons to whom any moneys were paid, and the dates when and the purposes for which the same were paid or expended. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1890.
Mr. Meredith. (Not printed.)



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR
1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,,
1890.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS,
TORONTO, December 31, 1889.

To His Honor

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province for the year 1889.

The tables herewith submitted are of the usual character, and contain a large amount of properly classified information.

NUMBER OF SUITS—AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.

From Table A it will be seen that there were entered 63,054 suits, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses. The amount of claims entered was, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses, \$2,447,196.68. The amounts paid into and out of court during the year, were respectively \$830,909 and \$818,099.84.

These totals shew a slight decline upon the figures of the previous year, which, however, would be perhaps about counterbalanced by the returns from courts not received in time to be included in this report.

REVENUE.

The percentage on fees and emoluments, payable to the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, amounted to \$8,628.21. The salaries and contingencies were \$4,550 ; leaving a net surplus revenue of \$4,078.21.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

During the year there were received, filed and investigated over 350 complaints against clerks and bailiffs. The charges were of the usual character—withholding suitors' moneys, neglect of duty, neglect in answering letters of suitors asking for information which they were entitled to receive, making irregular collections, improper taxations, delay in making returns, collusion and other contraventions of the provisions of the Division Courts Act, and infringement of the rules and orders for the Division Courts.

Numerous letters from suitors testify to the efficiency and promptitude of the Department in dealing with these complaints and protecting the interests of suitors.

There were 156 cases of covenants of officers which called for attention and enquiry.

The correspondence in reference to these subjects, the granting of leave of absence to officers, and the appointments, resignations, removals and deaths of clerks and bailiffs and their sureties required the writing of over 3,000 letters, besides those connected with obtaining returns, blank forms, as to court seals and a mass of miscellaneous matter.

INSPECTION—DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES.

I have been enabled to devote the greater part of the year to the work of outside inspection, and for that purpose have visited numerous courts and travelled over a large area through the counties and territories of the Province, where inspection was most required. The duties of both outside inspection and the Departmental work still continue increasing, and I am pleased to bear testimony, as I did in my last report, to the efficient assistance which I continue to receive in discharging the Departmental duties.

DIVISION COURT BOARDS.

I have attended several meetings of Division Court Boards during the year for the purpose of altering divisions, etc. The change in the law in this connection continues to work satisfactorily, and might, as recommended in last year's report, be extended with good results to all judicial districts presided over by a Judge, and in which there is a Sheriff,—the Judge, the Sheriff and the Division Court Inspector to form the Board.

DELAYING RETURNS.

The annual returns, required to be made by sec. 67 of the Division Courts Act, on or before the 15th of January in each year, are, I regret to have to report, kept back by

some clerks and are not sent in in due season. This retards the preparation of the annual report and prevents its being printed at an earlier date. Means will be taken to remedy this neglect.

CLERKS ASSUMING TO COLLECT DEBTS BEFORE SUIT.

I have to repeat here the remarks upon the same subject in my last year's report:—

There is still reason to fear that some clerks are allowing themselves to become parties to an attempt to evade the statute (Sec. 58, Chap. 51, R.S.O. 1887) which prohibits Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from receiving any commission, charge, expenses, fee or reward for or in connection with the collection of any debt or claim which has been, or may, or can be sued in the Court for which he is Clerk or Bailiff, except the lawful fees in cases where suit was entered.

This is done by receiving claims under promise to first write the debtor before first entering suit that a claim in favor of a certain party is in his (the Clerk's) hands and will be entered for suit if not paid within a certain time named; the clerk in such cases charging the creditor a fee for writing the letters, or, as I have found to be the case in some instances, the Clerk would perform this service without a fee or reward in money, but always with a view to procuring a number of suits out of the cases in which the debtor failed to pay within the time named in the notice. In either case, the Clerk must be held to have lent his name and official position improperly, and in contravention of the statute, and that to an extent and in a manner that cannot be overlooked by the Inspector.

All such practices are well calculated to raise doubts and suspicions of wrong-doing, and the Clerk who sends out such notices as above referred to, even if acting without reward of any kind, incurs the risk of being misunderstood and suspected by the Bailiff of the court of collecting accounts improperly and thus interfering with the fees of the Bailiff's office.

NOTICE OF MONEYS IN COURT.

I regret to say that there is still an unwillingness shewn by the failure of some Clerks to give notice to the party entitled to receive the same, of any sum of money whatever received for any party to an action as required by section 294 of chap 51, R.S.O. 1887.

During the year special attention was given to impressing upon Clerks the necessity of obeying this most useful and salutary provision of the law, and no relaxation of that effort will be allowed, but, on the contrary, strict attention to this duty will be required of all Clerks. And here I would say to those interested, that a number of the complaints that have been before me during the year would never have been made if proper notice of moneys as paid into court, had been given. It is no excuse for neglecting this duty to say that only a part of the money was received, and that the intention was to notify when the full sum was received, as the statute provides that the notice shall be given

when any sum of money whatever is received for any party in an action. The notice must be sent in the manner provided by the statute, viz: registered letter, as a verbal notice, or alleged verbal notice, will not be considered as a compliance with the Act; neither can notice by post card be considered sufficient, nor will the fact that the party entitled to notice is indebted to the clerk for costs be accepted as a reason for any neglect or omission to give the notice required. A notice in writing filed with the Clerk of the Court by the party entitled to receive notice of moneys in Court, that he waives his right to receive such notice, is the only excuse that can be accepted for non-compliance with the strict requirements of the law in such cases.

I have the honor to be

Your Honor's obedient servant,

JOSEPH DICKEY,
Inspector.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

RETURN of Division Court Business, from the First day of January to the Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1889, inclusive, shewing:—

The NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES or DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Sutors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Sutors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.						
ALGOMA.....	1	133	6285 61	14	738 45	2	876 24	13	876 24	13	876 24	2	876 24	13	876 24	13	876 24	13	876 24	17	2146 77	1	1	6 52	1	1	6 52	1	1	6 52	1	1	6 52	1	1	6 52	1	1	5 00	1	5 00
	2	138	5788 37	10	675 23	6	2182 77	17	2182 77	17	2146 77	6	2182 77	17	2146 77	17	2146 77	17	2146 77	2	2	1	1	6 50	1	1	6 50	1	1	6 50	1	1	6 50	1	1	6 50	1	1	5 00	1	5 00
	3	123	6222 90	15	1039 00	2	1431 77	2	1431 77	2	1431 77	2	1431 77	2	1431 77	2	1431 77	2	1431 77	6	6	2	2	3 54	1	1	3 54	1	1	3 54	1	1	3 54	1	1	3 54	1	1	5 00	1	5 00
BRANT	1	711	29583 95	32	1777 93	84	7794 21	79	7595 53	79	7595 53	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00	1	34 96	3	17 00
	2	151	4730 36	7	204 03	33	1614 12	14	1570 04	14	1570 04	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00	1	3 81	1	12 00
	3	74	3102 24	5	151 56	4	1373 91	5	1373 91	5	1373 91	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00
	4	84	3555 79	16	485 62	5	1520 13	8	1514 13	8	1514 13	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00
	5	48	1654 03	5	275 68	5	612 54	4	661 93	4	661 93	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00
	6	16	949 29	8	179 51	1	337 78	4	337 78	4	337 78	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00	1	2 49	1	12 00

Return of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Remunements payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.				
ALGOMA.....	6	475	21998	46	2814	70	16	6738	03	6663	88	50	2	1	.....	5	41	00	2	47	95	70	35	.....	2	24	05	.....	2	10	00	.....	2	10	00	
BRANT, ...	6	1084	43575	66	3074	33	127	13252	69	13053	32	114	7	5	.....	5	41	00	2	47	95	70	35	.....	1	24	05	.....	1	5	00	.....	1	5	00	
Carried forward	12	1559	65574	12	5889	03	143	19990	72	19717	20	164	9	6	.....	5	41	00	2	72	00	70	35	.....	3	24	05	.....	3	15	00	.....	3	15	00	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	BRUCE										CARLETON									
	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects dis-trained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Court Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.		
BRUCE	1	260	\$ 8776 76	23	\$ 1071 19	22	\$ 1092 27	\$ 4062 24	14	1	1	1	\$ 10 00	1	\$ 7 76	2	\$ 9 00			
	2	338	\$ 13201 84	14	\$ 948 66	17	\$ 5161 86	\$ 4996 97	33	1	1	3	\$ 23 00	1	\$ 13 80	2	\$ 7 00			
	3	250	\$ 8949 84	15	\$ 779 27	16	\$ 3595 61	\$ 3108 24	22	1	1	1	10 00	1	\$ 9 70	3	\$ 10 00			
	4	261	\$ 10078 66	25	\$ 1670 45	13	\$ 3487 35	\$ 3306 57	24	1	1	1	10 00	1	\$ 10 83	1	\$ 3 00			
	5	96	\$ 4539 83	21	\$ 1201 59	8	\$ 2171 73	\$ 2135 76	17	2	2	2	24 00	1	\$ 5 69	1	10 00			
	6	62	\$ 2280 80	9	\$ 175 83	1	\$ 736 93	\$ 767 32	6	2	1	1	11 00	1	\$ 4 67	2	10 00			
	7	204	\$ 5429 80	21	\$ 1566 20	10	\$ 2090 38	\$ 2107 65	8	2	1	1	11 00	1	\$ 10 30	1	10 00			
	8	317	\$ 9603 58	70	\$ 2776 74	19	\$ 3746 76	\$ 3567 75	24	5	1	1	11 00	1	\$ 10 50	2	10 00			
	9	92	\$ 4297 18	51	\$ 258 35	1	\$ 1390 60	\$ 1390 60	13	1	1	1	11 00	1	\$ 5 17	1	10 00			
	10	62	\$ 1674 78	18	\$ 812 50	3	\$ 660 25	\$ 611 23	1	1	1	1	10 00	1	\$ 1 11	1	10 00			
CARLETON	1	1696	\$ 68732 96	41	\$ 2030 68	433	\$ 16047 24	\$ 15807 73	143	4	5	5	23 00	1	\$ 70 01	9	\$ 55 00			
	2	64	\$ 2228 45	8	\$ 346 67	5	\$ 528 00	\$ 528 00	3	3	1	1	23 00	1	\$ 2 04	1	\$ 5 00			
	3	75	\$ 2383 69	3	\$ 283 35	4	\$ 1150 57	\$ 1120 57	3	3	1	1	23 00	1	\$ 3 16	1	5 00			
	4	69	\$ 2780 00	12	\$ 557 00	5	\$ 1874 00	\$ 1903 00	9	1	1	1	23 00	1	\$ 3 30	1	5 00			
	5	38	\$ 1500 37	7	\$ 286 88	2	\$ 826 41	\$ 826 41	1	1	1	1	23 00	1	\$ 1 21	1	10 00			
	6	58	\$ 2482 83	6	\$ 486 23	2	\$ 695 00	\$ 645 00	5	5	1	1	23 00	1	\$ 2 54	1	10 00			
	7	69	\$ 2303 84	2	\$ 122 60	16	\$ 1141 92	\$ 1252 38	3	3	1	1	23 00	1	\$ 2 01	1	10 00			

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgments Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgments Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summons issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts' Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.		
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
Brought forward	12	1559	65574	12	119				5889	03	143		19080	72	19717	20	164	9	6	3				41	00	2			72	00			70	35	3	15	00
BRUCE	10	1942	68833	07	221				11260	78	110		27136	74	26354	33	161	7	2	8				78	00	..			71	72	.....	12	52	00			
CARLETON	7	2069	82412	14	79				4113	41	465		22263	14	22083	09	167	4	5	.....				.....	...	...		83	27	1020	88	12	75	00			
Carried forward	29	5570	216819	33	419				21263	22	718		69390	60	68154	62	492	20	13	13				119	00	2			226	99			1091	23	27	142	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to The Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney of Agents' Fees under "Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Brought forward.	29	5570	216819 33	419	21263 22	718	63800 60	63154 62	492	20	13	13	\$ 119 00	2	226 99	1091 23	27	142 00
DUFFERIN.....	5	843	31060 33	93	4193 66	107	9936 77	9491 28	96	4	10	10	\$ 92 00	.....	39 96	.....	6	45 00
ELGIN.....	4	1337	49764 75	98	5335 95	122	20446 65	20301 67	97	1	5	5	50 00	2	50 14	50 82	3	30 00
ESSEX	8	1596	63770 17	128	6313 42	358	25380 05	25399 95	113	6	3	14	43 00	.....	57 71	34 30	11	70 00
Carried forward.	46	3346	361414 58	738	37126 25	1305	125154 07	123847 52	798	31	17	42	304 00	4	374 80	1176 35	47	287 00

Return of Division Court Business.—Continued.

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FRONTENAC	1	687	31363 42	22	1061 00	79	10701 99	10322 44	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Tran- scripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Tran- scripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pur- suance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Divi- sion Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Brought forward	46	9346	361414 58	738	1305	125154 07	129347 52	798	31	17	42	304 00	4	374 80	1176 35	47	287 00
FRONTENAC	6	1196	46768 26	53	189	15678 12	15118 80	86	11	1	12	126 00	.....	45 83	155 03	7	25 00
GREY	8	2061	70900 33	248	426	28322 30	28445 62	176	17	1	4	52 00	1	77 75	271 63	17	140 00
Carried forward	60	12603	479083 17	1039	1920	169354 49	166911 94	1060	59	19	58	482 00	5	498 38	1603 01	71	452 00

Return of Division Court Business.—Continued.

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			\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
Brought forward	60	12603	479083 17	1039	50619 08	1920	163854 49	166911 94	59	19	58	482 00	2	23 00	...	5	498 38	1603 01	71	452 00	2	20 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00
HALDIMAND	6	439	16695 59	67	3411 68	33	6660 24	6749 19	34	2	2	23 00	2	23 00	...	2	17 05	1603 01	2	20 00	2	20 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00
HALIBURTON, ...	3	156	4624 73	30	1082 75	4	1727 67	1681 24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HALTON	6	560	20609 27	67	3285 86	110	9437 31	9325 10	42	...	3	35 00	3	35 00	...	...	20 04	...	4	27 00	4	27 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00
Carried forward	75	13758	521012 76	1203	58399 37	2067	187179 71	184667 47	1137	62	63	540 00	3	35 00	...	6	538 78	1603 01	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00	17	499 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		HASTINGS																	HURON																
		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgment received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to "Treasurer for Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Court Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.																
	1	501	23571 82	20	991 36	5113 19	4911 18	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	25 34	9 57	22 85	1	10 00																
	2	37	877 81	2	74 17	384 87	390 76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 64	16 02	22 85	1	30 00																
	3	78	1945 39	2	27 81	706 08	696 23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 76	10 01	22 85	2	10 00																
	4	168	6665 86	27	1099 48	1500 60	1375 92	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 78	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	5	141	5249 12	16	181 98	1800 60	2031 09	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 28	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	6	299	11264 02	20	904 00	4380 81	4252 90	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 05	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	7	103	2796 15	10	637 21	1993 93	1969 66	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 73	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	8	105	3936 69	4	199 90	724 98	719 98	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3 39	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	9	330	13104 60	24	861 38	2599 50	2683 55	22	3	1	1	1	1	1	10 96	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	10	165	3433 19	7	538 98	1786 31	1730 33	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 03	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	11	37	1209 26	4	317 22	92 80	92 80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 03	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	12	75	2521 13	25	1349 20	996 91	942 29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 94	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																
	1	346	10304 85	22	1152 27	2998 38	2818 38	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	9 57	22 85	1	10 00																	
	2	272	13477 52	22	1179 36	5182 38	5104 62	45	1	6	1	1	1	1	16 02	22 85	1	30 00																	
	3	192	8302 00	20	994 00	2657 34	2657 34	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 01	22 85	1	10 00																	
	4	232	11173 41	17	959 26	2391 90	2314 78	34	1	3	1	1	1	1	12 16	22 85	1	10 00																	

Return of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Sutors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Sutors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable for "Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Court Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Brought forward	75	13758	521012 76	1203	58389 37	2067	187179 71	184667 47	1137	62	19	63	540 00	6	538 78	1603 01	77	499 00
HASTINGS	12	2039	76575 04	161	7182 69	169	22076 98	21796 69	160	3	2	3	35 00	1	69 30	.....	5	36 00
HURON		1042	43257 78	81	4284 89	146	13280 00	12895 12	123	5	2	10	70 00	.....	47 76	22 85	8	50 00
Carried forward.	87	16839	640845 58	1445	69866 95	2382	222486 69	219559 28	1420	70	23	76	645 00	7	5	4	90	585 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgments and Judgment Summons, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments entered, exclusive of District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summons issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Huron.— <i>Con.</i>	12	181	3391 98	10	742 69	17 12	773 19	1269 60	9	1	1	2	26 00	11 00	3 12	88 88	3	15 00
	11	87	2685 77	3	163 60	6	1286 60	1269 38	9	1	1	1	26 00	11 00	3 12	88 88	3	18 00
	10	57	2113 85	10	186 98	5	654 29	869 91	5	2	2	1	11 00	11 00	2 24	2 24	1	5 00
	9	62	2509 20	9	879 36	4	935 74	869 91	5	5	5	1	11 00	11 00	2 36	2 36	1	5 00
	8	187	3652 71	15	508 77	5	1698 14	1698 14	27	1	1	2	24 00	24 00	10 14	10 14	1	5 00
	7	38	2251 10	16	618 67	1	1518 30	1453 87	10	1	1	2	24 00	24 00	3 91	3 91	1	5 00
	6	89	3543 24	12	719 19	3	2452 13	2447 13	19	1	1	2	24 00	24 00	6 19	6 19	2	13 00
	5	98	5123 06	11	719 19	3	2452 13	2447 13	19	1	1	2	24 00	24 00	6 19	6 19	2	13 00
Kent	1	642	29814 98	51	2869 82	165	10693 26	10044 92	88	6	6	5	33 00	33 00	34 10	86 60	3	17 00
	3	284	8885 17	15	934 37	86	2727 82	2638 67	10	1	1	1	11 00	11 00	7 45	7 45	3	10 00
	3	186	5320 67	20	839 02	28	2832 86	2824 76	9	1	1	1	11 00	11 00	1 95	1 95	3	10 00
	4	148	3834 79	11	777 58	24	2178 97	2169 97	8	1	1	1	11 00	11 00	3 95	3 95	3	10 00
	5	333	11517 24	33	1264 44	42	3888 42	3796 87	19	1	1	5	31 00	31 00	10 51	10 51	4	10 00
	6	151	4249 50	20	689 00	36	1489 06	1464 06	7	1	1	1	31 00	31 00	4 45	4 45	4	10 00
	7	185	4638 92	35	1922 91	24	2934 52	2953 38	1	1	1	1	31 00	31 00	3 13	3 13	4	10 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTRIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Tran- scripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Countries or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Tran- scripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Countries or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Countries or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Countries or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects dis- trained, taken or detained, exceeds the sums of \$40, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Countries or District.		The amount paid to Juries summoned in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pur- suance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Countries or District.		The amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Countries or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Countries or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Divi- sion Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.				
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.					
Brought forward	87	16889	640845	58	1445		69866	95	2382	222486	69	219359	28	1420	70	23	76	645	00	7	655	84	1625	86	90	585	00					56	00					56	00
HURON. — Con.....	12	719	30320	91	86		4326	90	33	13245	45	13075	55	76	3	1	5	61	00			32	05			9	56	00											
KENT	7	1929	68261	27	185		9297	14	405	26744	91	25892	63	140	9	1	12	86	00			65	54	86	60	3	27	00											
Carried forward	106	19487	739427	76	1716		83490	99	2820	262477	05	258327	46	1636	82	25	93	792	00			7	753	43	1712	46	102	668	00										

Return of Division Court Business.—Continued.

The NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.																	The amount of costs so taxed.
	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		
LAMITON.....	1	280	10587 70	1066 85	32	3247 72	3324 20	27	1	1	2	19 00	19 00	10 88	5 00	3	14 00	
	2	201	8822 34	471 87	10	2441 62	2429 55	8	2	1	1	12 00	12 00	5 00	4 82			
	3	129	4158 32	1011 11	10	2627 75	2662 75	7	2	2	2	24 00	24 00	8 02	2 59			
	4	74	2984 15	233 71	5	1740 79	1740 79	6	6	4	4	31 00	31 00	3 53	2 59			
	5	139	7065 20	301 00	3	2600 25	2561 25	19	8	1	1	11 00	11 00	3 37	2 59			
	6	90	3324 25	321 99	4	2374 69	2508 91	8	4	3	4	11 00	11 00	3 37	2 59			
LANARK	7	127	4173 91	52 23	5	2127 36	2079 47	6	3	3	2	18 00	18 00	14 01	2 73			
	8	403	14099 41	2215 04	101	6555 37	6269 53	30	3	3	2	18 00	18 00	14 01	2 73			
	9	114	2515 83	369 02	20	2728 94	2740 34	6	6	6	6	11 00	11 00	6 75	6 75			
	1	302	8708 12	209 00	46	2853 18	3327 18	14	2	1	1	19 00	19 00	10 88	5 00	3	20 00	
	2	53	1553 93	348 05	9	708 37	699 42	6	6	6	6	12 00	12 00	5 00	4 82			
	3	136	3386 08	192 76	26	1135 08	1134 08	6	6	6	6	12 00	12 00	5 00	4 82			
	4	323	7836 03	528 96	41	2684 09	2683 41	6	6	1	1	11 00	11 00	6 00	6 00	3	9 00	
	5	37	1202 98	66 51	4	495 99	445 79	2	2	4	4	11 00	11 00	1 10	1 10			
	6	228	6555 10	89 38	63	1581 65	1581 65	9	9	6	6	11 00	11 00	6 75	6 75	10	23 00	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or retained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Court Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.			
Brought forward	106	19487	739427	76	1716	83490	99	2820	263477	05	258327	46	1636	28	25	93	792	00	7	753	43	1712	46	102	668	00								
LAMINGTON.....	9	1617	57731	11	146	6612	82	190	26444	49	26319	79	117	6	1	14	139	00		55	40			8	41	00								
LANARK.....	6	1079	29792	24	40	1434	66	189	9458	36	9831	53	37	2	2					25	78			18	56	00								
Carried forward.	121	22183	826951	11	1902	91568	47	3199	298379	90	294478	78	1790	90	31	107	931	00	7	834	61	1712	46	128	765	00								

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	LEEDS AND GRENVILLE																LENNOX AND ADMINGTON	
	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summons issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880"	The amount of costs so taxed.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	1	743	23051 62	16	777 80	125	8152 07	2850 82	31	2	1	2	17 00	4	19 51	71 38	2	10 00
	2	154	6565 50	15	2525 83	13	2525 83	2544 01	16	1	1	1	11 00	3	6 82	1	5 00	
	3	232	9750 35	13	1989 57	37	1979 05	1979 05	19	3	1	1	11 00	3	9 13	4	17 00	
	4	205	6288 10	1	462 57	22	2385 83	2579 83	11	2	1	1	11 00	1	5 39	1	9 00	
	5	186	5339 90	6	237 67	14	2031 98	1330 56	7	2	1	1	11 00	1	5 64	4	16 00	
	6	192	6676 18	8	382 04	36	3276 07	3098 25	12	2	1	1	11 00	1	1 98	5	16 00	
	7	74	2265 82	6	441 24	3	1141 49	1149 88	3	1	1	1	11 00	1	5 61	4	16 00	
	8	163	6204 24	11	584 78	8	953 27	950 04	6	1	1	1	11 00	1	4 37	1	2 00	
	9	161	4873 17	4	148 81	29	2525 14	2419 93	9	1	1	1	11 00	1	2 25	1	2 00	
	10	40	1800 93	4	233 72	3	1073 06	1064 72	6	1	1	1	11 00	1	1 37	1	2 00	
	11	47	1000 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 41	...	...	9 00
	12	66	1760 65	3	160 81	5	806 73	890 52	2	1	1	1	11 00	1	1 07	...	...	10 00
LENNOX AND ADMINGTON	1	233	10736 47	34	1757 93	45	2213 40	2016 09	34	2	1	1	11 00	...	3 40	...	1	9 00
	2	42	1460 32	2	81 67	12	273 77	273 77	12	1	1	1	11 00	...	3 40	...	1	10 00
	3	12	390 73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	91	3301 51	4	130 15	41	1350 51	1252 51	7	1	1	1	11 00	...	3 40	...	...	...
	5	91	3231 52	5	118 70	18	1344 25	1279 42	6	1	1	1	11 00	...	3 40	...	...	...
	6	84	1791 17	1	26 18	5	657 75	637 75	4	1	2	1	11 00	...	3 40	...	...	...
	7	131	3981 45	8	438 68	8	1333 86	1330 07	5	1	1	1	11 00	...	3 47	...	...	...

Return of Division Court Business. — Continued.

The NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.			
	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.				
Brought forward	121	2218	826951	11	1902	915068	47	3199	298379	90	31	107	931 00	7	834 61	1712 46	128	765 00																				
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	12	2363	75805	76	93	4462	68	298	27530	77	2	4	40 00	20	67 85	71 38	20	76 00																				
LENNON AND ADDINGTON	7	684	24803	36	54	2583	51	130	7353	69	2	.....	.....	.....	25 32	.....	3	19 00																				
Carried forward	140	25130	927450	23	2049	98614	66	3627	333264	36	35	111	971 00	27	927 78	1783 84	151	860 00																				

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summons issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects detained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40 in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Court Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.				
			\$	c.																																			
LINCOLN	1	78	2539	95	50	283	58	33	1364	93	1337	26	8	1	24	116	00	75	98	1236	88	27	2	40	00														
	2	461	19316	24	47	2995	55	94	5269	35	4606	18	32	1	2	21	00	7	24			6	5	40															
	3	161	5917	47	23	837	16	5	2860	76	2906	30	11	3				16	01	5	83		2	40															
	4	82	3228	61	12	503	74	9	1712	63	1717	22	6					2	52	2	52		2	40															
MANTOULIN	5																																						
	6																																						
	7																																						
	8																																						
MIDDLESEX ...	1	1677	73296	47	50	2832	22	136	24868	85	25743	92	167	8	1	24	116	00	75	98	1236	88	27	2	40														
	2	256	7739	07	13	1056	19	8	1905	76	2023	43	16		1	2	21	00	7	24			6	5	40														
	3	65	2742	59	18	945	50	1	1155	10	1155	10	8																										
	4	219	8333	18	33	1526	06	8	4165	59	4439	29	17	1	2	24	00	8	37	2	86		2	40															
	5	178	9441	06	21	724	87	28	3396	09	3177	96	30	2	6	57	00	1	5	8		2	40																
	6	125	4219	76	5	203	43	16	1336	54	1286	35	11	3	2	12	00	1	4	52		1	40																
	7	39	1771	51	3	113	01		1133	86	1103	86	4																										
	8	181	2638	74				36	868	16	863	16	3																										

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects dis- trained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts' Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
<i>Brought forward</i>	140	25130	927650 23	2049	98514 65	3637	333234 36	328692 21	1971	107	35	111	971 00	27	927 78	1783 84	151	860 00
LINCOLN	4	782	31002 27	87	4020.03	141	11267 68	10566 96	52	2	3	...	...	...	28 39	...	6	40 00
MANITOULIN	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLESEX	9	2740	110402 38	143	7501 31	233	38829 99	39595 07	256	10	7	40	241 00	2	113 77	1236 88	34	255 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	156	28652	1069054 88	2279	110136 00	4001	3833 03	378854 24	2279	119	45	151	1212 00	29	1069 94	3020 22	191	1155 63

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The amount of costs so taxed.																	
	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to The Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Brought forward.	156	28652	1063054 88	2279	110136 00	4001	383302 03	378854 24	2279	119	45	151	1212 00	29	1069 94	3020 22	191	1155 00
Muskoka	4	426	16901 84	84	3089 49	78	4505 39	4438 25	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15 00
Nipissing	4	553	24474 63	31	1742 03	34	6500 28	6355 93	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	48 00
Norfolk	8	963	28728 79	145	7036 42	191	12238 70	11001 05	62	7	3	4	47 00	3	29 13	.....	5	23 00
Carried forward.	172	30594	1139160 14	2539	122003 94	4304	406546 40	400649 47	2395	128	48	155	1259 00	32	1099 07	3020 22	208	1241 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin where the value taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.	
	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.		
Brought forward...	172		30594		1139160	14		25339		122003	94	4304		406546	40		400649	47	2385		128		48	155	1259	00	32		1039	07	3020	22	208		1241	00
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM ..	11		1830		75359	34		140		7816	55	399		24639	44		24423	45	169		10		8	22	178	00	1		78	75			26		152	00
ONTARIO	7		1251		48490	18		95		6190	29	167		17506	35		17214	88	84		11		3	2	24	00			45	33	1	96	11		46	00
Carried forward.	190		33675		1263009	66		2774		136010	78	4870		448476	20		442503	79	2648		149		59	179	1461	00	33		1223	16	3022	18	245		1429	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

The NAME OF COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgments entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits, money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits, money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$50, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Disbursements payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.	
					\$	c			\$	c			\$	c			\$	c			\$	c			\$	c			\$	c			\$	c		
OXFORD	1	1304	40528 34	37	1916 62	174	15083 18	15364 23	67	2	2	6	54 00	2	35 23	432 34	5	25 00																		
	2	107	3602 48	16	547 61	5	2515 63	2488 94	9																											
	3	92	2612 30	15	735 84	13	1426 80	1401 22	3																											
	4	234	9511 15	11	643 79	50	4974 03	4957 19	23																											
	5	455	17526 93	26	987 55	33	8773 94	8773 94	35																											
	6	253	10369 77	12	1012 43	72	4850 68	4743 97	22																											
PARRY SOUND	1	106	2804 22	21	747 24	11	1302 50	1281 45	3																											
	2	57	2061 63	12	772 64	2	918 33	913 08	1																											
	3	13	770 45	1	34 09		233 07	233 07																												
	4	110	3898 70	33	1368 74	9	2333 74	2217 52	3																											
	5	65	2234 78	10	58 62	1	868 32	866 27	4																											
	6	101	4206 41	19	1078 45	2	1118 13	1058 86	4																											
PEEL	7	134	5217 06	29	1360 50	7	1851 45	1828 70	11																											
	1	322	13832 21	21	1087 86	85	3866 55	3619 26	32																											
	2	128	5634 63	22	1475 93	25	2124 38	2094 54	9																											
	3	100	4812 22	13	420 84	13	1495 69	1429 74	7																											

Return of Division Court Business. — *Continued.*

The NAME OF COUNTY. UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summons issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
Brought forward	190	33675	1263009	66	2774	136010	78	4870	448476	20	442503	79	2648	149	59	179	1461	00	33	1223	16	3022	18	245	1439	00											
OXFORD	6	2445	84180	97	126	5843	87	373	38524	26	37832	83	159	4	2	11	110	00	4	84	67	432	34	15	85	00											
PARRY SOUND	7	586	21193	25	125	5420	28	32	8585	34	8458	95	26		1																						
PEEL	4	550	24379	06	56	2984	63	123	7486	62	7143	54	48			3	29	00	1	23	22																
Carried forward	207	37256	1392762	94	3081	150250	56	5398	503072	42	495939	11	2881	163	62	193	1600	00	38	1331	05	3454	52	267	1565	00											

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgment received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summons issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Court Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.	
	Counties or District.	United	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
PERTH	1	415	14711	62	35	2039	45	49	5744	23	5708	80	37	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	00	1	15	75	9	83	5	25	00	
	2	199	9108	91	8	675	64	9	4156	58	4309	23	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	00	1	9	49	5	30	00			
	3	327	9268	47	18	1117	26	40	4039	44	4041	44	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	00	1	8	53	5	5	00			
	4	49	1549	55	4	260	28	3	930	49	914	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	00	1	1	24	1	5	00			
	5	95	3420	07	4	345	72	6	1565	75	1565	75	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	00	1	1	44	1	5	00			
6	230	8164	74	22	1720	57	20	2854	47	2848	90	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	00	1	1	44	1	5	00			
PETERBORO'	1	886	35084	92	43	1645	23	115	9380	06	9380	06	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	00	1	37	00	179	62	2	10	00	
	2	135	6042	28	14	366	40	12	2472	65	2383	78	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	31	00	1	5	88	5	16	00				
	3	17	316	41	2	40	25	1	221	73	225	87	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	00	1	5	88	5	16	00				
	4	127	4331	57	13	569	61	17	2514	43	2514	43	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	00	1	4	50	0	35	00				
	5	17	675	51	13	307	57	3	73	38	34	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	00	1	0	35	0	35	00				

Return of Division Court Business.—Continued.

The NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summons issued, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Court Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
Brought forward	207	37256	13927	62	94	3081	91	3081	150259	56	5398		503072	42	495939	11	2881	153	62	193	1600	00	38	1331	05	3454	52	267	1665	00			1665	00		
PERTH	6	1315	47223	36		91		91	6178	92	127		19310	96	19388	39	89	5	1	3	32	00	1	45	17	9	93	12	65	00			65	00		
PETERBORO'	5	1202	46440	75		85		85	2949	06	147		14662	25	14488	47	102	9	1	10	52	00		48	17	179	52	3	20	00			20	00		
Carried forward.	218	39973	148643	05		3257		3257	159387	54	5672		537045	63	529815	97	3072	167	64	206	1681	00	39	1424	39	3643	97	282	1650	00			1650	00		

RETURN of Division Court Business. — *Continued.*

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	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgments and Judgment Summons, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summons issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects dis- trained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pur- suance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Divi- sion Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	1	55	2198 71	2198 71	4	1786 80	1700 70	9	1	1	1	6 00	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	2	46	1664 33	1664 33	11	596 34	596 34	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	2	46	2754 23	2754 23	1	913 95	913 95	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	4	263	3300 62	3300 62	5	2706 34	2713 84	4	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	5	399	3302 26	3302 26	11	882 79	882 79	3	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
PRINCE EDWARD.	9	50	1695 87	1695 87	6	1275 88	1165 73	4	1	1	1	1	1	12 31	25 96	1	10 00
	7	138	3210 90	3210 90	14	1611 42	1613 00	3	1	1	1	1	1	12 31	25 96	1	10 00
	6	135	3384 29	3384 29	5	1332 39	1307 51	4	1	1	1	1	1	12 31	25 96	1	5 00
	10	198	2481 19	2481 19	3	2481 62	512 62	4	1	1	1	1	1	12 31	25 96	1	10 00
	11	132	7438 22	7438 22	15	2075 50	1889 10	2	1	1	1	1	1	12 31	25 96	1	5 00
PRINCE EDWARD.	1	278	10117 75	10117 75	26	3054 02	3054 02	25	1	1	1	10 00	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	2	66	2231 61	2231 61	4	690 12	690 12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	3	35	1336 33	1336 33	1	714 51	714 51	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	4	33	1384 66	1384 66	3	691 54	691 54	2	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	5	46	1614 65	1614 65	1	462 04	462 04	4	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
PRINCE EDWARD.	2	38	2453 57	2453 57	4	576 69	558 39	9	1	1	1	23 00	1	0 12	08 12	1	5 00
	7	56	2373 37	2373 37	1	343 91	343 91	2	1	1	1	1	1	0 12	08 12	1	5 00
	15	15	458 64	458 64	1	28 17	28 17	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 12	08 12	1	5 00
	1	278	10117 75	10117 75	26	3054 02	3054 02	25	1	1	1	10 00	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00
	2	66	2231 61	2231 61	4	690 12	690 12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 15	15 35	1	5 00

RETURN of Division Court Business. — *Continued.*

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<i>Brought forward</i>	218	39773	148437 05	3257	159387 54	5672	537045 63	529815 97	3072	107	64	206	1684 00	39	1424 39	3643 97	252	1650 00
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	11	1259	44418 88	68	2639 98	88	14507 24	14044 97	50	8	1	1	6 00	1	34 90		4	30 00
PRINCE EDWARD	8	567	22030 58	19	1300 99	10	6620 00	6501 70	53	1	1	3	33 00		24 16			
<i>Carried forward</i>	237	41599	1549886 51	3344	163328 51	5800	558262 87	550462 64	175	176	65	210	1723 00	40	1483 45	3643 97	256	1680 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

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			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.				
Brought forward	237	41599	1549886	51	3344	163328	51	5800	558262	87	550462	64	3175	176	65	210	1723	00	40	1483	45	3643	97	286	1680	00										
INY RIVER	2	166	9377	71	1	44	93	6	3657	85	3529	60	19	3	1									3	102	01										
RENFREW	8	1295	48007	02	65	3418	31	107	14244	48	13952	17	111	1		1	7	00		49	36	17	88	8	42	00										
SIMCOE	10	2717	113759	25	298	16242	30	566	37091	28	35157	93	222	10	6	11	105	50		118	30	98	33	14	70	00										
Carried forward	257	45777	1721090	49	3703	183034	05	6479	613256	48	603102	34	3527	190	72	222	1835	50	40	1651	11	3760	18	311	1894	01										

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

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	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY	1	222	7954 00	2	139 40	21	4941 51	4751 41	14	14	3	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	273	10279 88	1	53 76	29	2877 11	2826 16	20	20	3	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	542	17749 28	10	605 18	97	6944 85	6772 42	30	30	3	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	169	4175 05	7	305 57	25	3172 85	3183 10	5	5	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	5	323	7229 23	3	246 16	10	2627 57	2627 57	9	9	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	6	207	6175 40	4	118 24	34	1927 96	2067 40	4	4	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	7	113	2832 53	5	178 66	16	4135 73	3988 05	8	8	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	8	213	6752 17	10	727 38	16	4135 73	3988 05	8	8	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	9	158	6231 91	11	553 17	13	2910 56	2896 71	11	11	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	10	238	4751 42	15	707 54	23	1978 79	1978 79	11	11	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	11	123	4604 20	9	342 52	3	2196 32	2185 73	8	8	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	12	157	4736 66	14	577 40	27	1337 96	1134 50	8	8	2	3183 10	2627 57	2067 40	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
THUNDER BAY	1																																				
	2																																				
	3	50	1870 32	1	131 40	3	413 29	368 29	1	1																											

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

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	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
Brought forward	257	45777	1721090	49	3703	183034	03	6479	613256	48	603102	34	3527	190	72	222	1835	50	40	1651	11	3760	18	311	1894	01									
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLEN GARRY.	12	2738	83471	73	91	4554	98	302	36307	21	35652	41	156	8						87	87	38	20	7	48	00									
HUNDER BAY....	3	50	1870	32	1	131	40	3	413	29	368	29	1																						
Carried forward	272	48565	1206432	54	3795	187720	43	6784	649976	98	639123	04	3684	198	72	222	1835	50	40	1738	98	3798	88	318	1942	01									

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

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VICTORIA.....	1	73	2579 95	14	737 89	10	724 18	3	3	2	704 18	639 69	1007 94	5003 43	38	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or retained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Court Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	272	48565	1806432	54	3795	187720	43	6784	649976	98	630123	04	3684	198	72	222	1835	50	40	1738	98	3798	38	318	1942	01							
VICTORIA.....	7	1010	36887	59	85	4912	26	97	11218	72	11199	30	65	10	2	2	9	00	4	37	50	25	77	4	20	00							
WATERLOO.....	7	1178	44827	15	68	3808	90	43	17300	68	17468	07	100	1	2	....	....	....	....	46	13	....	....	1	10	00							
<i>Carried forward.</i>	286	50753	1888147	28	3948	196441	59	6924	678496	38	667790	41	3849	209	76	224	1844	50	44	1822	61	3824	15	323	1972	01							

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100 in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects dis-trained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.						
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.					
WELLAND	1	444	18147	92	25	1447	71	51	7477	18	7382	58	56	3	3	24	00	29	30	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00
	2	67	1753	43	18	708	26	12	896	91	861	97	3	13	2	24	00	5	17	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00	1	44	15	00
	3	96	4645	09	10	204	35	4	2527	02	2463	66	25	2	1	24	00	3	13	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00
	4	264	7731	71	25	663	93	40	3601	96	3510	76	25	4	1	24	00	3	13	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00
	5	119	3656	99	11	511	69	19	1695	54	1591	15	13	1	1	24	00	4	27	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00	2	44	15	00
	6	111	3639	10	5	338	48	11	1284	82	1284	82	13	1	1	24	00	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
WELLINGTON . . .	1	377	15528	62	20	703	90	51	6103	07	5732	59	35	2	35	12	00	35	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	2	51	1986	43	9	141	91	5	693	77	693	77	4	8	4	12	00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	3	55	2737	75	1	13	03	1	845	33	826	01	8	15	8	12	00	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	4	176	7571	71	10	482	35	23	2533	46	2533	46	15	2	15	12	00	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	5	57	1883	24	7	331	87	9	548	83	508	61	6	2	6	12	00	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	6	70	2351	02	9	554	55	2	885	77	860	77	6	2	6	12	00	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	7	27	1130	60	2	110	64	1	580	41	580	41	1	1	1	12	00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	8	199	6988	75	28	1463	94	23	1911	37	1909	32	9	2	9	12	00	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	9	129	5053	67	15	837	63	3	2329	85	2631	86	19	2	19	10	00	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	10	258	8399	08	27	1441	29	16	2440	74	2549	40	18	1	18	10	00	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	11	125	5313	60	18	581	90	4	1798	65	1808	26	15	1	15	10	00	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	12	125	5313	60	18	581	90	4	1798	65	1808	26	15	1	15	10	00	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

(No business done)

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.																	The amount of costs so taxed.									
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Brought forward..	286	50753	1888147	28	3948	196441	59	6324	678496	38	667790	41	3849	209	76	224	1844	50	44	1822	61	3824	15	323	1972	01	
WELLAND	6	1101	39574	24	94	3874	42	137	17483	43	17114	94	114	3	3	5	24	00			41	40			3	21	00
WELLINGTON	12	1524	60044	47	142	6613	01	137	20670	75	20634	46	132	5	2	3	34	00			63	54			13	74	00
Carried forward..	304	53878	1987765	99	4184	206929	02	7198	716050	56	705539	81	4095	217	81	232	1962	50	44	1927	55	3824	15	339	2067	01	

RETURN of Division Court Business. -- Continued.

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WENTWORTH.....	1	1006	39254 81	21	1379 73	10258 94	10414 29	68	2	2	3	21 00	3	31 00	4 00	345 90	9	60 00
	2	191	5068 41	4	165 14	1941 13	1920 72	5	1	1	1	21 00	1	1 71	1 00	345 90	9	60 00
	3	56	1917 88	4	357 34	791 37	791 37	3	4	1	1	21 00	1	1 99	1 00	345 90	9	60 00
	4	54	1530 67	11	504 18	1829 97	1896 29	3	1	1	1	21 00	1	1 13	1 00	345 90	9	60 00
	5	36	1317 50	8	434 87	756 00	756 00	2	1	1	1	21 00	1	2 95	2 95	345 90	9	60 00
	6	69	2627 55	12	659 28	1107 73	1068 99	7	1	1	1	21 00	1	2 54	2 54	345 90	9	60 00
	7	40	1270 33	3	179 43	891 63	891 63	4	1	1	1	21 00	1	1 54	1 54	345 90	9	60 00
	8	22	666 68	2	11 85	156 25	76 01	2	1	3	2	11	11	83	83	345 90	9	60 00
	9	785	34625 57	19	951 70	8469 42	8131 26	8	1	3	2	11	11	36 10	36 10	224 83	5	30 00
	10	3519	167579 75	107	5782 09	35233 08	35087 85	373	10	2	4	48	48	167 77	1 63	2469 65	8	42 00
YORK	1	2660	146667 82	98	6149 67	28829 98	28773 81	326	4	4	5	33	33	136 41	1763 68	6	32 00	
	2	221	11117 81	12	619 13	5630 94	5378 63	26	...	...	5	58	58	11 27	...	3	15 00	
	3	101	3854 14	9	231 37	1253 34	1287 88	9	...	...	1	10	10	3 81	...	...	...	
	4	254	10812 68	37	2352 09	5594 91	5085 64	28	5	1	1	10	10	12 74	...	...	...	
	5	79	3172 63	11	868 00	1642 34	1603 72	5	...	1	1	10	10	2 93	...	...	...	
	6	345	13938 05	27	1827 53	5582 25	5433 60	36	...	1	1	10	10	14 85	...	1	5 00	
	7	100	7479 81	3	182 26	2462 57	2356 25	33	...	1	1	10	10	10 11	...	...	...	
	8	102	4974 16	8	453 02	1049 25	859 95	11	...	1	1	10	10	4 22	...	...	...	
	9	36	1554 84	10	489 35	777 34	746 34	4	...	1	1	10	10	1 63	...	...	...	
	10	3519	167579 75	107	5782 09	35233 08	35087 85	373	10	2	4	48	48	167 77	2469 65	8	42 00	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Sutors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Sutors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
																		\$	c.
Brought forward	304	53878	1987765 99	4184	206329 02	7198	71650 56	705539 81	4095	217	81	232	1902 50	44	1927 55	3824 15	339	2067 01	
WENTWORTH	9	2259	88279 50	84	4643 52	301	26202 44	25046 56	180	5	5	32 00		3	81 25	570 73	14	90 00	
YORK	10	7417	371161 19	322	18744 51	2343	88056 00	86613 57	851	19	9	16	159 00	.....	365 74	4233 33	18	94 00	
Grand Total.....	323	63054	2447196 68	4590	230317 05	9842	830909 00	818099 94	5126	241	95	263	2003 50	47	2374 54	8628 21	371	2251 01	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—Continued.

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suits' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects dis- trained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of \$40, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."		The amount of costs so taxed.				
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
Grand Total.....	323	63054	2447196	68	4590	230317	05	9842	830909	00	818699	94	5126	241	95	253	2093	50	47	2374	54	8628	21	371	2251	01		2639	22		2346	65		2440	00		
Grand Totals, 1888	320	65878	2599939	47	4724	245864	37	9290	880766	42	865528	40	5245	326	116	184	1897	00	62	2562	48	9392	14	441	2639	22											
Grand Totals, 1887	323	61169	2368491	56	4271	214393	81	7874	821981	15	810255	03	4842	376	131	188	1745	63	98	2334	18	7465	14	394	2346	65											
Grand Totals, 1886	319	57803	2008528	50	3046	193213	50	8004	804544	18	790487	68	4551	338	118	203	1961	00	93	2249	28	6253	30	392	2440	00											
Grand Totals, 1885	311	60391	2207142	47	4163	219010	55	8048	797050	88	823061	09	4553	287	109	225	2222	91	66	2399	47	6485	19	418	2742	77											
Grand Totals, 1884	310	61552	2211167	20	4132	199220	07	7517	793207	01	789540	71	4675	243	104	332	2085	00	46	2319	30	4381	33	384	2332	00											

TABLE B.

LIST of all the Division Court Clerks, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1889, inclusive.

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1 2 3 6	E. Biggings Robert E. Miller..... Wm. L. Nicholls..... A. T. Rose.....	Sault Ste. Marie. Bruce Mines. Thessalon. Marksville.
Brant	1 2 3 4 5 6	Joseph Robinson..... John K. Finlayson..... David Baptie..... Hy. Cox..... J. R. Malcolm..... Thomas F. Simpson.....	Brantford. Paris. St. George. Burford. Scotland. Onondaga.
Bruce	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Wm. Collins..... H. B. O'Connor..... Joseph Barker..... N. McKechnie..... James McKinnon..... Hugh Murray..... A. Neelands..... James Walmsley..... Angus Martyn..... W. Moshier.....	Walkerton. Teeswater. Kincardine. Paisley. Port Elgin. Underwood. Invermay. Wiarton. Ripley. Lion's Head.
Carleton.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	J. R. Armstrong..... H. Reilly..... Henry W. McDougall..... W. P. Taylor..... John Kerr..... Ira Morgan..... F. W. Harmer.....	Ottawa. Richmond. Carp. Fitzroy Harbour. Kars. Metcalf. Hintonburgh.
Dufferin.....	1 2 3 4 5	Joseph Pattullo Alexander McLachlan..... J. A. Love James Henry..... R. E. Hamilton.....	Orangeville. Shelburne. Stanton. Mono Mills. Grand Valley.
Elgin.....	1 2 3 4	A. Love..... Alex. McBride..... Alex. McBride..... A. N. C. Black.....	Aylmer. St. Thomas. St. Thomas. Dutton.
Essex.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	James A. Stewart..... J. H. C. Leggatt..... E. Allworth..... C. Bell..... George A. Morse..... E. P. Bouteiller..... John McCrae..... John Milne.....	Sandwich. Amherstburg. Kingsville. Oxley. Leamington. Belle River. Windsor. Essex Centre.

LIST of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	Wm. Robinson	Kingston.
	2	P. McKim	Kingston.
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	A. Grant	Verona.
	5	John McGrath	Sunbury.
	6	Jesse Shibley	Sharbot Lake.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	David Jackson, jr.	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunkett	Meaford.
	4	T. J. Rorke	Heathcote.
	5	J. W. Armstrong	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Wm. Brown	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	Elgin Birdsall	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	Wm. Prust	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Pantan	Milton.
	2	R. Balmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	J. Matthews	Acton.
	5	S. R. Lister	Campbellville.
	6	James Robinson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Harford Ashley	Belleville.
	2	D. R. Ketcheson	Wallbridge.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	Arthur W. Coe	Madoc.
	7	A. S. Vallean	Deseronto.
	8	J. Sills	Canifton.
	9	James B. Young	Trenton.
	10	Marcus H. Powell	Marmora.
	11	James E. Harrison	Bridgewater.
	12	J. Wilson	L'Amable.
Huron	1	Charles Seager	Goderich.
	2	John Beattie	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	A. Hunter	Brussels.
	5	T. Trivitt	Exeter.
	6	Wm. McArthur	Dungannon.
	7	John Morgan	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	M. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	Miles Young	Blyth.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Kent.....	1	W. B. Wells.....	Chatham.
	2	J. Duck.....	Ridgetown.
	3	S. Wallace.....	Dresden.
	4	Malcolm Samson.....	Blenheim.
	5	D. C. McDonald.....	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore.....	Bothwell.
	7	D. R. Farquharson.....	Fletcher.
Lambton.....	1	H. M. Pousett.....	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay.....	Watford.
	3	W. Webster.....	Florence.
	4	William W. Stover.....	Sombra.
	5	T. R. K. Scott.....	Forest.
	6	Martin Wattson.....	Thedford.
	7	John McRae.....	Mooretown.
	8	W. G. Fraser.....	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code.....	Alvinston.
Lanark.....	1	R. Jamieson.....	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field.....	Lenark.
	3	F. McEwen.....	Carleton Place.
	4	G. F. McKinnon.....	Smith's Falls.
	5	Alex. Graham.....	Pakenham.
	6	Wm. P. McEwen.....	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	D. B. Jones.....	Brockville.
	2	B. White.....	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon.....	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascon.....	Kemptville.
	5	E. H. Whitmarsh.....	Merrickville.
	6	M. S. Denaut.....	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood.....	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis.....	Newboro'.
	9	R. B. Alguire.....	Farmersville.
	10	G. Fairbairn.....	Spencerville.
	11	J. B. Bellamy.....	North Augusta.
	12	M. J. Connolly.....	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington.....	1	George D. Hawley.....	Napanee.
	2	C. L. Rogers.....	Bath.
	3	J. J. Watson.....	Adolphustown.
	4	P. Johnstone.....	Camden East.
	5	W. Whelan.....	Centreville.
	6	J. A. Timmerman.....	Odessa.
	7	James Aylsworth.....	Tamworth.
Lincoln.....	1	James B. Secord.....	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger.....	St. Catharines.
	3	Isaac Springstead.....	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins.....	Beamsville.
Manitoulin.....	3	S. McLean.....	Little Current.
	4	W. J. Tucker.....	Manitowaning.
	5	Jas. M. Fraser.....	Gore Bay.
Middlesex.....	1	W. J. McIntosh.....	London.
	2	William Dickson.....	Parkhill.
	3	Robt. J. McNamee.....	Mooretown.
	4	W. C. Harris.....	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson.....	Glencoe.
	6	Edward Rowland.....	Strathroy.
	7	Isaac N. Burdick.....	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter K. Westlake.....	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis.....	London.

LIST of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Muskoka	1	T. M. Bowerman	Bracebridge.
	2	J. H. Jackson	Severn Bridge.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	R. G. Penson	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	John G. Cormack	North Bay.
	4	Thomas J. Ryan	Sudbury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Ed. Matthews	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	Jas. F. Cohoe	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McCall	Vittoria.
	6	S. P. Mabey	Port Rowan.
	7	D. C. Brady	Houghton.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	F. Cubitt	Bowmanville.
	2	S. Wilmot	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	John Hunter	Millbrook.
	5	A. G. Boswell	Cobourg.
	6	H. Lawless	Grafton.
	7	Solford E. Dixon	Colborne.
	8	M. P. Ketchum	Brighton.
	9	R. P. Hurlburt	Warkworth.
	10	T. R. Garrett	Wooler.
	11	D. Kennedy	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Z. Hemphill	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	F. J. Gillespie	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	M. F. Ainslie	Drumbo.
	3	James Munro	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	James Stevens	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	R. H. Stewart	Parry Sound.
	2	David Patterson	McKellar P. O.
	3	E. Sirett	Roseau.
	4	.....	Burk's Falls.
	5	J. G. Best	Maganetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.
	7	Benjamin McDermott	Sunbridge.

LIST of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Peel	1 2 3 4	J. W. Main Thomas K. Beaty..... John Harris..... Samuel Jefferson	Brampton. Streetsville.. Caledon. Albion.
Perth	1 2 3 4 5 6	D. B. Burritt..... George K. Matheson..... E. Long..... G. Brown Thomas Trow W. J. Hay	Stratford. Mitchell. St. Mary's. Shakespeare. Milverton. Listowel.
Peterborough.....	1 2 3 4 5	Francis Jas. Bell Thomas Fraser T. Campbell..... W. Sherin..... C. R. D. Booth.....	Peterborough. Norwood. Keene. Lakefield. Apsley.
Prescott and Russell.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	David Buchan..... John Shields W. Allison Thomas A. Van Bridger J. S. Cameron..... A. Carson..... M. J. Costello..... J. Downing . F. W. Langrell..... Telephore Rochon Peter Stewart	L'Orignal. VanKleek Hill, Stardale. Plantagenet. Cumberland. Russell. Hawkesbury. Fournier. Alfred. Clarence Creek. Grant.
Prince Edward	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Francis McManus Hy. Hulett Haight Chas. H. Wright William C. Delong J. B. Garratt..... A. B. Saylor J. M. Cadman..... B. E. Harrison	Pictou. Milford. Demorestville. Ameliasburg. Wellington. Bloomfield. Consecon. Waupoos.
Rainy River	1 2	P. H. Clark William Wilson	Rat Portage. Fort Francis.
Renfrew	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	W. C. Irving..... Hugh R. Dunn..... George Eady, jr..... George E. Neilson..... John Barnard James Reeves Robert Allen..... J. C. Gurney.....	Pembroke. Beachburg. Renfrew. Arnprior. Shamrock. Eganville. Cobden. Rockingham.

LIST of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Simcoe.....	1	A. J. Lloyd	Barrie.
	2	Thos. S. Graham	Bradford.
	3	Joel Rogers	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. P. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	Harry Jennings	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry... ..	1	G. H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
	2	John A. McDougald	Alexandria.
	3	C. J. Mattice	Cornwall.
	4	Asaph Dawson	Dickinson's Landing.
	5	Wm. Garvey	Morrisburg.
	6	J. N. Tuttle	Iroquois.
	7	W. J. Ridley	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	North Lancaster.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	George Hearndon	Alexandria.
Thunder Bay.....	1	John Munro	Port Arthur.
	2	John Aikins	English River.
	3	Wm. McLean	Fort William.
Victoria.....	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Irvine Junkin	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omamee.
	5	O. J. McKibbin	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo.....	1	A. J. Peterson	Berlin.
	2	Otto Klotz	Preston.
	3	Thomas Field	Galt.
	4	J. Allchin	New Hamburg.
	5	Alfred Boomer	Linwood.
	6	J. L. Wideman	St. Jacobs.
Welland	1	G. L. Hobson	Welland.
	2	Paul J. Wilson	Marshville.
	3	T. Newbigging	International Bridge.
	4	J. A. Orchard	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	William Gearin	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Schofield	Port Colborne.

LIST of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Wellington	1	A. A. Baker.....	Guelph.
	2	William Nicoll	Morrison.
	3	Hugh Black.....	Rockwood.
	4	T. W. Thomson	Fergus.
	5	W. Tyler.....	Erin.
	6	Hugh Hamilton	Elora.
	7	L. R. Adams.....	Drayton.
	8	Daniel Driscoll	Arthur.
	9	Joseph Patullo	Orangeville.
	10	John Livingstone.....	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
	12	L. R. Adams.....	Drayton.
Wentworth.....	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thomson.....	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald.....	Rockton.
	5	A. G. Jones	Stoney Creek.
	6	L. A. Gurnet.....	Ancaster.
	7	J. McClement.....	Glanford.
	8	Samuel C. Wright.....	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York.....	1	A. McL. Howard.....	Toronto.
	2	J. Stephenson	Unionville.
	3	J. M. Lawrence	Richmond Hill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton, West.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Natrass.....	Woodbridge.
	8	John Linton	Weston.
	9	J. H. Richardson.....	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan.....	Toronto.

TABLE C.

LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1889, inclusive.

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	Robert Rush	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	James Mills	Bruce Mines.
	6	Daniel McPhail	Markville, St. Jos. Is.
Brant	1	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	2	A. Huson	Paris.
	3	G. S. Waite	St. George.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	Charles Wheeland	Scotland.
	6	Matthew Day	Onondaga.
Bruce	1	M. Thompson	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Hollywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	W. W. Hogg	Paisley.
	5	M. Hunter	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Chas. A. Richards	Tara.
	8	H. Trout	Warton.
	9	John McRitchie	Ripley.
	10	Edward Barley	Lion's Head.
Carleton	1	R. Hamilton	Ottawa.
	2	John Whitton	Ottawa.
		John Reilly	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	W. A. Shirreff	Fitzroy Harbor.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	John Watt	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburgh.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bowes	Shelburne.
	3	A. Cauthers	Stanton.
	4	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	5	Alfred Finbow	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	3	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	4	Duncan McGregor	Eagle.
Essex	1	Allois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburgh.
		C. Wright	Amherstburgh.
	3	George Malott	Kingsville.
	4	W. L. Hughson	Harrow.
	5	J. McGaw	Leamington.
		Jesse T. Brown	Leamington.
	6	William Mann	Comber.
	7	A. Botsford	Windsor.
		J. S. Askew	Windsor.
	8	Richard E. Millard	Essex Centre.

LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1 {	Geo. Greenwood	Wolfe Island.
	2 {	J. A. Gardner	Kingston.
	3 {	John A. Gardner	Kingston.
	4 {	James Cosgrove	Oates.
	5 {	Henry Sly	Verona.
	6 {	William J. Arthur	Battersea.
		Thomas B. Campbell	Oso Station.
		Matthew W. Price	Mountain Grove.
		Harmon W. Hunt	Sharbot Lake.
		Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
Grey	1	Robert Edgar	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	George Brown	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Vandusen	Flesherton.
	6	W. B. Simpson	Chatsworth.
	7	John Small	Hanover.
	8	W. G. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	E. J. Wigg	Caledonia.
	2	Andrew Finlan	Cayuga.
	3	J. Clemow	Dunnville.
	4	David Byers	Selkirk.
	5	E. W. Robins	Canboro'.
	6	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
	2	John Stothart	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Frazer	Milton.
	2	John Weir	Oakville.
	3	Alfred Benham	Georgetown.
	4	William Hemstreet	Acton.
	5	E. Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1 {	Peter Maybee	Belleville.
	2 {	Jno. H. Gordon	Belleville.
	3 {	J. E. Bleeker	Frankford.
	4 {	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	5 {	W. J. Howell	Tweed.
	6 {	C. Butler	Stirling.
	7 {	John Allen Huff	Madoc.
	8 {	J. L. Ferguson	Deseronto.
	9 {	D. Phillips	Foxboro'.
	10 {	L. Cruickshank	Trenton.
	11 {	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	12 {	James Mairs	Bridgewater.
		Walter Mullett	Bancroft.
Huron	1	John Knox	Goderich.
	2	Joseph P. Brine	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	Joseph Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	William Campbell	Blyth.

LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1 {	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
	2 {	T. H. Nelson	Chatham.
	3 {	Wm. Teetzel	Ridgetown.
	4 {	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	5 {	W. R. Fellows	Blenheim.
	6 {	John M. Burke	Blenheim.
	7 {	Thomas Forham	Wallaceburgh.
		G. A. Bobier	Thamesville.
		S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
		M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Robert Miller	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Richard L. Bobier	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Wyoming.
	6	J. G. Braddon	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolia.
	9	W. Fitzpatrick	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	James Patterson	Perth.
	2	Robert Watt	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls.
	5	Thomas Somerton	Pakenham.
	6	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1 {	H. McPhall	Brockville.
	2 {	Uri Marshall	Brockville.
	3 {	Chas. H. Rowe	Prescott.
	4 {	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	5 {	J. Dickinson	Kemptville.
	6 {	P. Dowdall	Merrickville.
	7 {	W. H. Denaut, jr	Delta.
	8 {	S. R. Ransom	Delta.
	9 {	R. Richards	Frankville.
	10 {	Chester Stuart	Newboro'.
	11 {	W. S. Bilton	Westport.
	12 {	G. W. Brown	Farmersville.
		Wm. Stitt, jr	Spencerville.
		H. E. Lawrence	Spencerville.
		S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
		W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	2	R. R. Finkle	Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	5	P. Vandewater	Centreville.
	6	John W. Denyes	Odessa.
	7 {	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
	8 {	Andw. Cowan	Vennachar.
		Thos. Neal	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	P. Henigan	Niagara.
	2	J. S. Clement	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacey	Smithville.
	4	F. B. Rodgers	Beamsville.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Manitoulin	3	D. McKenzie	Little Current.
	4	John Gorley	Manitowaning.
	5	Danl. Anderson	Gore Bay.
Middlesex	1	John Burns	London East.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	G. W. Hodgins	McGillivray.
	4	Henry Lockwood	Delaware.
	5	John A. McAlpin	Glencoe.
	6	Thomas O. Curry	Strathroy.
	7	John Beverley	Dorchester Station.
	8	Wm. H. Brock	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	W. J. Hill	Bracebridge.
	2	T. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	C. Peacock	Huntsville.
	4	Roger Mahon	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	Louis Joudouin	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	X. Ranger	Mattawa.
	3	Wesley Coleman	North Bay.
	4	William Irving	Sudbury.
Norfolk	1	E. G. Wells	Simcoe.
	2	Edward Grace	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Jos. W. Shearer	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	H. J. Mitchener	Clear Creek.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	Henry Metcalfe	Bowmanville.
	2	N. A. Jerome	Orono.
	3	John Grimson	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Thomas Patterson	Grafton.
	7	John Reives	Colborne.
	8	Wm. Martin	Brighton.
	9	David Robertson	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terrill	Wooler.
	11	Thos. G. Gillespie	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	J. W. Palmer	Whitby.
	2	Levi Mackey	Greenwood.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	R. J. Harwood	Cannington.
	6	James C. Edgar	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.

LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Oxford	1	M. Virtue	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	Geo. C. McKay	Embro.
	4	Wm. Stroud	Norwich.
	5	James Brady	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1 {	James Coff	Byng Inlet.
	2	T. W. George	Parry Sound.
	3	W. J. Moffatt	McKellar.
	4	Arthur Beanes	Rosseau.
	5	Walter H. Sylvester	Burk's Falls.
	6	William E. Kennedy	Magnetawan.
	7	David Ricker	Commanda.
Peel	1	Archibald McDonald	Sundridge.
	2	Geo. William Broddy	Brampton.
	3	John H. Glendening	Streetsville.
	4	James K. Leslie	Caledon.
Perth	1 {	J. C. Switzer	Albion.
	2	Thomas Tobin	Stratford.
	3	Thomas S. Tobin	Stratford.
	4	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	5	William Box	St. Mary's.
	6	J. W. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
Peterboro'	1	Alex. Munro	Milverton.
	2	Robert Hay	Listowel.
	3	Joseph Griffin	Peterboro'.
	4	A. R. Anderson	Norwood.
	5	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
Prescott and Russell	1	R. Chappin	Lakefield.
	2	R. Elmhirst	Apsley.
	3	George Gale	L'Orignal.
	4	Thomas Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	5	P. Kelly	St. Eugene.
	6	Wm. Adolphus McKay	Plantaganet.
	7	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	8	Thomas Young	Russell.
	9	M. Costello	L'Orignal.
	10	C. Gates	Fournier.
	11	Victor Leger	St. Isadore.
Prince Edward	1	Jules Boileau	Alfred.
	2	John A. Dent	Rockland.
	3	Frs. Menard	Clarence Creek.
	4	E. M. Casselman	Casselman.
	5	A. M. Buchanan	Picton.
	6	Marshall Palen	Milford.
	7	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	8	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	1	Thomas Jackson	Wellington.
	2	Alex. McDonald	Hallowell.
	3	Harman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	4	E. A. Williams	Waupoose.
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LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Rainy River.....	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2	W. Lindsay	Fort Francis.
Renfrew.....	1 {	George Mitchell	Pembroke.
	2 {	James Millar.....	Pembroke.
	3 {	A. Acheson	Westmeath.
	4 {	S. O'Gorman	Renfrew.
	5 {	Wm. Wilson	Arnprior.
	6 {	John Lyon	Arnprior.
	7 {	John Hughes.....	Dacre.
	8 {	Hugh Gallagher	Eganville.
Simcoe	1	George Marshall.....	Cobden.
	2	John Hartney	Rockingham.
	3		
	4	John Weaymouth	Barrie.
	5	L. Algeo	Bradford.
	6	G. A. Nolan	Tottenham.
	7	A. W. S. Cunningham.....	Collingwood.
	8	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	9	J. G. Wilson.....	Orillia.
	10	John Orr, jr	New Lowell.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1	W. H. McDougall.. ..	Alliston.
	2	A. Sneath.....	Penetanguishene.
	3	Thomas Blaney.....	Coldwater.
	4		
	5	J. A. Robertson	Lancaster.
	6	Colin A. McLauren	Dalkeith.
	7 {	D. McDonald	Cornwall.
	8 {	Homer Stiles.....	Cornwall.
	9 {	H. Bush	Lunenburg.
	10 {	Simon Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
	11 {	Jacob Hopper.....	Morrisburg.
	12 {	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
Thunder Bay.. ..	1	Edward Barclay.....	Inkerman.
	2	Samuel Dillobough	Crysler.
	3	Wm. Cameron	Lancaster.
Victoria.....	4	A. Stallmayer.....	Chesterville.
	5	Martin Malony.....	Monckland.
	6	Colin A. McLaurin.....	Dalkeith.
	7		
	1	Edward Donovan.....	Port Arthur.
	2	Joseph McKinnon.....	English River.
	3	J. T. Campbell	Fort William.
Waterloo	4	Malcolm McMillan.....	Eldon Station.
	5	George Manning.....	Fenelon Falls.
	6	Thomas Cheetham.....	Bobcaygeon.
	7	Isaiah Thornton	Omeme.
	8	John Matthie	Lindsay.
	9	Wm. Henry McLaughlin	Oakwood.
	10	William Boden.....	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1		
	2	J. Klippert.....	Berlin.
	3	John Kirkpatrick.....	Galt.
	4	John Kirkpatrick.....	Galt.
	5	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard.....	Hawkesville.
Waterloo	7	Benj. J. Ballard.. ..	Hawkesville.
	8		

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland.
	2	Vernon H. Robinson	Marshville.
	3	J. Teal	International Bridge.
	4	J. D. Fralick	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	Lanson Theal	Thorold.
	6	A. Boyor	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	P. Spragge	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Aberfoyle.
	3	Wm. Hemstreet	Acton.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	James Broddy	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	George Mellis	Glenallen.
	8	David T. Small	Arthur.
	9	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	10	Henry Torrance	Harriston.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
	12	S. B. Trask	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	Wm. Hunter	Hamilton.
	2	F. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	Robert W. Job	Waterdown.
	4	Emerson Clement	Troy.
	5	Horace A. Combs	Stoney Creek.
	6	F. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	7	A. de C. Boyes	Binbrook.
	8	Horace A. Combs	Stoney Creek.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1 {	J. M. Wingfield	Parkdale.
	2 {	St. John Severs	Toronto.
	3 {	James Stewart	Toronto.
	4 {	James Stewart	Toronto.
	5 {	Wm. Malloy	Newmarket.
	6 {	Amos, H. Wilson	
	7 {	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton West.
	8 {	James W. Crossley	Lloydtown.
	9 {	James Stewart	Toronto.
	10 {	James Stewart	Toronto.
		W. Luke	West Hill.
		Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE
DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships, produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the District.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

1.—The City of Brantford, and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other Divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora, and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris, and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr Tract west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford, and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.—The Town of Walkerton, and the Township of Carrick, and all the Township of Brant south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, all the Township of Culross, and that part of the Township of Greenock lying south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions and Village of Lucknow, and all of Kinloss Township not in number nine.

3.—The Town of Kincardine and that part of the Township of Kincardine lying south of a line drawn between the 9th and 10th concessions.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of a line drawn between the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Brant.

All the Township of Elderslie, except lots 16 to 36, both inclusive, in concessions 12, 13 and 14 of said Township.

All the Township of Greenock lying north of a line drawn between concessions 11 and 12 of said Township.

Lots 26 to 35, both inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and that part of the Township of Saugeen lying east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the production of the town line between the Townships of Arran and Elderslie to the Saugeen River.

5.—All Saugeen Township not included in No. 4, all that part of the Township of Arran lying west of a line between lots 10 and 11 and north of Arran Lake and the outlet of said lake, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying south of the 10th concession of Amabel, and the Villages of Port Elgin and Southampton.

6.—The Village of Tiverton, and that portion of Kincardine Township north of a line drawn between concessions 9 and 10 in said Township, and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4.

7.—That part of the Township of Elderslie not included in No. 4, and that part of Arran Township not included in No. 5, and the Village of Tara.

8.—The Village of Wiarton, the Township of Abermarle, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying north of a line between the 9th and 10th concessions.

9.—All the Township of Huron, and that part of the Township of Kinloss, described as follows :—

Commencing at the boundary line between said Townships of Huron and Kinloss, at a point at which the blind line between the 12th concession of said Township of Kinloss

and the third range south of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Kinloss commences ; thence in an easterly direction along said blind line to the westerly side of the Goderich Gravel Road, or the 10th side line of said Township of Kinloss ; thence along said 10th side line in a southerly direction to the boundary line of the County of Huron ; thence in a westerly direction along said last mentioned boundary to the said line between Huron and Kinloss aforesaid ; thence northerly along said last named boundary line to the place of beginning.

10.—All the Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa, and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15 inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 to 6, inclusive, Ottawa Front and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—All the Township of Goulbourn ; the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough ; all that portion of the Township of Nepean, south of the River Goodwood ; and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof, north of the same River to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concessions.

3.—All the Township of Huntley, and all the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—All the Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—All the Township of North Gower ; Long Island in the Rideau River and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Marlborough.

6.—All the Township of Osgoode ; the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—All the Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa and the part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood, and concessions 4, 5 and 6, north of said River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in said last mentioned concessions, and including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Town of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

- 1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.
- 2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).
- 3.—The City of St. Thomas.
- 4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

- 1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich West.
- 2.—Town of Amherstburgh and Townships of Malden and Anderdon.
- 3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.
- 4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all that part of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Malden Street.
- 5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.
- 6.—Bell River, and the Township of Tilbury West and Rochester.
- 7.—Town of Windsor and Townships of Sandwich East, Maidstone, north of the Middle Road.
- 8.—All that part of the Township of Maidstone lying south of the Middle Road ; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot Street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307 ; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Malden Street and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lot No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

- 1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolf Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg.
- 2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.
- 3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.
- 4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.
- 5.—Sunbury, comprising the Townships of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, North Canoto and South Canoto.

COUNTY OF GREY.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound ; the Village of Brooke ; and the Townships of Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg, as follows :—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road, and in concessions 1, 2, and 3, north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent and that part of the Township of Euphrasia, lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood, and the East half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying west of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and south of the lots between lots 12 and 13, and east half of the township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3, south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12, lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Bentinck ; and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the 12th concessions, from the 4th to the 15th concessions, inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck ; and all the lots from 1 to 20 inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18, inclusive in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130, inclusive, in all the concessions parallel to (and being north-east and south-west), of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid ; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the south-west of the 3rd concession, south-west of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia ; all the lots from 1 to 12, inclusive, in concessions 5 and 6, and the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the

Township of Euphrasia ; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lot 25 to lot 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30, in the eighth concession of the said township of Holland ; and all the lots lying east of the allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the said Township of Glenelg.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1.—All the Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin, and the late Robert Weir ; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line ; the Dennis Tract and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The whole of the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying north-east of side line between lots 12 and 13 ; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, excepting that portion thereof lying north-east of the side line between lots 12 and 13 ; the Young Tract, and the lands of the late Robert Weir and the late Richard Martin, Esquires ; the first range of Oneida and north of Cayuga line ; also the Dennis Tract and river lots lying south.

3.—The Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4.—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Canboro, and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6.—The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1.—The Township of Glamorgan, except that portion in the 3rd Division, the Townships of Snowdon, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingstone, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Monmouth, except that portion in the 3rd Division, the Townships of Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale.

3. The Township of Cardiff, the Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 to 19 inclusive) in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions ; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lots 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowdon.

COUNTY OF HALTON

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing, not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville.

2.—To comprise all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies east of the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the several concessions, and south of the 9th concession.

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 6th concession.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lots 25 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th concession of said Township.

7.—The Village of Deseronto.

8.—The Township of Thurlow.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of Lot No. 7 in each of the concessions of the said Township, including Mill Island.

10.—The Townships of Marmora, Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said Township.

12. The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Herschel, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Carlow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

COUNTY OF HURON.

1.—Comprising that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line, and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions; then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line; then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland; then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth, and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the Third Division.

3.—Comprising the Township of Hullett; that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Numbers 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions Township of Stanley;

1st and 2nd concessions Township of Tuckersmith, L. R. S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H. R. S. ; and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey ; all of the Township of Morris, east of side road between lots numbers 10 and 11 ; and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and Stephen, the first four concessions of the Township of Hay, and the village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of West Wawanosh and Ashfield.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich ; thence along the said concession until the same joins the River Bayfield ; all Stanley not included in number 3 ; all Hay not included in number 5, and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Townships of Turnberry and East Wawanosh, all the Township of Morris not included in number 4, and the Village of Blyth.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East ; and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said Township ; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line by the eastern boundary ; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said Township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said Township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line, between lots 6 and 7 ; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham, north of the 5th and 6th concession line, and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the

western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the lake shore through lot 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham, and that part of the Township of Chatham north-west of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard, north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Orford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Zone, the Town of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13 in the said Township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

- 1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia.
- 2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick.
- 3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.
- 4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.
- 5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.
- 6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet.
- 7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.
- 8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.
- 9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12 in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12 in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Pakenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front, and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburgh, to lot number 18 ; inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford, from the west side line of lot numbers 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburgh.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance of road between them), lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and the allowance of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Townships of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott ; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession, and west of lot number 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta, in rear of 5th concession, and west of lots numbers 18, in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions ; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta ; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta ; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots numbers 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions ; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford ; lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford ; and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge ; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall, respectively, embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence, and Islands therein, within the exterior side lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1.—The Town of Napanee; Township of Richmond; all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay; and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21, in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburg and all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden, not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown, not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kaladar, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough, and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville; the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and the 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

Divisions not yet defined.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly or a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge,

across the Thames ; south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions ; and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames ; and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions ; and east of the line between lots numbers 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph, and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the second concession ; then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the Township, including all west of said line ; and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster, lying west of the line between lots numbers 42 and 43, not included in the first division ; with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line, between the 5th and 6th concessions, to the River Thames ; and with that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying south of the line, between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—The Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe ; the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line, between the 3rd and 4th concessions ; with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession, and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said Township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames ; that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15 ; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the second concession, and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions ; that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots numbers 14 and 15.

9.—That part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street ; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions ; and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge, across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Cardwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof ; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst; the Townships of Morrison, Ryder and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville; the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair; and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and Humphrey, and that part of the Township of Watt situated west of lot 21 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell, Kirkpatrick, Hugel, Rattler, Dunnet, Hagar and Appleby, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced, north and south, to the boundary of the said District and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Orlig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisbay, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced, south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Orlig, produced, north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Bonfield, Boulter, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Devine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Orlig, produced, north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Awrey, Hawley, Blezard, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced, north and south to the boundary of the said district.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—The Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the side line, between lots 12 and 13, including that part of the Town of Simcoe within the same.

2.—The Township of Townsend.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Township of Walsingham.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—All that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line, between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots Nos. 12 and 13 in said Township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

- 1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington, and Town of Bowmanville.
 - 2.—Township of Olarke and Village of Newcastle.
 - 3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.
 - 4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.
 - 5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.
 - 6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.
 - 7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.
 - 8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.
 - 9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.
 - 10.—Township of Murray.
 - 11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.
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COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3. The Townships of Reach and Scugog, and the Village of Port Perry.

4. The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott, and the Town of Uxbridge.

5. The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara, lying south of the line, between the fourth and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara, lying north of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1.—Comprises the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blanford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford, situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford, lying east of lot No. 7, to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road, to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Township of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford, not comprised in the 1st Division; the Town of Ingersoll, and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg, and all that portion of the Township of Durham, not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1.—The Village of Parry Sound, and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the District lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Ferguson, and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferrie, and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—The Townships of Spence, Chapman, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That Territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the Westerly boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the eastern boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1.—Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope, west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope, west of the side line, between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Township of Downie and Gore, north and east of the concession line, between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice, from the 1st to the 13th concessions inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton, not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the township of Downie, west of the Oxford road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton, comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from the Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east to lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope, east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope, not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from lots No. 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots No. 27 to No. 36, both numbers inclusive, in and from the second to the eighteenth concessions, both concessions inclusive, of said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice, and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots No. 1 to No. 26 inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Eanismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey, lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon; and all the Township of Smith, lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee, lying west of the 8th concession, and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of said township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Duoro, lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer, lying south of lots numbered 11, and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer, lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession; and all that part of said Township of Otonabee, lying south of lots numbered 22, and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith, lying north of the 6th concession; and all that part of the Township of Duoro, lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer, lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake, and south of Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandes.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the first concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprises all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from the front of the third concession, to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprises the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprises the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township,) and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No 13, eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place; 1st concession south-east of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gore "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" the concessions north and east of East Lake and Gore "B," in the Township of Athol, and the 1st and second concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A," in the Township of North Marysburgh, and 1st concessions south-west of Green Point, to the end of Carman's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburgh, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the Township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburgh.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession south-west of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying east of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier, not included in the 7th Division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lots No. 74, in that concession, in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract," 2nd and 3rd concessions of said Tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E," 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 5, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier, west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots Nos. 22 and 23, with that part the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay, in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Martsland's Gore, the concession north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburgh.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

1.—That part of the District composed of the territory to the north of the south-easterly shore of the Lake of the Woods, and a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from Rat Portage to the north end of Lake Manitou; thence in an easterly direction to the south end of the lake known as the lake where the river bends; thence in an easterly direction to a point where the said meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island intersects the Canadian Pacific Railway at the south-west angle of Hawk Lake.

2.—The territory lying south and east of the Lake of the Woods, and of the said line.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1.—Comprising The town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Head, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concessions, both inclusive; and also all those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Doré.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions of Ross, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

- 3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston.
- 4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior and the Township of McNab.
- 5.—Comprising the Townships of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham, and Matawatchan.
- 6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algona, North Algona, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Doré.
- 7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 1st to the 6th of the other concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.
- 8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliff, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

- 1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the Ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the eighth concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.
- 2.—The Village of Bradford; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, except that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.
- 3.—The Township of Tecumseth, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.
- 4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.
- 5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession; and north of lots No. 10 in the 9th and 10th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Oro, lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of Lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Oro lying east of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the Islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga river; that portion of the township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the ninth division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6 in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except that portion lying west of the 8th concession; the Island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

NOTE.—Each of the said several Divisions shall include all allowances for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such Division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or to form part of any particular Division.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.

- 6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.
 - 7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
 - 8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.
 - 9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.
 - 10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.
 - 11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.
 - 12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.
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DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

2.—

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Summerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon, lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the Range south of Portage Road.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo, lying north of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the Upper block of said Township, lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95 to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo,

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo, lying south of the Block Line, on the west of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries, lying east of lot No. 19, in the 7th concession; and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt. All that part of the Township of North Dumfries, lying west of lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the western limits of said lot No. 18, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 12th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 22 to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

THE COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold, lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham, lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone, lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 5th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet,

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford, south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the western limit of the Township to the south-east angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Town of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Townships of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone, lying south of the 5th concession and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, except the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa, and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora; and lots numbers 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of the first seven concessions of the Townships of Peel and Maryboro'

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur, south and south-east of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road; lot 16 on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 12 east of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from lots 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive of the 19th concession of said township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B," of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this Division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

12.—Consists of concessions 8 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 8 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that Township.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the line between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson Street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Townshi of Beverley.

- 5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.
 - 6.—The whole of the Township of Ancaster.
 - 7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.
 - 8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.
 - 9.—All that part of the Township of Barton, lying west of the line between lots 14 and 15, and that part of Hamilton City west of Hughson Street.
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COUNTY OF YORK.

- 1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street.
 - 2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham ; and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive ; together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.
 - 3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham ; and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lot 1 to 10, inclusive ; and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.
 - 4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11, northward and the Township of East Gwillimbury.
 - 5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.
 - 6.—The Township of King and the Incorporated Village of Aurora.
 - 7.—Concessions 1 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.
 - 8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge Street, and the Township of Etobicoke.
 - 9.—The Township of Scarboro and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge Street and the Village of Leslieville.
 - 10.—The City of Toronto West of Yonge Street.
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DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts in Ontario, from and after the first day of January, 1885 :—

FORM 133.

SCHEDULE OF CLERKS' FEES.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book.....\$0 15
(This item to apply to entering in the Procedure Book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)
2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms), in all,
Where claim does not exceed \$20..... 0 40
“ exceeds \$20, and does not exceed \$60..... 0 50
“ exceeds \$60, and does not exceed \$100..... 0 60
“ exceeds \$100..... 1 00
[N.B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.]
3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon..... 0 20
4. Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff (to be paid by the plaintiff)..... 0 20
5. Copy of set-off (including particulars), when not furnished by the defendant (to be paid by the defendant)..... 0 20
6. Receiving and entering bailiff's return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons, or papers from another Division)..... 0 15
7. Entering and noting every defence or notice of admission in Procedure Book.. 0 25
(To be paid in the first instance by the defendant or other person entering it, but it may be afterwards taxed against the plaintiff, should costs be given against him.)
8. Taking confession of judgment..... 0 10
(This does not include affidavit and oath chargeable under item 9.)
9. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent 0 25
10. Copies of papers for which no fee is already provided, necessarily required for service of transmission to the Judge—each 0 10
11. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, or to the Judge in respect to the same, and mailing..... 0 15
12. Entering final judgment by Clerk on special summons, where claim is not disputed 0 50

13. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing or final order made by the Judge	\$0 50
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the Procedure Book, the judgment, decree and order in its entirety rendered or made at the trial. In a garnishee proceeding before judgment the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)	
14. Subpœna to witness	0 15
(The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, except the judge otherwise orders.)	
15. For every copy of subpœna required for service.....	0 05
16. Summons for each juryman when called by the parties.....	0 10
(Only 25 cents in all to be allowed for returning a Judge's jury.)	
17. Every order of reference or order for adjournment made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the judge, and entering the same	0 25
(Any warning necessary with order— <i>e.g.</i> , the warning in form 42—forms part of the order.)	
18. Transcript of judgment (under section 161 or 165).....	0 25
19. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent, and delivering the same to Bailiff.....	0 50
20. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor..	0 15
21. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the Clerk (including affidavit of justification.....	0 50
22. For necessary entries in the Debt Attachment Book in each case (in all).....	0 20
23. Transmitting transcript of judgment, or transmitting papers for service to another Division, or to Judge on application to him, including necessary entries, but not postage.....	0 25
24. Receiving papers from another Division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return, and transmitting the same, (if returns made promptly, not otherwise).....	0 30
(This fee does not include a charge for receiving transcript of judgment, for which a fee of 15 cents is taxable under item 1.)	
25. Search by person, not party to the suit or proceeding, to be paid by the applicant, 10 cents ; search by party to the suit or proceeding, where service is over one year old.).....	0 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)	
26. Taxing costs in defended suits.....	0 25

Rule No. 175 of the Rules of practice of Division Courts.—On payment of a fee of 5 cents, every clerk, when required by parties paying costs, shall give a statement, in writing, of items in detail, or transmit the same by postal card.

FORM 134.

SCHEDULE OF BAILIFFS' FEES.

1. Service of summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman),
Where claim does not exceed \$20.....\$0 30
 " exceeds \$20, and does not exceed \$60 0 40
 " exceeds \$60, and does not exceed \$100..... 0 50
 " exceeds \$100..... 0 75
(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee).
2. For every return as to service of summons, attending at the Clerk's office, and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 90) 0 15
3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice..... 0 15
4. Taking confession of judgment, or attending to prove..... 0 10
5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the Court, in every defended case, as provided by Rule 91, amended by Rule 168..... 0 15
6. Enforcing every writ of execution, or summons in replevin, or warrant of attachment, or warrant against the body—each,
Where claim does not exceed \$20..... 0 50
 " exceeds \$20, and does not exceed \$60..... 0 75
 " exceeds \$60..... 1 00
(Executing summons in replevin includes service on defendant. The value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee.)
7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons or process, or other necessary paper, or in going to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money made, or case settled after that levy.... 0 12
(In no case is mileage to be allowed for a greater distance than from the Clerk's office to the place of service or seizure.)
8. Mileage to arrest delinquent under a warrant to be at 12 cents per mile, but for carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses, and assistance, per mile 0 20
9. Every schedule of property seized, attached, or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary,
Not exceeding \$20..... 0 30
Exceeding \$20, and not exceeding \$60 0 50
Exceeding \$60..... 0 75
10. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff (including affidavit of justification) 0 50
11. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution or under attachment, each..... 0 15

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12. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff for removing or retaining property seized under execution or attached, reasonable and necessary disbursements and allowances, to be first settled by the Clerk, subject to appeal to the Judge.
 13. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff five per cent. upon the amount realized from the sale of property under any execution, but such percentage not to apply to any overplus thereon.
(But if execution be satisfied in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, the Bailiff, to be entitled to charge and receive three per cent. on the amount realized.)
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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES
FOR 1889.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 14th March, 1890.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES,

FOR 1889.

To the HON. J. M. GIBSON, Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to present this, my first report, on the inspection of Registry Offices in this Province for the year 1889.

In consequence of the long illness of the late Inspector, I found there had not been a regular inspection of many of the offices for a considerable period. Shortly after my appointment, I proceeded to make an official inspection. I examined the books, entries, accommodation, and other matters connected with the registration and safe custody of title deeds and documents, and endeavoured, as far as possible, to obtain a general knowledge of the practical work of the offices. In this I was materially assisted by the registrars, whom, as a rule, I found competent, careful, and apparently well-qualified, trustworthy officers. No communications have reached me complaining of the registrars, the correspondence I have received having regard to the legal construction of the Act in particular instances, thus indicating that my impression regarding these officials was correctly formed.

I have already had a considerable volume of correspondence with many of the registrars with respect to the mode of keeping the books and making registrations, the subject of fees, and various other questions which appear to have arisen from time to time in the past few years. Many legal matters have also been submitted to me, and I find there exists a want of uniformity in the construction placed on portions of the Registry Act most commonly brought into practice. In order that this may be avoided, I took the opinion of many of the registrars on the advisability of holding a Provincial Convention where practical questions could be discussed and an interchange of opinion given. The proposal met with unqualified approval. I, therefore, purpose calling the registrars together at a convenient date, as I believe much good will result from such a meeting.

In order that this report may be as concise as possible, I beg to submit the general result of my inspection under separate heads.

Accommodation.

In most of the offices there is sufficient space for the books and records and for the staff of the registrars. I found that the floors in the rooms occupied by clerks and used by the public are entirely of stone in nearly all the offices, in consequence of the regulation or direction of the former inspector made many years ago. Whilst it is absolutely necessary that the floor of that part of the building used as the vault for the safe custody of the records should be of stone or some similar material, I do not see the object in having the outer rooms floored in that way. Many of the officers and clerks complained

to me that their health is being affected by the cold and dampness of the stone, and in such cases, I gave the registrars permission to cover the stone with wood, on getting the approval of the county or other municipal authorities. They were also informed that the strictest regard must be had to protection against fire. The vaults being fireproof and completely separated from the rest of the building by fire-proof walls and doors, there will be no increased risk in cases where such permission is acted upon. Wooden floors already exist in a few offices, and I was informed that no danger results therefrom.

Condition of Work.

As a rule the copying was in arrear. In several offices, many documents were not at the date of inspection, copied into the registers, and in some cases the abstract indexes were not kept regularly entered up, a kind of numerical index being used for reference to the documents received but not abstracted. I gave strict and imperative instructions to the registrars in arrears that the work of copying and abstracting must be kept in a better state of advancement than that in which I found it to be. Those who were in arrears to a marked extent gave as a reason that during the winter months, business was greater and work fell into arrears, and that during the summer, when registrations are less numerous, the arrears are cleared off, and about the beginning of October the copying is practically completed and the entries in the various books fully made. They also urged that to keep the books and documents entered up daily, would require a large staff of clerks, who would be comparatively idle during a considerable portion of the year when business was dull, and that in most instances, the remuneration derived by the registrars would not warrant this. There is doubtless a great deal of force in this statement, and it would certainly not be fair to ask the registrars to provide a large yearly staff of clerks, the majority of whom would have little or nothing to do during the summer months. It appears also that it is difficult to procure the services of temporary clerks or writers who are accustomed to this class of work, or whose training would make them correct or good copyists. It was suggested that as the hours are short, a little extra work during the busy season might prevent any large accumulation of arrears. The work in some of the offices is kept well in hand by this means, and as the writers are usually paid by the folio, I have no doubt they would willingly supplement their moderate earnings by the profits of an extra hour, when the state of the books required it. Many of them informed me that they would gladly take advantage of the suggestion if permitted.

Fees.

There is some difference of opinion in regard to charges in particular cases. Several solicitors have been in correspondence with me on this point, and as it is difficult to determine the question when not specially provided for by statute, I have refrained from laying down any definite or general rule until this and similar matters can be discussed at a convention such as referred to.

Discharges of Mortgages.

In some instances, the memorandum of discharge to be placed in the margin opposite the copy of the mortgage in the register is not written until a number of certificates of discharge have accumulated. This occasionally results in the memorandum being omitted altogether, in direct violation of section 69 of the Registry Act. Directions were given that this must be avoided, and that the marginal note should be written on the day on which the certificate is recorded, and that all entries in the abstract books should be made at the same time.

Alphabetical Indexes.

These were found to be defective in some offices on the following ground: The name of the first grantee (when more than one) was usually the only one indexed. The result is that the names of many grantees, devisees, etc., would not appear. In the case of wills, the names of the executors in several instances were found to be the only entries

made. This was evidently due to a misapprehension of the law, and on the defect being pointed out, the registrars at once agreed that it should be remedied, and promised to attend carefully to instructions in that behalf in regard to all future entries, and to supply, as far as practicable, the deficiency already existing.

Plans.

There does not appear to be any uniform system of keeping plans or a record of them in index books. Each registrar has his own method, and they nearly all experience great difficulty in preserving and indexing them, owing in a large measure to the fact that plans are of all sizes, and made upon different kinds of paper, linen, etc. I would respectfully suggest that an amendment be made to the Registry Act so as to assimilate the making and filing of plans to the system adapted under the Land Titles Act. As they are at present, a few years' constant use renders them illegible, and thus a most necessary record of title is lost or becomes so obliterated or worn as to be of no practical value. Where a large map of a town or city is filed, it could be mounted on rollers and hung on the wall, but in ordinary cases it would be a great safeguard to the public if all plans were required to be of a specified size and mounted on stiff boards. One of the most complete indexes to plans is that used in one of the Midland Counties. It contains a complete reference to all entries affecting any particular lot or any plan. For instance: a person desires to know the state of title to lot 10, east of Main street, Brown's survey No. 45, of Park lot 13, in the original survey of the town of X. By a reference to the plan and property index book, the land is readily ascertained and also the numbers of the abstract books containing all entries on the original lot as well as on the sub-division. Changes in plans and surveys are carefully noted in red ink. The result is that a stranger can without any assistance from the registrar and without any local knowledge of the title, obtain all the information he requires, and is in a position to call for such abstract index books as may be necessary to a proper investigation.

References.

In order to avoid unnecessary handling of the books of the office, and to prevent as far as possible, the consequent injury to them, I instructed the registrars to place references to the prior and subsequent books at the beginning and end of the pages containing abstract entries on each particular lot. Without such references, even those accustomed to the daily use of the indexes are frequently and indeed, continually in error in procuring the right book for use by a searcher of title. This is particularly the case in books affecting sub-divisions, and the practice leads to confusion and often to much unnecessary using and handling of books which contain no entries whatever affecting the lot in question. The directions I gave to the officers in charge of these books were that the entries in the different indexes should be so connected together by references that a stranger might readily call for the exact book wanted, without having to rely upon the personal knowledge of the registrar or his assistants to procure the information. In other words, the indexes ought to contain within themselves the whole evidence, so far as practicable, of all entries properly made or which should be made upon each lot, and the books containing such entries, thereby forming a connected written record of title.

Copying of Documents.

This important matter is sometimes overlooked. Too much reliance is placed on the correctness of the copyist. The copies of the registers are not compared with the original instruments, and what is intended to be an exact record of documents registered, may be only an approximate, many of the officers require each copy to be compared carefully with the original, but in several cases I found that the comparison is made by taking every fifth or tenth instrument as a criterion of the whole. Imperative directions were given where necessary to have this remedied. I think it would be a proper precaution to make it compulsory on the Registrar or his Deputy to certify every copy as "examined, (date), certified true copy" in the margin, and have this certificate signed by his initials, and

that a statutory declaration should be made at the end of each register, that it contains true copies of the original documents purporting to be copied therein. It is manifest that unless these copies are true, the work and great expense of making them, are comparatively valueless. I explain to those in default in this respect, that the statute cast a duty upon them to see that the Registers were correctly kept, and that this could only be done by a careful comparison with every original instrument. From assurances given to me I have no doubt I shall find on my inspection this year that there is marked change in this respect.

Abstract Indices.

The greatest difficulty in regard to titles is that arising from the want of proper plans of sub-divisions of township and park lots. I found in a number of places that small village or town lots are still described by metes and bounds and the registrations appear upon the whole property as originally granted by the Crown. This is owing to the fact that no plan has been filed. In a majority of the offices, this evil exists to a great extent, and the result is that in searching titles, the lot in question must be traced through pages of other entries and must be identified by a comparison of the descriptions given in the different instruments. The lot is frequently designated by a number as well as by description by metes and bounds, but no plan having been registered, the conveyance is abstracted on the original township or other undivided lot, and confusion inevitably results therefrom. Most of the towns and villages in the Province are, as regards portions of lands within their limits, in this condition. In one case, a person examining the title to a quarter acre lot would require to go through ten or twelve pages of entries to ascertain what he required, although the total number of entries affecting his land did not exceed half-a-dozen. By virtue of the Act 52 Vic., cap 19, the registrars are doing much to simplify matters in this connection, and I am informed that wherever the provisions of this Act have been applied, the public have reaped a very great benefit. I hope to be able in my next report to state more fully and with greater detail, the condition of this part of registration, and the progress the officers are making in the work of collecting and simplifying entries on small lots.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. F. B. JOHNSTON,
Inspector.

Toronto, March 12th, 1890.

RETURN.

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 5th day of February, 1890, for a Return giving the dates, number of acres, location or other description of each Free Grant made since the 1st day of July, 1857, under the authority of Section 13 of "The Public Lands Act," or the like section in force from time to time, with the names of the persons or corporations to whom each of these grants was made with the purposes for which they were made. Also all the correspondence respecting these grants or any other grants applied for under the said section during the said period.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 19th March, 1890.

(Mr. Creighton.)

RETURN No. 64.

NOTE.—In pursuance of an understanding with the Order was passed by the Legislative Assembly the following Return is made without the Correspondence as the latter would have caused the delay of the Return beyond the limits of the Session.

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
The municipal council of the township of Saugeen.	14 E. Grosvenor St., 14 W. Albert St.	Southampton	1 acre	.....	Common School purposes.	July 23rd, 1857
The municipal council of the township of Saugeen.	Lot E north of Landsdown St.	Southampton	65,000 sq. links.	.....	Town Hall	July 23rd, 1857
Church Wardens of Christ's Church, St. Albans, Holland Landing.	19, 20, 21, 22 West Dalhousie St., 21, 22 W. Yonge St., 19, 20, 21, 22 E. Meadow St., W. 1/4 19, 20, 21, 22 West Meadow St.	Town plot of Gwillimbury.	10 acres	.....	Burial ground	Oct. 7th, 1857
Agricultural Society of the county of Simcoe.	5 S. W. Pillow St., 5 N. Col lingwood St.	Barrie	1/2 acre, 1/3 acre.	.....	For use of said Society.	Nov. 11th, 1857
The mayor and corporation of the town of Owen Sound.	11, 12, 13, 14 E. Prince St., N. of St. Vincent St. 11, 12, 13, 14 W. of Cathcart St., N. of St. Vincent St. 11, 12 W. Paulette St.	Owen Sound.	1 1/4 acres 1 1/4 acres 1 1/4 acres	.....	Public square	Nov. 20th, 1857
The mayor and corporation of the town of Cornwall.	10, 11 North of Water St.	Cornwall	2 "	.....	Town Hall and Engine House.	April 16th, 1858
Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.	N.E. part 25 Con. 10.	Brant	1 "	\$2.00	Church purposes.	Nov. 13th, 1857
The mayor and corporation of the town of Owen Sound.	Part Park, 1 in 4th range, P. G. R.	Owen Sound.	10 "	.....	Cametery.	May 27th, 1858
The Eldon Presbyterian congregation of Established Church of Scotland.	Part of 26 N. P. R.	Eldon	10 "	.....	Church and Glebe.	April 17th, 1858
The municipal council of the town of Lindsay.	Queen's Square	Lindsay	8 "	.....	Public Square	July 20th, 1858 July 21st, 1858

The trustees of the Regular Close Communion Baptist Church, Owen Sound.	13, 14 E. of Hill St	Owen Sound	8-10 “	“	For benefit of congregation of said church.	Feby. 9th, 1858
The Wesleyan Methodists of the township of Warwick.	The Park, bounded by Manchester, William, Park and George Sts.	Town of Warwick	7 “	“	Church and parsonage.	Aug. 21st, 1858
The Trustees of Public School Sec. No. 1, township of Saugeen.	2, West of Albert St.	Southampton	$\frac{1}{2}$ “	“	Common School	Aug. 31st, 1858
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Toronto.	A block of land in town plot of Sudbury, township of Nottawasaga (lots 6 to 10 East College St., and 6 to 10 West Elgin St.	“	5 “	“	Burial ground	Sep. 15th, 1858
The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.	Part lot 10 and E. part lot 9 South Church St.	Paisley	6 “	“	Site for Church of England.	Nov. 3rd, 1858
The municipal council of the village of Kincardine.	Park lot 9, E. of Park St. A block of land, Durham Market Square (W. of Queen and E. Princess St.	Kincardine	5 “	“	Burial ground	Dec. 17th, 1858
	A block of land (W. Queen and E. Princess St., Elgin Market Square.)	“	$2\frac{1}{2}$ “	“	Market purpose	Dec. 17th, 1858
	“	“	$2\frac{1}{2}$ “	“	“	Dec. 18th, 1858
The Trustees of London Congregational Church.	1, 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 E. of Waterloo St.	London	$2\frac{1}{2}$ “	“	For a burial ground	Dec. 24th, 1858
The municipal council of the township of Bentinck.	Part of N. W. part of lot 56 S. Durham road.	Bentinck	5 “	“	School house and teacher's residence.	Jan. 21st, 1859
The municipal council of the township of Edwardsburgh.	11, South of 2nd Range	Johnstown	1 “	“	Burial ground	Jan. 21st, 1859
The municipal council of the township of Collingwood.	Park lot 7 N. E. of Alfred St.	Thornbury	$2\frac{1}{2}$ “	“	Common School site	Feb. 7th, 1859
The Presbyterian congregation of the township of Artemesia.	9, S. Kincardine St., 9, N. Kinross St.	Priceville	“	“	For use of the congregation as church site.	Feb. 17th, 1859
Presbyterian congregation of the town of Mount Forest.	18, E. Fergus St., 18, W. Egremont St.	Mount Forest	1 “	“	For a church site	Mar. 9th, 1859
The municipal council of the township of Nottawasaga.	Park lot 1, part of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 25, 9.	Nottawasaga	5 “	“	General burial ground	April 4th, 1859
The Penetanguishene Wesleyan Methodists.	Park, 27 S. of Poyntz St.	Penetanguishene	4 “	“	Place of worship	May 28th, 1859

RETURN No. 64.—*Continued.*

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
The municipal council of Southampton	31 to 35 N. of Patrick St., 31 to 35 S. of Ross St.	Southampton	5 acres	.....	For a Cemetery	May 25th, 1859
	31 to 35 N. of Ross St.	"	2½ "	..		
	34 to 35 S. of North St.	"	1 "	..		
	46 to 51 Saugeen St.	"	1½ "	..		
The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.	5 & 6 W. of Albert St. on St. Mary's River, 5 & 6 S. of Wellington St.	St. Mary's	1 "	..	Church site	Aug. 2nd, 1859
			1 "	..		
The municipal council of Woodstock.	A block of land	Woodstock	3 "	..	Public Square and pleasure grounds.	Nov. 15th, 1859
The municipal council of the township of St. Vincent.	Water lot on the westerly side of Big Head River.	Meaford	8 "	..	For a pier and public landing place.	Feb. 3rd, 1860
	Water lot on the easterly side of Big Head River.	"	2 "	..	" "	" "
The mayor and corporation of the city of Toronto.	Clarence Square	Toronto	2½ "	..	Public Square	Mar. 21st, 1860
The municipal council of the village of Portsmouth, in the township of Kingston.	Water lot in front of lot 12 S. E. of Main St.	Portsmouth	2½ "	..	Public landing place	April 27th, 1860
Christ's Church, Ottawa	A block of land on west side of Sussex Street.	Ottawa	38,750 sq. ft.	.....	For a church	June 14th, 1860
Thornbury Episcopal Methodists	12, S. W. of Louisa St.	Thornbury	1½ acres	.....	For a church site	July 23rd, 1860
Mount Forest United Presbyterian congregation.	26 & 27 S. W. of Fergus St. Park lot 5 S. W. of Shigo St.	Mount Forest	1 "	..	For use of the congregation.	May 8th, 1861
		"	5 "	..		
Alexander Stewart <i>et al</i> in trust (Presbyterian).	N. E. part 10, con. 3	McNabb	2 "	..	For a cemetery	Jan. 5th, 1861
The Trustees of Harwich School Section No. 13.	1, S. W. Tecumseth St.	Shrewsbury	½ "	..	Common School	Jan. 7th, 1861

Shrewsbury colored Baptists	The easterly $\frac{1}{4}$ of block reserved for church purposes.	Shrewsbury	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Place of public worship.	Jan. 7th, 1861
Nottawasaga School Section No. 3....	Lot 17, part of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25, con. 8.	Nottawasaga ...	5	"	School purposes.....	Jan. 7th, 1861
The Church Society of the Diocese of Huron.	12 & 13 N. of Louisa St ..	Forwick ..	1	"	For a church	Mar. 15th, 1861
"	13 & 14 W. of Lyndoch St....	Corunna	7-10	"	"	" 20th, "
Toronto Wesleyan Methodists.....	The S. W. part of Victoria Square.	Toronto	1	"	For a church	Mar. 30th, 1861
The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.	The N. part of Victoria Sq....	Toronto	2	"	In lieu of part of said sq. surrendered to Crown.	April 18th, 1861
William Ferguson <i>et al</i> Trustees (Wesleyan Methodists).	& 9 north of Elgin St.	Priceville	1	"	Site for a church	Jan. 18th, 1862
Trustees School Section No. 5 township of Erin.	Pt. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27, con. 6	Erin	4	"	School purposes.....	April .. 1861
Trustees Regular Baptist Church....	5 N. E. side Kincardine St....	Priceville ..	.....	2.00	Church purposes.....	Feb. 28th, 1861
Trustees School Section No. 1 township of Erin.	Pt. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27, con. 6.....	Erin	4	"	School purposes.....	Feb. .. 1861
Shrewsbury British Episcopal Methodist congregation.	The N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the church reserve block.	Shrewsbury	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Site for church	Jan. 25th, 1862
Artemesia School Section No. 7	Pt. 11. con. 1, N. Durham Rd.	Artemesia	1	"	School site	Jan. 18th, 1862
The corporation of the village of Cayuga.	The market blocks.....	Cayuga	2	"	For market purposes, etc	Jan. 18th, 1862
The Trustees Niagara Grammar School.	75, 76, 93 & 94	Town of Niagara	4	"	School house, etc	Oct. 3rd, 1862
The Middlesex West Agricultural Society.	Bro. 27, con. 3, N. E. Rd. .. " 15, " 4, N. E. Rd.....	Adelaide "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39	"	For model or industrial farm.	Feb. 3rd, 1862
The Church Society of the Diocese of Huron.	Park, 8 & 9 north of Chester St.	Town of Durham	5	"	For church site and burial ground.	Feb. 27th, 1862
Mount Forest Wesleyan Methodists.	28 & 29 N. of Fergus St.....	Mount Forest ...	1	"	Site for a church.....	June 12th, 1861
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Ottawa..	N. E. Pt 283 in "B" S. O. & O. Rd.	Brudenell	10	"	Site for a church.....	July 30th, 1862
The Wilberforce Presbyterian Church of Canada.	Pt. 9 Lake Don Range.	Wilberforce	1 9-10 ..	"	Church & burial ground	Aug. 12th, 1862

RETURN No. 64.—*Continued.*

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
The Pricerville Presbyterians	7 & 8 S. Kincardine St., 7 & 8 N. Kinross St.	Pricerville	2 acres .....	.....	A site for a church.....	Oct. 14th, 1862
The municipal council of the county of Grey.	Pt. of 2nd div. of 5 E. S. Rd..	Glenelg	3½ " .....	.....	Public burial ground...	Oct. 29th, 1862
The Trustees of Glenelg and Bentinck Union School Section No. 3.	Pt. of 2nd div. of 5 E. S. Rd..	Glenelg	3½ " .....	.....	School purposes	Oct. 29th, 1862
The municipal corporation of the village of Portsmouth.	All that portion of the harbor lying north of Front Street.	Portsmouth	1½ " .....	.....	Town hall and corporate buildings for public purposes.	Oct. 31st, 1862
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton	Park 13, S. Clarendon St	Southampton .....	.....	.....	Site for a church	Nov. 20th, 1862
The Trustees of Thornbury Episcopal Methodist Church.	10 & 11 N. E. Alice St., 11 S. W. Louisa St.	Thornbury	2½ " .....	.....	Site for a cemetery	Feb. 16th, 1863
The Trustees Egremon and Normanby Union School Section No. 4.	11 East of Fergus St.....	Mount Forest	3½ " .....	.....	School purposes	May 1st, 1863
The Lutheran Evangelical Community of St. Paul of the township of Alice	Pt. 30, 5th con	Alice.....	½ " .....	.....	Site for a church and burial ground.	May 1st, 1863
The Trenton Wesleyan Methodists in con. with the English conference.	21, 22, 23, 24 W. of Francis St 21, 22, 23 & 24 E. side of River Street.	Village of Trenton.....	710 " .....	.....	Church and minister's residence.	June 8th, 1863
Minden Wesleyan Methodists.....	4 E. German St., 4 W. Chandos St.	Village of Minden.....	1 6-10" .....	.....	For use of church.....	July 22nd, 1863
The Trustees of School Sec. No. 7, township of Tay.	The school lot 133 E. of Church St. and N. of Broad St., late ordinance reserve.	Tay	1 " .....	.....	School purposes	Aug. 1st, 1863
The Church Society of the Diocese of Huron.	7 C 8 W. of Gordon St	Town plot of Williamsford.	3 " .....	.....	Site for a church.....	Aug. 7th, 1863
The municipal corporations of the United counties of York and Peel.	Water lot in front gaol block.	Toronto (O.C. 21st June, 1853).	1 " .....	.....	Further prison accommodation, etc.	Aug. 7th, 1863

The Presbyterian congregation of the town of Collingwood.	Park, 3 & 4 W. of Church St.	Town plot of Sudbury. (Nottawasaga.)	10	"	.....	For church purposes ...	Oct. 20th, 1863
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Kingston	34 & 35 west of Church St....	Belleville ..	1	"	.....	Church site.....	Nov. 24th, 1863
The Trustees of the Medonte Presbyterian Church.	Pt. 52, con. 1	Medonte	10	"	.....	For church purposes...	Dec. 28th, 1863
Trustees School Section No. 9 Flamborough West.	Pt. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 con. 8.....	Flamborough West....	1	"	\$3.25.....	School purposes	June 8th, 1863
Trustees School Section No. 7 Peel..	Pt. 22 con. 13	Peel	4	"	75 cents	" "	June 22nd, 1863
Trustees School Section No. 1 Howick	Pt. 6 " 17.....	Howick	4	"	\$1.00	" "	April 22nd, 1863
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Proton.	Pt. 14 " 10.....	Proton	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	1.50	Church purposes.....	June 15th, 1863
The Church Society of the Diocese of Huron.	Pts. 13 & 14 W. S. Victoria St., 13 & 14 E. S. Raglan St.	Alma	2	"	5.00	" "	Nov. 10th, 1863
German Baptist congregation, Brant.	Pt. 31 con. 9 ¹	Brant	1	"	2.00	Meeting house site	Dec. 13th, 1864
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Oro ..	Pt. W $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 con. 11.....	Oro	5	"	1.00	Church purposes.....	May 16th, 1864
Trustees School Section No. 6 Maryborough.	Pt. 14 " 13.....	Maryborough.....	1	"	3.00	School purposes.....	Aug. 10th, 1864
The Trustees of the county of Carleton General Protestant Hospital.	41 to 47 inc. on N. S. of Rideau St.	Ottawa city	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	.....	Hospital.....	Jan. 4th, 1864
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Sandwich	N. easterly $\frac{1}{4}$ of block bounded by Cathcart, Metcalf, Victoria and William Sts.	Shrewsbury	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	.....	Church site.....	May 7th, 1864
The corporation of the city of Toronto	The Round House block.....	Toronto	10	"	.....	Railway purposes	June 13th, 1864
The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada	Water works lot	Toronto	6	"	.....	" .....	June 13th, 1864
The Agricultural Society of the county of Kent.	A block of land.....	Chatham (town)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	.....	Addition to show ground.	June 25th, 1864
The Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation at Paisley.	Park 940 S. DeLacey Evans St.	Paisley.	10	"	.....	For benefit of said congregation.	Nov. 3rd, 1864
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton	S. W. pt. 31 A	Carrick	9 acres and 4 perches.	"	.....	Church and cemetery ..	Nov. 23rd, 1864

RETURN No. 64.--Continued.

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free Grant or Patent Fee.	Purpose.	Date.
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Sandwich.	1748 W. Main St.	Errol	9-10 acres		Church and cemetery	Nov. 23rd, 1861
The corporation of the city of Kingston.	423, 424, 429 and 430.	Kingston	4.5 "		For a market	Jan. 12th, 1865
The Trustees of the Warwick Presbyterian Church.	3 and 4 Park St., and part Park lot.	Warwick	3.8-10 "		For church and burial grounds.	Mar. 8th, 1865
The incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario.	S. W. part 21, con. 9.	Alice	10 "		Church purposes	May 16th, 1865
The Trustees of the Nottawasaga Presbyterian Church.	Part W. half 24, con. 7.	Nottawasaga	10 "		For school purposes	Dec. 15th, 1865
The Church Society of the Diocese of Huron.	" 13, con. 13.	Sullivan	5-8 "	\$1.13	Church purposes	April 24th, 1865
Trustees School Section No. 5, Normanby.	" E. half 10, con. 8.	"	1/2 "	90 cents	"	" "
Trustees School Section No. 5, Luther.	" 16, con. 12.	Normanby	1/2 "	\$1.00	School	July 25th, 1865
Trustees School Section No. 6, Osprey.	" W. half 10, con. 7.	Luther	1/2 "	1.00	"	Jan. 16th, 1865
Joseph Robinson.	" 10, con. 12.	Osprey	22,500 sq. links.	37 cents	"	April 26th, 1865
The corporation of the city of Ottawa.	4, 5, 6 W. Dalhousie St., 10, 11, 12, 13 N. Bolton St., 10, 11, 12, 13 S. Bolton St.	Ottawa, City	1 acre and 65,000 sq. links.		For the use of the Pictou & Prescott Railway Co.	Feb. 2nd, 1866
The Kingston Board of Common School Trustees.	1, 2, 3 W. Dalhousie St., 10, 11, 12, 13 W. Cathcart St., 10, 11, 12, 13, S. Boileau St.	"	1 acre and 65,000 sq. links.		For a market place, etc.	Feb. 5th, 1866
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto.	379 and of certain intended sites	Kingston	36-100 acre.		School purposes	Mar. 16th, 1866
	Block of land south of Garrison Road.	Fort Erie	1 acre		R. C. school and church	June 26th, 1866

The municipal corporation of the town-ship of Normanby.	E. part of 1st div. of 7 W. G. Road.	Normanby	10	"	.....	School house and public cemetery.	Aug. 27th, 1866
The corporation of the city of London	N. W. quarter of block called the "Potters Field."	London	2½	"	.....	Public burying ground.	Oct. 25th, 1866
The Trustees of the Lisadell congregation of the Presbyterian Church.	7 and 8 S. Alfred St., 7 and 8 N. Helena St.	Fordwich	2	"	.....	For church purposes ...	Feb. 21st, 1867
The corporation of the city of Toronto	Part of water lot letter "N."	Toronto	1	"	.....	Wharf, etc	May 18th, 1867
The Trustees of the Mount Forest congregation of Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connection Church.	N. W. pt. of Park lot 1, S. W. of Main St.	Mount Forest	4	"	.....	For use and benefit of said congregation.	May 22nd, 1867
The Trustees of the Minto Common School Section No. 1.	Part 105 "D."	Minto	34	"	.....	School site	June 5th, 1867
The Board of Common School Trustees, Mount Forest.	5, north of Macdonald St.	Mount Forest	½	"	.....	School purposes	Sept. 25th, 1867
Trustees of the Baptist Church, Bruce	Part J., con. 1.	Bruce	1	"	\$2.00	Church "	June 18th, 1867
The Canada Presbyterian Church, Muskoka.	14 and 15 E. Joseph St.	Muskokaville	1	"	.....	Place of Public Worship	Mar. 14th, 1868
The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.	Part of island between Rokeby and Bobcaygeon.	Rokeby	1	"	.....	Church site	May 26th, 1868
Trustees of School Section No. 1, Snowdon.	Part 18, con. 13	Snowdon	½	"	.....	School purposes	May 28th, 1868
Snowdon Wesleyan Methodists	" 15, "	"	1	"	.....	For use and benefit of congregation.	July 23rd, 1868
Muskokaville Wesleyan Methodists ..	16 and 17 Joseph St.	Muskokaville	1	"	.....	For use and benefit of congregation.	" " "
Morrison Evangelical Lutheran Church.	Part 27, con. 10	Morrison	5	"	.....	For use, etc., of congregation.	" " "
Corrick German Baptist Church.	" 28, " 11	Corrick	1	"	.....	For use, etc., of congregation.	Sept. 10th, 1868
Trustees of School Section No. 5, Lutterworth.	" 30, West Bobcaygeon Road	Lutterworth	1	"	.....	School, etc	Sept. 11th, 1868
Trustees of School Sec. No. 7, Draper	10 and 11 on St. Joseph St.	Muskokaville	1	"	.....	" .....	Oct. 27th, 1868
The corporation of the county of Middlesex.	21 to 24 S. Dundas St., 21 to 24 N. of King St.	London	4	"	.....	Gaol and Court House .	Dec. 11th, 1868

RETURN No. 64.—*Continued.*

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Trustees of School Section No. 17, Sidney.	Pt. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 con. 7.....	Sidney	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	\$2.45.....	School purposes	Jan. 16th, 1868
Trustees Ebenezer Wesleyan Church, Minto.	Pt. 106 " "D".....	Minto	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.50.....	Church purposes.....	Feb. 14th, 1868
Trustees School Sec. No. 6, Osprey..	Pt. 10 " 12.....	Osprey	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	37 cts.....	School "	April 14th, 1868
Trustees Presbyterian Church of Canada.	Pt. 27 " 3	Elderslie	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00.....	Church "	Mar. 14th, 1868
Trustees Lutheran Church, Brant ...	Pt. 28 " 4.....	Brant	1 "	2.00.....	Church "	Oct. 8th, 1868
Church Society Diocese of Huron ...	Pt. 16 " 11.....	Arran.....	2 "	5.00.....	Church "	Oct. 6th, 1868
Trustees School Sec. No. 6, Bedford.	21 " 13.....	Bedford	4 acs. 3 rds.	3.00.....	School "	Sept. 17th, 1868
Trustees School Sec. No. 7, Brant ..	Pt. 19 " "B".....	Brant	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	50 cts.....	School "	Nov. 10th, 1868
The corporation of Colchester.	3 & 4 E. Jackson St., 4 W. Jackson St., & water lot in front.	Colchester	10 " .....	.....	Wharf and public purposes.	Jan. 12th, 1869
Trustees of School Section No. 5, township of Moore.	13, 14 E. Lyndoch St	Cornwall.....	7-10 " .....	.....	School purposes	April 3rd, 1869
The municipal corporation of the township of St. Vincent.	A.B.C. at the Mo. of Big Head River.	Meaford	4 17.20 aacs	.....	Harbor purposes.....	May 31st, 1869
Trustees of School Sec. 12, Artecasia	2, N. of Kinross St	Priceville	$\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	School purposes	June 3rd, 1869
The Church Society, Diocese of Huron.	27 N. Napoleon St.....	Eugenia....	$\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	Place of public worship.	July 28th, 1869
The Church Society of the Diocese of Huron.	Park 3, N. South St.....	Eugenia.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	Burying ground	July 28th, 1869
The corporation of Mount Forest ...	Block of land between George, Market and Main Sts.	Mount Forest	2 " .....	.....	Market place and agricultural exhibitions ..	Aug. 12th, 1869
The Trustees Clarendon School Section No. 1.	Pt. 30 N. E. Rd	Clarendon	$\frac{1}{4}$ " .....	.....	School purposes	Aug. 27th, 1869

The Trustees School Sec. No. 2, Peel- mount.	Pt. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 con. 3.....	Peel	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. \$1.00	School purposes	May 13th, 1869
Trustees Bible Christian Church, Sey- mour.	Pt. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 con. 11	Seymour	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. 1.00	Church	July 8th, 1869
Trustees Baptist Church, Wellesley ..	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 " 2	Wellesley			.. 4.00	Church	Aug. 5th, 1869
Trustees Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bruce.	Pt. " J " 1	Bruce	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	.. 50 cts	Church	Mar. 19th, 1869
Trustees of School Sec. 10, Proton....	Pt. 37 " 11	Proton ¹	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	.. 1.00	School	Sept. 28th, 1869
Fordwich Wesleyan Methodists	5 N. Edward St....	Fordwich	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. .....	Place of public worship.	Sep. 22nd, 1869
The corporation of Holland Landing.	1, 2, 3, 7 & 8 W. Ramsay St., 5 to 8 inc. E. Ramsay St....	Gwillimbury	10		.. .....	Agricult ¹ show grounds	Oct. 9th, 1869
The corporation of the town of Chat- ham.	A block of land bounded by gaol, Prince, Murray St....	Chatham	10		.. .....	Park	Dec. 1st, 1869
The incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.	Pt. 8 con. 3.....	Stanhope.....	10	"	.. .....	Church and burying ground.	Dec. 16th, 1869
Trustees School Section No. 14, Raw- don.	Pt. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 con. 12	Rawdon.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	.. \$1.00	School	April 30th, 1870
Trustees School Sec. No. 4, Sophias- burg.	Pt. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 " 1	Sophiasburgh.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. 5.00	School	Oct. 26th, 1870
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Brant	Pt. 17 " "P".....	Brant	$1\frac{1}{8}$	"	.. 2.00	Church, etc..	May 11th, 1870
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Bruce.	Pt. 34 " 1.....	Bruce	1	"	.. 2.00	Church.....	July 2nd, 1870
Trustees School Sec. No. 10, Huron..	Pt. 16 " 6....	Huron	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. 1.00	School	Dec. 5th, 1870
Trustees School Sec. No. 8, Proton...	Pt. 28 " 16....	Proton	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	.. 50 cts	School	Dec. 14th, 1870
Trustees School Sec. No. 10, Kincair- dine.	Pt. 10 " 10.....	Kincardine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	.. 3.00	School	Dec. 14th, 1870
The corporation of the township of Adelaide.	St. George's Square.....	Adelaide	7	"	.. .....	Town hall, etc.....	April 13th, 1870
Howick Canadian Methodist New Connection Church.	9, 10 S. Albert St, 9, 10 N. Adelaide St.	Fordwich	2	"	.. .....	Burying ground and a place of public worship	Feb. 13th, 1871
Trustees School Section No. 6, Monck	Pt ¹ 25 con. 11.....	Monck	1	"	.. .....	School, etc	Feb. 20th, 1871
Trustees School Section No. 1, Stepen- son.	Pt. 12 " 3.....	Stephenson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. .....	School, etc	Feb. 27th, 1871

RETURN No. 64.—Continued.

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free Grant or Patent Fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.	16 E. Oak St	Helmsley	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre...	.....	Church purposes	Sept. 14th, 1871
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton	10 N. Channel St., and 9 S. Commissioner St.	Killarney	7-8 " .....	.....	Church and graveyard.	" 23rd, 1871
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton	Part 21, con. 8. " 30 " 8.	Carrick	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	Church and burying ground.	Nov. 20th, 1871
Trustees Alice School Section No. 3.	" 10 " B	Alice	$\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	School purposes	Dec. 8th, 1871
Trustees Evangelical Lutheran Church.	Part E. half 5, con. 12	Normanby	1 "	\$2.00	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.	Sept. 15th 1871
Trustees School Section No. 11, Kin- 12 cardine.	" 27, con. 11	Kincardine	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	50 cents	School	Jan. 17th, 1871
Trustees School Sec. No. 7, Luther ..	" 4 " 11	Luther	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	\$1.00	"	April, 1871
" " 20, Augusta	" 34 " 10	Augusta	1-10 "	30 cents	"	" 24th, 1871
" " 6, Maryboro	" W. half 14, con. 12	Maryboro	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$3.00	"	June 5th, 1871
" " 7, Ashfield.	" E. " 2 "	Ashfield	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00	" purposes	Jan. 15th, 1872
" " 6, Glenelg ..	" 20, con. 10	Glenelg	1 "	2.00	" "	Mar. 16th, 1872
Trustees Canadian Methodist New Connexion Church.	" 6 " 7	"	1 "	2.00	Church site and burying ground.	Sept. 9th, 1872
Trustees Union School Section No. 4, Bruce and Kincardine.	" 21 " 1	Bruce	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	50 cents	School purposes	" 20th, 1872
Trustees School Sec. No. 5, Huron...	" 22 " 6	Huron	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$1.00	" "	" 25th, 1872
Trustees Presbyterian Congregation, Proton.	" 13 " 11	Proton	1 "	2.00	Church "	Dec. 23rd, 1872
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Ayton	Lot 7 W. side Caroline St.	Ayton	1 "	5.00	" "	" 18th, 1872
Elna Agricultural Society	20 con. 12	Elna	100 " .....	.....	Model or industrial farm	Feb. 12th, 1872

Eugenia Presbyterians	22 N. Simpson St., Park 2, S. Amand St.	Eugenia	3½	“	Church and burying grounds.	June 17th, 1872
The corporation of Owen Sound	6 and 7 E. Stevens St	Owen Sound	1	2 10 acres	Wharf, etc	July 9th, 1872
Rev. Dr. Lachlin Taylor, in trust, Methodists.	14 and 15 S. Waverly St	Prince Arthur's Landing	1	acre	Methodist church and parsonage.	Nov. 11th, 1872
Rev. Dr. Lachlin Taylor, in trust, Methodists.	11 N. Medora St.	Port Carling	1-5	“	“	Dec. 5th, 1872
Artemesia School Section No. 4	Part 138 N. E. of T. & S. Road	Artemesia	1	“	School site ..	“
Woodstock County High School	4 and 5 W. Reddell St., 5 E. Graham St.	Woodstock	1½	“	“	Feb. 13th, 1873
Incorporated Synod of Diocese of Toronto.	Part 6 A	Minden	10	“	Burial ground, etc	Mar. 29th, 1873
The corporation of the city of Ottawa	A triangular piece of land opposite 5 & 6 S. Metcalfe St., in lot Letter O.	Ottawa	70,100 sq. links.	“	Enlarging Metcalf St. and Square.	May 23rd, 1873
The Trustees of Somerville and Galway Union School Section No. 1.	Part N. E. quarter 1, con. 2.	Somerville	1	“	School site	Aug. 1st, 1873
The incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.	“ 1, con. 18.	Galway	10	“	For use, etc., of St. James' Church.	“
The Trustees of Mount Forest Methodist Episcopal Church.	13 E. Egremont St	Mount Forest	½	“	Church purposes	Sept. 25th, 1873
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton	6 and 7 Bay St. part of Block B.	Owen Sound	2½	“	R. C. Church	Nov. 28th, 1873
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton	5 N. Pearl St., part of block B	P. A. Landing	3½	“	Church site and parsonage.	Sept. 16th, 1873
The Trustees Canada Presbyterian Church.	6 N. Pearl St.	“	2 ac. 2 rods, 6 4-10 p.	“	Church site, etc.	“ 26th, 1873
The incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.	5 S. “	“	5 acres	“	Church site and parsonage.	“ 25th, 1873
Trustees of School Sec. No. 2, Morrison	Part 10 E. Muskoka Road	Morrison	4	“	School site	Dec. 18th, 1873
The Trustees of School Section No. 4, Monteaule.	“ C, con. 9	Monteaule	½	“	“	Dec. 8th, 1873
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation Diocese of Ottawa.	Part of reserve of a Confluence of the Ottawa and Mattawan Rivers.	Mattawan	10	“	Church and burying ground.	Dec. 9th, 1873

RETURN No. 64.—Continued.

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free Grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Trustees Peel Methodist Church.....	Part E. half 6, con. 6.....	Peel	1 rd. 3 per.	\$1 00	Church.....	Oct. 8th, 1873 .
Trustees School Section No. 4, Mornington.	" " "	Mornington	1 acre	2 00.....	School ..	Aug. 27th, 1873
Trustees Methodist Church, Mulmur.	" W " 2, " 6	Mulmur	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00.....	Church.....	" 12th, 1873
The Trustees Linerick School Section No. 3.	" 40, E. H. R.	Linerick	1 " .....	.....	School purposes	Feb. 20th, 1873
Trustees united High and Common Schools, Kincardine.	Lots 19 and 20, W. Victoria St.	Kincardine.....	1 "	2 00.....	School	" 6th, 1873
Trustees School Sec. 9, Sheffield....	Part 19, con. 2	Sheffield	1 "	1 00.....	School	" 12th, 1873
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Bentinck.	" 11, " 9	Bentinck.....	1 "	2 00.....	Church	June, 21st, 1873
Trustees School Sec. No. 9, Elderslie.	" 18, " 13	Elderslie	$\frac{1}{2}$	80 cents	School	Aug. 12th, 1873
Trustees School Sec. No. 14, Bruce ..	" 21, " 12	Bruce	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 00	School	" 1873
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Huron	" 36, " 4	Huron	"	2 00.....	Church.....	Oct. 23rd, 1873.
Trustees School Sections 11 and 12, Bruce.	" 1, " 13	Bruce.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00.....	School	" 30th, 1873.
Minto School Trustees, Sec. No. 13...	" 113, " C	Minto.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 34.....	"	Sept. 12th, 1873
Brant School Trustees, Sec. No. 1....	" 7, " 1	Brant	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00.....	"	" 13th, 1873
The Trustees of School Section No. 17, Howick.	11 and 12 N. Adelaide St.....	Fordwick	1 " .....	.....	" purposes	Jan. 23rd, 1874
The Trustees of School Section No. 5, Stephenson.	Part 26, con. 9	Stephenson.....	1 " .....	.....	" .....	July 14th, 1874.
The Trustees School Sec. 4, Palmerston and North and South Canonto	" 29, "	South Canonto	$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	" .....	" 15th, 1874.

	Part 20, con. 1.	South Canoto	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre.		School purposes	July 16th, 1874
The Trustees School Sec. 4, Palmerston and North and South Canoto						
Trustees Church of England, Cardiff.	" 12, " 12.	Cardiff	10 "		Site for church, etc	" 22nd, 1874
" " "	" 13, " 12.	Cardiff	10 "		" "	" "
Trustees West Wesleyan Methodist.	" 34, " 19.	Wilberforce	1 "		Methodist Church	Aug. 21st, 1874
Trustees Stephenson Wesleyan Methodist Church.	" 33, " 13.	Stephenson	1 "		Church purposes	Nov. 23rd, 1874
The Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.	Block D.	Penetanguishene	2 "		Church parsonage	Dec. 24th, 1874
Trustees School Section No. 9, Maryborough.	Part 14, con. 8.	Maryborough	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$2 00	School	Oct. 10th, 1874.
Trustees School Section No. 6, T. p. of Osprey.	" 12, " 13.	Osprey	1 "	1 00.	"	May 7th, 1874.
Trustees School Sec. No. 6, Holland.	" 70, " 1.	Holland	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 00.	"	July 22nd, 1874
Trustees Bervie Wesleyan Methodist Church.	" 51, " 1.	Kincardine	1.5 "	70 cents	Church.	Oct. 5th, 1874.
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Saugeen	" 18, " 3.	Saugeen	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	\$1 00	"	Jan. 19th, 1874
Trustees School Sec. No. 5, Bruce	" 15, " 3.	Bruce	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 00.	School	June 12th, 1874
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Huron	" W. half 16, con. 8.	Huron	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 00.	Church	July 28th, 1874
Trustees School Sec. No. 14, Egremont	" 27, con. 90	Egremont	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 00.	School	June 25th, 1874
Trustees Union School Section No. 4, Bruce.	" 31, " 1.	Bruce	3.5 "	2 00.	"	Nov. 26th, 1874
The Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Huron.	S. half part Peel St.	Southampton	25 "		For use, etc., of St. Paul's Church.	Jan. 21st, 1875.
Draper Evangelical Lutheran Church	Part 11, con. 3.	Draper	$\frac{1}{2}$ "		Site for church	Feb. 1st, 1875.
Public School Trustees Section No. 7, Tudor and Limerick, Wollaston and Cashel.	" W. half 27, con. 3	Cashel	$\frac{1}{2}$ "		School site	" 6th, 1875.
Walt Public School Trustees, Section	" 36, con. A.	Walt	1 "		"	" 22nd, 1875.

RETURN 64.—Continued.

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Stephenson Public School Trustees, Section No. 4.	Pt. 7 con. "B"	Stephenson	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	.....	School site	Feb. 22nd, 1875
Trustees Wesleyan Methodist Church, Monck.	Pt. 16 " 11	Monck .....	" .....	.....	Church purposes.	Feb. 23rd, 1875
" "	Pt. 27 " 11	Monck	1 " .....	.....	" .....	Mar. 1st, 1875
" "	Pt. 21 " 1	Stisted .....	" .....	.....	" .....	Mar. 1st, 1875
Lo Bishop of Algoma	Pt. 25 " 5	Stephenson .....	" .....	.....	" .....	July 20th, 1875
The Trustees School Section No. 1, Shumiah.	E. Waverly Park	Prince Arthur's Land- ing.	2 .....	.....	School purposes.	June 21st, 1875
The Trustees Methodist Church, Macaulay.	Pt. 26 con. 4	Macaulay	1 " .....	.....	Church purposes.	July 8th, 1875
The Trustees of Alice Evangelical Lutheran Church.	Pt. 30 " 5	Alice	10 " .....	.....	Church and burial grounds.	Aug. 25th, 1875
The Trustees Methodist Church	19 & 20 S. of Pembroke and Mattawan Road.	Mattawan	1 9-50 .....	.....	Church and parsonage.	Aug. 30th, 1875
The Trustees Wawanosh Presby- terian Church.	N. W. pt. 19 con. 2	Wawanosh	10 " .....	.....	For use of Dungannon congregation.	Oct. 1st, 1875
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Sa- repta.	A 12 & 13 W. King St., 12 & 13 E. Queen St.	Maganettawan	2 4-10 .....	.....	Church and school	Oct. 2nd, 1875
The Trustees School Section No. 14, Rawdon.	Pt. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 con. 12	Rawdon	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	\$1.00	School	Aug. 4th, 1875
The Trustees Presbyterian Church ..	Pt. 21 " 8	Bruce	2,552 sq. ft.	1.00	Church	Feb. 25th, 1875
The Trustees School Sec. No. 12, Kin- cardine.	Pt. 18 " 9	Kincardine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00	"	July 9th, 1875
The Trustees School Section No. 13, Egremont.	Pt. 16 " 19	Egremont	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00	"	Sept. 6th, 1875

Trustees Methodist Church, Paisley.	Pt. lots letters E & F.	Paisley.	1 4-5 "	Church	Nov. 22nd, 1875
Trustees School Section No. 9, Huron	Pt. 69 con. 1	Huron	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	School	Dec. 20th, 1875
The Trustees Olden Methodist Church	Pt. 20 "	Olden	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Church	Jan. 26th, 1876
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.	Pt. 23 "	Macaulay	1 "	Church purposes	April 3rd, 1876
The Reformed Episcopal Church	Pt. 40 "	Spence	10 "	For use of church	April 8th, 1876
Trustees of Watt School Sec. No. 3.	Pt. 16 "	Watt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	School	May 4th, 1876
The Trustees Pub. School Sec. No. 7, Medora.	19 N. Medora St.	Port Carling	1 "	School	May 3rd, 1876
The Trustees of Mount Forest Methodist Church.	Pt. Park lot 1 W. of Main St.	Mount Forest	25 perches.	Church purposes	May 4th, 1876
Lavant Public School Trustees Sec. No. 1.	Pt. 12 con. 4.	Lavant.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	School	May 17th, 1875
The Governor Kingston Hospital.	436, 437, 438 and 439	Kingston.		For use and support of hospital.	June 6th, 1876
The Trustees of Fordwich Cemetery.	W. pt. Park lot 17, N. of Victoria St.	Fordwich	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Cemetery	July 7th, 1876
The Trustees of Public School Sec. 13, Ardenia.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Reserve 4.	Eugenia.	1 "	School	July 7th, 1876
The Trustees of Eugenia Methodist Episcopal Church.	21 S. Pillisier St.	Eugenia.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Church purposes	Aug. 8th, 1876
The Public School Trustees of Union Sec. 2, Chaffey, Brunel, Stisted and Stephenson.	Pt. 31 con. 1.	Stitsted	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	School	Aug. 23rd, 1876
The Public School Trustees Sec. 1, Stisted.	Pt. 7 "	Stitsted	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	School	Sep. 7th, 1876
The Trustees Evangelical Association of North America.	Pt. 9 "	North Algona.	2 "	Church purposes	Oct. 7th, 1876
The Board of Education (Perth town).	Pt. 6	Perth	1 rod 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches sq.	School purposes	Nov. 22nd, 1876
The Northern Railway of Canada.	Pt. 26 "	Muskoka.	3 11-100	Right of way	Mar. 24th, 1876
"	Pt. 26 "	Morrison	7 48-100	"	July 10th, 1876
"	Pt. 19 "	"	2 61-100	"	July 14th, 1876
"	Pt. 19 "	"	5 42-100	"	July 10th, 1876

	Part 11, con. 6.	Brunel	1½ acres.	Church purposes.	Oct. 26th, 1877
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.	22 W. south Sparks St	Magnetawan	½ "	"	" 1st, 1877
The Trustees Presbyterian Church	Part 28, A.	Monteith	5 "	Church parsonage and burial ground.	Nov. 8th, 1877
Trustees Methodist Church, Monteith	" 5, con. 7.	Kincardine	1-7 "	School purposes.	July 30th, 1877
Trustees School Sec. No. 7, Kincardine	" 13 "	Peel	36 sq. rods.	Church	" 6th, 1877
Trustees Methodist Church, Peel	" 5 "	Huron	1 acre	School	Feb. 8th, 1878
Trustees School Sec. No. 8, Huron.	" W. half 9, con. 3.	"	½ "	"	Nov. 12th, 1878
" " 12, Huron.	" 31, con. 5.	"	3 rds. 22 pr.	Road	" 19th, 1878
Corporation township of Huron.	" 21 "	Carlaw	½ acre	School	Mar. 12th, 1878
Carlaw Public School Trustees, Section No. 1.	" 26 C	Medora	1 "	"	" 18th, 1878
Medora Public School Trustees, Section No. 4.	" 10, con. 8.	Lutterworth	½ "	"	April 6th, 1878
Lutterworth Public School Trustees, Section No. 2.	" 44 "	Carling	1 "	"	Aug. 5th, 1878
Carling School Trustees, Sec. No. 1.	" 21 "	Petewawa	1 "	"	" 8th, 1878
Petewawa Trustees School Sec. No. 2	" 15 "	Stisted	1 "	Church	Oct. 8th, 1878
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.	" 13 "	McMurrich	5 "	"	" 12th, 1878
" " .	" 16 "	Stisted	1 "	"	" 16th, 1878
Trustees Stisted Presbyterian Church	7 W. Bagot St, 7 E. Sydenham St.	Colchester	2 "	Cemetery	Feb. 20th, 1878
The Trustees Erie Cemetery	15 and 16 E. King St	Magnetawan	1 "	Church purposes.	Mar. "
The Trustees Methodist Church.	5 to 9 S. W. Bay St, 5 to N. E. Huron St.	Thornbury	5 "	Public park.	Nov. "
The corporation township of Collingwood.					
The Trustees Huron School Sec. No. 1	12 N. of Robert St.	Pentanguishene	½ "	Separate school for Protestants.	Feb. 28th, 1879
Tiny and Fay (separate school for Protestants.	21, 22, 23 & 24 W. Victoria St	Trenton	4-5 "	Church purposes.	Dec. 12th, 1879
The Trustees Trenton Presbyterian Church.					

RETURN No. 64.—*Continued.*

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Trustees Oso School Section No. 7...	Part W. half 2, con. 5	Oso	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	.....	School purposes.....	Jan. 2nd, 1879
Franklin and Sinclair Union School Section No. 1.	" 21, con. 1.....	Sinclair	1 " .....	.....	" .....	Sep. 12th, 1879
Trustees Stisted School Section No. 2	" 18, con. 2.....	Stisted	1 " .....	.....	" .....	Mar. 3rd, 1879
Trustees Union School Section No. 1 Wollaston and Faraday.	" 17, " 1.....	Faraday .....	" .....	.....	" .....	April 15th, 1879
Lord Bishop of Algoma	" 25, " 12.....	Draper	1-5 " .....	.....	Church	May 14th, 1879
Trustees Union School Section No. 1, Spence and Ryerson.	" 70, " B.....	Spence	1 4-10 acres .....	.....	School	July 30th, 1879
The Public School Board of Sault Ste. Marie.	" N. E. quarter sec. 1.....	Parke. ...	2 " .....	.....	" .....	June 4th, 1879
Public School Trustees Rutherford, Section No. 1.	8 N. Commissioner St.....	Killarney	$\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	" .....	June 16th, 1879
Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Part 29, con. 10.....	Ryerson. ...	1 " .....	.....	Church	Sep. 2nd, 1879
"	" 27, " B.....	Monteith.....	1 " .....	.....	" .....	" .....
"	" 16, " 12.....	Ryde	1 ac., 3rds., $9\frac{1}{2}$ per. ....	.....	" .....	" .....
Trustees School Sec. No. 5, Normanby	" 16, " 13	Normanby	1 acre	\$1.00	School	Jan. 6th, 1879
Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation, Diocese of Hamilton.	" 21, " 3.....	Proton	1 "	3.00.....	"	Mar. 14th, 1879
Trustees Methodist Church, Bentinck	" 16, " 6.....	Bentinck.	36 rods....	1.00..	.....	April 4th, 1879
Trustees Roman Catholic Separate School Sec. No. 5, Glenelg.	" 16, " 9.....	Glenelg	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00.....	Separate School	Mar. 25th, 1880
Trustees Roman Catholic Separate School Sec. No. 5, Normanby.	" W. half 21, con. 3	Normanby	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00.....	"	May 6th, 1880

Trustees Osprey Presbyterian Church	Part 31, con. 5.....	Osprey	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00.....	Church site.....	Feb. 9th, 1880
Trustees St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Wilberforce.	" 28, " 18.....	Wilberforce.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00.....	" purposes.....	June 7th, 1880
The Public School Trustees Union School Sec. No. 3, Dungannon.	" 22 and 23, con 12.....	Dungannon	1 "	.....	School "	April 23rd, 1880
The corporation of the township of Muskoka.	" 4, con. 8.....	Muskoka.....	5 "	.....	Public Cemetery.....	May 13th, 1880
The Evangelical Association of North America.	" 38, " C.....	Sebastopol	10 "	.....	Place of Public Worship	June 23rd, 1880
Lord Bishop of Ontario.....	" 33, " A.....	Spence.....	2 "	.....	Church purposes	Oct. 6th, 1880
Trustees Trenton Presbyterian Church	21, 22, 23 and 24 E. Francis St	Trenton	4-5 "	.....	" site	April 1st, 1880
The Trustees Minden and Stanhope Presbyterian Church.	Part 15, con. 12.....	Minden	4 "	.....	Church purposes	Mar. 25th, 1880
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Sarepta.	Water lot in front of park lots fronting town, 1st con.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1 "	.....	R. C. Burial Ground...	April 3rd, 1880
Trustees Eugenia Methodist Church.	23 S. Simpson St.....	Eugenia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	Church purposes	April 14th, 1880
The corporation of the county of York.	Parcel of land lying south of county York gaol property.	Toronto .....	.....	.....	.....	June 16th, 1880
The Trustees Mattawan Presbyterian Church.	13 and 14 south of Pembroke and Mattawan Road.	Mattawan	45 50 "	.....	Church and School.....	Dec. 7th, 1880
The Trustees Board of Public School, Korah.	Part 5, W. quarter sec. 32 ...	Korah	1 "	.....	School purposes.....	Jan. 7th, 1881
The Public School Trustees School Sec. No. 4, Dungannon.	" 10, con. 8.....	Dungannon	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	" "	Mar. 30th, 1881
Lord Bishop of Algoma.	" 5, " 9.....	Armour	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	Church purposes.....	June 15th, 1881
The Right Rev. J. F. Jamot, Bishop of Sarepta.	11 S. Channel St.....	Killarney	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	Roman Catholic Church.	July 21st, 1881
	11 N. "	"	3 "	.....	" "	"
	10 S. Commissioner St ..	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	" "	"
Needing Public School Board	Part 7, con. F.....	Needing, additional....	1 ac. 2rds, 25 per.	.....	School purposes	Sep. 22nd, 1882
Trustees School Sec. No. 10, Proton.	" 37, " 11.....	Proton	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	\$5.00.....	" "	Dec. 30th, 1881

RETURN No. 64.—*Continued.*

GRANTER.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free grant or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Wm. Thompson and Ed. Bygrove in trust.	Pt. 4 in Gorv.....	South Sherbrooke.....	1 acre.....	\$5.00	Protestant church site..	Jan. 12th, 1881
Trustees School Sec. No. 8, Clarendon	Pt. 26 con. 8.....	Clarendon.....	½ “ ..	5.00	School purposes.....	Nov. 23rd, 1881
Trustees School Section No. 12, Elderslie.	Pt. 23 “ 3.....	Elderslie	1 rd. 3 per.	1.00	“ “	Feb. 20th, 1882
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Strong	Pt. 1 “ 8.....	Strong	½ acre.....	5.00	Church purposes.....	Jan. 14th, 1882
Trustees School Sec. No. 3, West Luther.	Pt. N ½ 6 con 2	West Luther	½ “ ..	1.00	School “	Feb. 18th, 1882
Public School Board, Morrison.....	Pt. 25 “ 10	Morrison	½ “ ..	5.00	“ “	July 24th, 1882
Trustees Union School Section No. 1, Armour and Strong.	Pt. 11 “ 14	Armour	½ “ ..	5.00	“ “	Aug. 18th, 1882
The Lord Bishop of Algoma	Pt. 25 “ 10	Draper.....	1 “ ..	5.00... ..	Church purposes.	July 23rd, 1882
“ “	Pt. 14 “ 8	Chapman.....	1 “ ..	5.00	“ “	Sept. 13th, 1882
“ “	Pt. 16 “ 2	Perry	½ “ ..	5.00	“ “	Oct. 12th, 1882
“ “	Pt. 30 “ 13	Stephenson....	1 37-100 ..	5.00	“ “	“ “ 1882
“ “	Pt. 15 “ 10	Perry	27-100 ...	2.67-100.....	“ “	“ “ 1882
Trustees Public School Section No. 2, McMurrich.	Pt. 28 “ 14	McMurrich.....	.....	.....	School “	Dec. 14th, 1882
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Pt. 11 “ 13	Bethune.....	5½ “ ..	5.00	Church “	Dec. 12th, 1882
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	Pt. 49 “	Wallbridge	1½ “ ..	.....	Place of public worship.	April 18th, 1883
Trustees Fort William Burying Ground.	Pt. 7 “ F.....	Neebing, additional....	3 roods....	.....	Burial ground	July 12th, 1883

The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.	21 N. Pembroke and Mattawan Road.	Mattawan	45-50	.....	Separate School site.....	May 15th, 1883
Mes Reverends Peres Oblats de l'Immaculee Conception de Marie, Ottawa.	20 N. Pembroke and Mattawan Road.	Mattawan	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	.....	R. C. Church.....	May 17th, 1883
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Pt. 16, 11.	McMurrich.	7-10	\$5.00	Church purposes.....	Jan. 8th, 1883
“	Pt. 10, 1.	Strong	14	5.00	“	Mar. 22nd, 1883
Trustees School Section No. 9, Amaranth.	Pt. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31, 8	Amaranth	1	1.00	School	July 13th, 1883
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Pt. 25, 5	Ryerson.	1	5.00	Church	July 31st, 1883
Trustees Methodist Church, St. Joseph Island.	Pt. 6	St. Joseph's Island.	2	5.00	“	Oct. 9th, 1883
Trustees School Section No. 1, Matawatchan.	Pt. 10, 4.	Matawatchan.	1	5.00	School	Dec. 8th, 1883
Trustees Congregational Church, Kincardine.	Pt. 15, 11.	Kincardine	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches	1.00	Church	Jan. 21st, 1883
32 The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton.	Pt. 15, 9	Ayton	1 acre	1.00	“	June 6th, 1883
Trustees School Section No. 1, Lount.	Pt. 14c A	Lount.	2	5.00	School	Jan. 8th, 1884
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Pt. 5, 5.	Ryde	1	5.00	Church	Jan. 12th, 1884
“	Pt. 7, 3.	Oliver.	2	5.00	“	Aug. 12th, 1884
“	Pt. 10 “A”	Morrison	1	5.00	“	Nov. 24th, 1884
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	Pt. of Reserve “B.”	Port Arthur.	1 44-100 ac.	.....	R. C. church and parsonage.	April 17th, 1884
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	Pt. of Reserve “B.”	“	32-100 ac.	.....	Hospital	Sept. 8th, 1884
Howick Agricultural Society.....	13 and 14 S. Albert St., 13 and 14 N. Adelaide St.	Fordwich	2 acres	.....	Agricultural exhibitions	Sept. 5th, 1884
Trustees Public School Section No. 2, Machar.	Pt. 8, 2	Machar	$\frac{1}{2}$	“	School site	Feb. 18th, 1885
Trustees Public School Section No. 2, Carden	Pt. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, 7	Carden	2	“	School purposes	Feb. 16th, 1885

RETURN No. 64.—*Continued.*

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Free Grant or Patent Fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Trustees Public School Section No. 6, St. Joseph's Island.	Part 21, con. 13	St. Joseph's Island	1 acre . . . . .	.....	School purposes	Mar. 3rd, 1885
Trustees Lanark Baptist Church	15 E. Prince St.	Lanark . . . . .	" . . . . .	.....	Church and manse	Aug. 3rd, 1885
The Trustees of Public School Section No. 1, Widdifield.	Part 21 D	Widdifield	56-100 acre. . . . .	.....	School site	Oct. 1st, 1885
The Trustees Roman Catholic burying ground, Springer.	" 3 A	Springer	2 acres . . . . .	.....	Burial ground	Nov. 27th, 1885
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	" 1, con. 10	Bethune	5 " . . . . .	.....	Church purposes	Dec. 3rd, 1885
¹²⁴ The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	" 7 " 2	Rayside	10 " . . . . .	.....	Church site	Jan. 14th, 1886
The Trustees of Public School Section No. 13, Normanby.	" 5 " 10	Normanby	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$1.00	School purposes	Feb. 28th, 1885
Brant Township Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Co.	" 21 " 9	Brant	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00	Factory	Mar. 11th, 1885
The Lord Bishop of Algoma	" 24 " 2	Sinclair	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5.00	Church purposes	Jan. 23rd, 1885
Trustees Cardwell Methodist Church.	" 4 " 12	Cardwell	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	Mar. 6th, 1885
Trustees School Section No. 6, Glamorgan.	" 30 " 9	Glamorgan	1 "	"	School purposes	June 24th, 1885
" " 5, Stisted	" 11 " 12	Stisted	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"	July 29th, 1885
Trustees Matawathcan Presbyterian Church.	" 10 " 4	Matawathcan	1 "	"	Church	Sept. 5th, 1885
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	" 5 " 4	McKim	10 " . . . . .	.....	Church site	April 27th, 1886

Trustees Regular Baptist Home Missionary Society.	Reserve "A"	Port Arthur	202-1000 ac.	Site for Baptist church...	May 7th, 1886
Trustees St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Paisley.	28 and 29 E. Duke St., 30 and 31 W. Regent St.	Paisley	2 acres....	Church site, etc.....	Sept. 7th, 1886
Trustees Chaffey Methodist Church...	Part 31, con. 5.....	Chaffey	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Church purposes.....	Feb. 27th, 1886
Trustees Perry School Section No. 6.	" 30 " 10	Perry	1 "	School "	Mar. 4th, 1886
Trustees Armour School Section No. 5	" 26 " 3.....	Armour	1 "	" "	April 30th, 1886
Trustees Methodist Church, Stisted...	" 16 " 14.....	Stisted	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Church "	May 4th, 1886
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	" 24 " 2.....	Sinclair	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" 26th, 1886
The Trustees Methodist Church, Montegle.	" 18 " 16.....	Montegle	10 "	" "	" "
Trustees Presbyterian Church Proudfoot.	" 15 " 5.....	Proudfoot	1 "	" site.....	June 11th, 1886
Trustees Maplewood Cemetery Association.	" 20 " 1	Sinclair	2 rds, 30 pr.	Cemetery purposes.....	" 24th, 1886
Trustees School Section No. 5, Toronto.	" W. half 25, con. 4.....	Toronto	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	School "	July 2nd, 1886
The Lord Bishop of Ontario.....	" 18 con. A.....	Clara	1 "	Church "	" 13th, 1886
The corporation of the township of Stephenson.	" 28, con. 2, & pt. 29, con. 2	Stephenson	3 81-100 ac.	Road deviation.....	" 30th, 1886
Trustees School Section No. 6, Huron	" 30 " 6.....	Huron	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	School purposes.....	Aug. 30th, 1887
Trustees Public School Section No. 9, Clarendon.	" 31 " 3.....	Clarendon	6-10 "	" "	Feb. 25th, 1887
The corporation of Ashfield	44, 45, 46 and 47 E. Wellington St.	Port Albert	1 acre and 81,900 sq. links.	Public cemetery	April 28th, 1887
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough.	35 and 36 N. Walnut St.....	Hilton	1 acre	Place of public worship.	July 12th, 1887
The incorporated Synod of Diocese of Toronto.	Part 16, con. 13.....	Cardiff	8 "	Parsonage, etc.....	Aug. 10th, 1887
The Lord Bishop of Ontario.....	" 32 " 9.....	Bonfield	2 "	Church purposes	Feb. 23rd, 1887
Trustees Methodist Church, St. Joseph's Island.	" 15 " M.....	St. Joseph's Island	2 "	" "	June 10th, 1887

RETURN No. 64.—Continued.

GRANTEE.	Lot, Concession or Street.	Locality.	Area.	Price grants or Patent fee.	Purpose.	Date.
Trustees School Sec. No. 6, Strong...	Pt. 24 con. 13.	Strong	1 acre.....	\$5.00	School purposes.....	Oct. 25th, 1887
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Pt. 24 " 2.	Sinclair	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5.00	Church "	Dec. 2nd, 1887
Prince Arthur Town Hall Co. (St'd).	Reserve "B" junction of Arthur and Court Sts.	Port Arthur.....	1-5 "	5.00	Town Hall	Feb. 1st, 1888
Trustees South River Methodist Church.	Pt. 4 con. 2.	Macfar	1-5 "	5.00	Church purposes.....	Mar. 23rd, 1888
The Lord Bishop of Ontario.....	Pt. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 con. 8.	Petewawa, ...	5 "	5.00	"	May 22nd, 1888
Trustees Methodist Church, North Bay.	Pt. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 15 con. 2.	Widdfield	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00	"	May 29th, 1888
Trustees School Sec. No. 3, Brunel township.	Pt. 9 con. 9.	Brunel	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5.00	School "	Aug. 27th, 1888
The Lord Bishop of Ontario.....	Pt. 31 " 2.	Clarendon	6-10 "	5.00	Church "	Oct. 12th, 1888
The Lord Bishop of Algoma.....	Pt. 21 " 9.	Macfar	1 "	5.00	"	Oct. 24th, 1888
Trustees Canada Presbyterian Church, McKim.	Pt. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 con. 4.	McKin	10 " .....	.....	" .....	Feb. 1st, 1888
The Trustees Presbyterian Church, McMurrich.	Pt. 25 con. 1.	McMurrich	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.....	Site for a church	May 21st, 1888
The Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of Peterborough.	2 & 3 E. Dodsworth St. and 4 W. Simpson St.	Copowaning	2 " .....	.....	Place of public worship.	Dec. 7th, 1888
Trustees Presbyterian Church, Sullivan.	Pt. 22 con. 10.	Sullivan	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	\$1.00	Church site.....	April 12th, 1888
Trustees Presbyterian Church.....	Pt. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 con. 8.	Huron	1-17 "	5.00	"	July 14th, 1889
"	Pt. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 " 8.	"	1 "	5.00	"	Feb. 1st, 1889
Trustees Methodist Church, Proton..	Pt. 208 " 4.	Proton	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00	"	June 21st, 1889

Trustees Cashel congregation Methodist Church.	Pt. 17 con. 3.....	Cashel	4	"	1.00.....	Church purposes.....	Mar. 2nd, 1889
Trustees Minden Methodist Church.	Pt. 11 " 4.....	Minden	2	"	5.00.....	" "	April 15th, 1889
Trustees Wilberforce Methodist Church.	Pt. 5 " 23.....	Wilberforce	4	"	5.00.....	" "	May 9th, 1889
Trustees "Les Erables" Presbyterian Church.	Pt. 25 " 13.....	Mattawan	1	"	5.00.....	" "	July 8th, 1889
Trustees School Section No. 3, Monmouth.	Pt. 14 " 15.....	Monmouth	4	"	5.00.....	School purposes.....	July 25th, 1889
Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of Peterborough	Pt. N. W. 4 sec. 34.....	Victoria.....	2 1-00	"	1.00.....	Cemetery	Aug. 15th, 1889

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 19th March, 1890

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR

Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1890.

TORONTO, 17th March, 1890.

The Honourable

JOHN MORRISON GIBSON, M.P., Q.C.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith for submission to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the Fourth Annual Report of the Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, being for the year ended 31st December 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. GZOWSKI,

Chairman.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please your Honour :—

The Commissioners of Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park beg to present their Fourth Annual Report, being for the year ended 31st December, 1889.

In their last report the Commissioners submitted an historical resumé of the negotiations, legislation, and all other acts relating to the acquirement of the park domain. They also dealt very fully with the plans they had devised for the restoration and improvement of the property as well as for its future maintenance as a provincial park. In the present report they will confine themselves to a brief reference to their proceedings during the past year ; full details of which will be found in the report of the park superintendent in the appendix.

The most important work was the construction of a tunnel under and behind the face of the Falls. This was undertaken chiefly to give visitors a view of the falling sheet of water from a secure point, and at the same time to enable them more fully to realize the grandeur and enormous volume and force of the great cataract. The former point of observation, commonly known as "going under the Falls," was destroyed by the falling away of a large mass of rock ; causing a marked recession of the water towards the middle of the river.

Much work had to be done during the year in making good the damage caused to property in the park by the great wind storms which passed over the Niagara river section of the country, especially that of the 10th January, which caused the destruction of the single track-road Suspension Bridge, spanning the river below the Falls, which has been rebuilt as a double trackway bridge.

A considerable section of uneven and broken ground has been drained, levelled and seeded down, so as to add to the lawn area of the park.

The working staff has been fully occupied with these and other works of improvement, and in keeping the extensive grounds in as good and presentable a condition as the limited means at the disposal of the Commissioners permitted.

In their last annual report the Commissioners directed attention to the desirability of promoting the construction of an electric railway from the northern boundary of the park along and on the top of the bank of the river to the navigable water at Queenston. With that object in view a careful location survey has been made. A line was found on the top of the river bank, which forms part of the park domain, for nearly the entire distance, free from serious engineering difficulties of construction, except at points where the ground is broken by large ravines, such as at the Whirlpool and other points north of it and near the terminus at Queenston. At these points the line had to be located on private property outside the chain reserve which will have to be acquired.

In connection with the proposed electric railway and its construction it will also be necessary to acquire the personal property, plant and machinery of the existing inclined railways leading to the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids.

It is generally admitted by lovers of grand and beautiful scenery that the river bank and gorges, extending to and beyond the Whirlpool, form as fascinating and picturesque a part of this famed historic ground as the more immediate environments of the Falls. Believing this to be the case the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the resources of the park in general completeness, will not be fully available, either for the enjoyment of visitors or for obtaining the needed revenue until the entire bank and gorges, with the chain reserve, are placed under the control of the Park Commissioners.

To this end it is urgently recommended that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature in order that possession may be obtained of the land outside the chain reserve already referred to for the construction of the electric railway, and for the cost of the structures, machinery and necessary appliances connected with the inclines at the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids. The amount required for that purpose, the Commissioners believe, will not exceed \$25,000.

In the early part of the year a proposition was made to the Commissioners, by some gentlemen from the United States, to lease the water power of the Canadian Falls for the purpose of generating electricity for transmission to cities and towns as a motive power and for lighting purposes. While fully cognisant of the yet unsolved difficulties connected with the transmission of electricity for motive power and lighting for long distances, the Commissioners could not but be impressed with the earnestness with which the promoters of the scheme presented their case and emphasized their convictions that they could successfully solve the difficulties of transmission.

Realizing the great strides that are now being made in the development of electrical science, and the enormous power that exists in the waters of the Niagara Falls for generating electricity to an almost unlimited extent, the Commissioners decided to give the scheme favorable consideration. After protracted negotiations they, with the consent of the Government, agreed to grant the franchise asked for on the following conditions :

1st. That all the constructions required for electric works should be placed under the bank of the river in a manner not to detract from the park design.

2nd. That all such constructions should be subject to the approval of the Commissioners both as to position and character.

3rd. That the conduct of the operations, within the limits of the park, should also be subject to rules and regulations framed by the Commissioners.

4th. That the lessors should pay for the privileges granted \$25,000 per annum, of which two years rent, viz., \$50,000 was to be paid in advance.

5th. That the rental after ten years should be increased at the rate of \$1,000 per annum until it reached \$35,000 a year in the twentieth year when the contract may be renewed for further terms at the maximum rental of \$35,000 per annum.

Time was given the promoters to enable them to organize as an incorporated company, and to obtain the requisite capital for successfully carrying on their operations. Owing to dissensions between them and the capitalists who were to furnish the means, the time for executing the contract and paying the \$50,000 was extended from time to time, with the hope that the difficulties between the parties would be settled. Failing in this, however, the Commissioners were finally compelled to close negotiations with the United States promoters.

Proposals were then received on behalf of an eminent English electrician and well-known capitalists in London for privileges of a similar character, in respect to terms and conditions, as before recited. These latter negotiations have just been temporarily closed, and the sum of \$10,000 in cash has been paid over to the Commissioners, which amount is to be forfeited unless a contract is finally closed, and the balance of the first two years' rental, viz., \$40,000 is paid on or before the 1st March, 1891.

This project is, therefore, now fairly committed to the care not only of one of the greatest English electricians of the day, but also to men associated with him who have command of unlimited capital. These capitalists have not only shown their faith in the great project by making a forfeitable deposit of \$10,000 but they are carrying on experimental electric works in England in which very large sums of money have already been expended and which if successful, will be duplicated at the Falls of Niagara.

The Commissioners are therefore warranted in stating that the understanding arrived at with the promoters in question, is of a very favorable character and that there is a reasonable assurance that a successful conclusion will be reached.

The important schemes that have been receiving the continued consideration and attention of the Commissioners, as shewn in the preceding remarks, are inseparably linked together and upon their successful accomplishment largely, if not entirely, depends the solution of the question whether the park shall be self sustaining, or become in future a charge on the provincial revenues.

The purchase of additional lands is necessary for the construction of the proposed electric railway; the working of which will be greatly facilitated by the arrangement made with the English company for generating electricity at the Falls as a motive power, and the acquisition of the structures and inclines at the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids is most desirable as these localities will become the stopping points for visitors using the electric railway.

The closing of a contract with the English capitalists for leasing the water power of the Falls for producing electricity, will result in a large addition to the revenue to be applied towards paying the interest on the bonds and meeting the current cost of maintaining the park. The Commissioners have good ground for believing that the same parties, having a superabundance of electric power, would become purchasers of the franchise for the right to construct and operate the electric railway to Queenston. Such an arrangement will, in addition to increasing the revenue, effectually overcome the combinations of the hack and livery men that have in the past proved such a curse to the locality.

The Commissioners therefore very strongly recommend that an appropriation of \$25,000 be asked from the Legislature for the accomplishment of these objects.

The visitors to the park during the past year numbered 252,379 as compared with 213,874 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of visitors, the revenue derived from them only amounted to \$5,705.35, as against \$4,727.42 in 1888. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the construction of the tunnel under the Falls has increased the revenue derived from the elevator about 25 per cent., being \$3,849.25 as compared with \$3,029 the year before.

The Commissioners still hope that with a growing appreciation of the points of interest, where a small toll is collected for the use of special appliances and guides, the revenue from these sources will in time be greatly increased.

Interesting information relative to visitors and the sources from which this small revenue is derived will be found in the Superintendent's report and statistical tables that accompany it of which the following is a summary :

Total number of carriages that entered the park during the year	42,505
“ “ of visitors in carriages.....	149,145
“ “ “ “ on foot.....	103,204
Total number of visitors	252,379
Revenue derived from the tolls for use of hydraulic lift	\$3,849 25
“ from tolls from visitors to the Islands.	1,856 10
Total revenue.....	5,705 35

The receipts and expenditures for the year are shown in the following summary :

RECEIPTS.

Balance at credit in Imperial Bank of Canada on the 1st January 1889 . . .	\$45,802 91
Received from sales of old materials, rents, etc	974 50
Received from hydraulic lift tolls	\$3,849 25
“ “ Islands, bridges, tolls	1,856 10
	5,705 35
“ “ Imperial Bank for interest on deposits	1,371 48
	<u>\$53,854 24</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid salaries and wages, including wages of laborers etc., in connection with works of improvement and general maintenance	\$12,218 80
“ for contracts, materials, etc	6,366 69
“ “ Commissioners and legal expenses	445 39
	\$19,030 88
“ coupon interest on bonds	21,000 00
	40,030 88
Balance at credit in Imperial Bank 31st December 1889	13,823 36
	<u>\$53,854 24</u>

The detailed statement of the expenditures will be found in the appendix.

In closing this report the commissioners desire to record their sincere and heartfelt regret at the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. J. Grant Macdonald, whose kindly bearing at all times endeared him to his fellow Commissioners, by whom his valuable services on the commission were greatly appreciated.

The report of the Superintendent, together with the accompanying tables, also an interesting report on the 'Flora' of the Park by Professor Panton, M.A., F.G.S., of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, form the appendix to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. S. GZOWSKI,
Chairman.

J. W. LANGMUIR.

JOHN S. ORCHARD.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK, WITH A PAPER BY PROFESSOR PANTON, M.A., F.G.S., ON THE FLORA OF THE PARK.

To the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report on the works accomplished in the park for the year ending December 31st, 1889.

On the 10th of January, a terrific storm of wind passed over this section of country doing great damage to property of all kinds along the line of its path, which indeed appears to have centred over the Niagara river.

Outside of the park limits the effects of the storm were very apparent in the wrecking of many noble trees, and in the destruction of the entire girder and floor systems of the beautiful suspension bridge spanning the river but a few yards north of the Mowat Gate. Within the park grounds the wind did not have free scope, owing to the protection afforded by the high, well wooded bluff which forms the boundary on landward side, but a large number of beautiful foliage trees were uprooted and many fine cedars and other evergreens were broken down and destroyed.

As the storm came from the south-west, it traversed Lake Erie in the direction of its length, and driving the waters of the lake before it towards the outlet, forced them down the comparatively narrow channel of the river towards the falls in a vastly augmented volume. The Dufferin islands were speedily submerged, and the roadways and paths in many places were swept by the torrent and the roadbed scoured out to considerable depths.

On the Dufferin islands there is but little soil overlying the bed rock, and as this was exposed to the action of the swiftly flowing waters much of it was speedily torn away, and the tree roots being buoyed up by the water, left the tops almost entirely at the sport of the winds. Very fortunately when the bridges through the islands had been rebuilt, some eighteen months before, they had all been very securely fastened down, and most of them raised high above the normal level of the water, so they did not suffer damage.

Another serious effect of the storm, and one closely affecting the park, was the loosening and subsequent overturning of very large masses of rock forming the bed of the river at the very brink of the Horse Shoe fall. This recession of the outline of the cataract, which is much more rapid towards the centre of the crest than at the extremities, has the effect of lowering the level of the water at the shore line by drawing it in to the centre. In this instance the loss of head was very appreciable, and together with the lower level of the lakes supplying the river, made a difference of some fifteen inches in the surface of the water at Table Rock, and cut off almost entirely the supply from the beautiful "sheet of water," which has long been one of the chief delights of intelligent visitors to the falls.

As the revenue from the pilgrimage under the falls is a matter of importance, it was of course necessary to continue the pathway under the cliffs to where a good supply of water could at all times be had.

In order to effect this it was found to be necessary to tunnel in behind the huge buttress known as "Termination Rock," and a careful survey of the contour of the cliff,

and examination of the strata, showed that the conditions were favorable for the carrying out of this important work, which was brought to a successful issue on the 1st of May. The bore was entirely through partially stratified dark blue shale, and a good even ceiling and floor were obtained. From reasons of economy the tunnel was made as short as circumstances would permit of, but it will be comparatively easy to extend the bore and conduct visitors in behind the great mass of falling water at any future time, if so desired. The present length is 150 feet, the height 7 feet, and width $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The recession of the falls is creating a great deal of interest at the present time, both among scientists and the public generally, and a new survey is now being made in order to determine the precise outline of the American and Horse Shoe Falls, that comparison may be had with previous surveys, and data established for readily ascertaining future changes of contour. I shall be glad to apprise you of the results of survey as soon as it can be completed.

In last year's report reference was made to the restoration of the high railway embankment at "Fall's View," which work had been undertaken by the railway company under agreement with the commissioners, and completed at great expense. Owing, however, to the treacherous character of the soil, and continued wet weather, a large part of the work was destroyed and had to be done over during the summer. Unfortunately this has again given away, and the beautiful, evenly sloped, terraced and sodded surface is scarred by great ugly gulleys, while the semi-fluid sub-soil has carried the earth and sods in great masses far beyond the gravelled trenches at foot of slope. One of the chief causes of failure in this work is the constant exposure of the long slope to the action of the spray from the Horse Shoe Fall, and this coupled with the unstable nature of the material of which the bank is chiefly made up, renders it a most difficult problem to maintain the slope in a natural condition.

Fortunately the greater part of this troublesome bank lies outside of the park boundary, and the cost of restoration has not fallen on the commissioners.

From considerations of economy but little was attempted this past year in the way of procuring and planting out new varieties of trees. The most we could do was to fill in a few gaps along the principal walk between entrance gate and Murray street with dwarf flowering shrubs of the best description, and setting out a few annuals in the beds of picnic garden. This work, though not by any means costly, afforded much enjoyment to visitors generally. The annuals, under the care of the gardener, thrived remarkably well and gave evidence of the suitability of the soil and of the location for the highest development of the choicest forms of plant life. As the permanent beauty and value of the park depends on the development of its character to sustain the higher forms of shade and ornamental planting, it is a matter of regret that in the early history of the scheme even one season should be allowed to pass without adding its quota to the proper furnishing of the grounds.

Early in the season Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, M.A., F.G.S., of Guelph Agricultural College, instituted a class for the examination and study of the botany and geology of the park and vicinity. The results of their investigations were of the most interesting and fascinating description.

As a result of the labors of Prof. Panton on this and on former occasions, no less than 457 species, found within the present limit of the park, have been catalogued under their proper and common names. Through the kindness of the author I am enabled to attach a copy of this catalogue.

The year just closed has not, it is generally conceded, been a favorable one in respect to the number of visitors to the falls. The Paris exposition attracted a very large number of American travellers to Europe, and the tide of European travel was also in a measure diverted, so without doubt a considerable portion of what is usually termed first-class travel was lost to us. Yet notwithstanding this no fewer than 252,379 persons entered the park between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, the greatest number on any one day being 3,315 and the smallest number 68. More than one-half of the total number of visitors enter the grounds in the months of July, August, and the first half of September.

ber—say a period of 75 days—the remainder being scattered over the other 290 days of the year. A considerable proportion of the total number are residents of the town and neighboring village, and in some months of summer the rural population is largely represented. As will be seen by the following table Sunday is the chief day for visitors, the percentage for each day being :

Sunday	22.4 per cent.
Monday	11.0 “
Tuesday	13.3 “
Wednesday	13.2 “
Thursday	14.4 “
Friday	12.9 “
Saturday	12.8 “

100.0 per cent.

Notwithstanding the very large number of visitors recorded, and the greatly improved facilities afforded them for enjoying the natural beauties of the park, the revenues derived from visitors have been disappointingly small, viz: From hydraulic lift, \$3,849.25, and from bridge tolls on islands, \$1,856.10, or a total of \$5,705.35, a very small fraction over $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each visitor on an average. This paucity of results is still, in a large measure to be attributed to the substantial inducements held out by the commission paying establishments located at so-called “points of interest,” both in Canadian and American territory; and also to the continued antagonism of some of the hackmen, who have continued to manifest anything but a friendly spirit towards us—in fact, some have openly boasted that the park had not gained a dollar in revenue since it was established, when they could prevent it.

Quite a number of them appear also to be under the apprehension that if the revenues of the park are kept down, the property may, before long, pass again under private control, and that there would then be a return to the good old times of commissions and immunity from restraint of any kind.

A small number of the hackmen, chiefly those residing in the immediate vicinity, appear to be well disposed, and evidently seek to afford their patrons every opportunity for enjoying the attractions of the place, but it is very clear that so long as a large percentage of the income of these men is derived from “commissions” paid to them for taking their patrons to places where they may be induced to purchase goods, or see “wonderful sights,” it can hardly be expected that any marked change in their conduct will be manifested.

Another cause which probably helped to reduce the revenue for some months at the beginning of the year, was the loss of the upper suspension bridge, before alluded to; as this is the chief means of communication between the Canadian and American parks, the want of it necessitated a long detour *via* the railway suspension bridge, which doubtless deterred many of our American friends from visiting this side.

It has also to be borne in mind that very frequently the weather elsewhere is all that can be desired, but the spray from the Horse Shoe Fall practically bars the progress of those who would approach Table Rock, or go beyond it. Consequently although large numbers of visitors may be within the park, and many of them desirous of experiencing the sensations peculiar to a trip “under the falls,” or of enjoying a quiet ramble through the Dufferin islands, yet they are deterred by the heavy driving spray which for days at a time drenches everything within its reach, and at such seasons visitors are usually ill prepared for the emergency.

It may be interesting to note the sources from which our revenue is obtained. From the register which is kept at Table Rock House, we know the proportion for the visitors

going under the falls, (and the same ratio will doubtless hold for the islands' tolls), to be as follows:—

From United States.....	70.9	per cent.
From Great Britain.....	11.1	"
From Canada.....	10.2	"
From all other countries.....	7.8	"
	100.00	"

From this statement it will be very evident that friendly relations with our American cousins would not be at all likely to injure our revenue, while the proportion contributed by Canadians is remarkably small.

This year has been chiefly occupied with the work of maintaining the park in as good a condition as it was possible to do with limited means. Owing to the very favorable location of the grounds both as to temperature and humidity, the growth of all kinds of grasses is remarkably rapid and strong, and constant cutting and trimming are therefore required to keep the place in reasonably fair order. A considerable section of the lower reach of the grounds, adjoining the well formed and preserved portion known formerly as the Bush property, was carefully graded down and sown with the best lawn mixture, and the very uneven grounds between the Table Rock house and Museum building were sloped and levelled and sown in grass. It was also found necessary to extend the rip-rap protection to the shore of Cedar island, where the cribwork protection had become decayed and useless; the slope was also filled and sodded, and the walks put into good shape.

Rustic booths were erected over three of the spring-water fountains, in order to afford a pleasant rest to visitors, and also to protect the supply pipes from the rays of the sun.

The fixed span road bridge on Dufferin islands required some new chord pieces and needle beams. The floor system was also strengthened by the addition of cross bracing. It would be an advantage to divide the span of this bridge into two, by building a centre pier, as the water is shallow, and the cost of pier would be more than balanced by the lessened cost of maintenance.

The two large suspension bridges also required attention, the end posts on west side of each bridge together with the bottom chords fitted to them, were renewed, and suitable corbels and bridge seats put in. The tops of the piers were thoroughly protected against the weather by cement concrete copings. It will be necessary to give each of these bridges a thorough overhauling in the spring, as quite a number of the main suspension needle beams will have to be renewed, and new pieces inserted in both upper and lower cords. Some new guy-ropes will also be required as the present ones shew signs of weakness.

As one of the large stone chimneys of museum building was, after the great storm of January, found to be in danger of falling, it was taken down and rebuilt. With this exception no repairs have been made to either of the large stone structures formerly occupied by the late Mr. Saul Davis. If they are to be left standing, a very considerable amount of repair will have to be attended to in the early spring, as proximity to the falls renders all exposed work peculiarly liable to decay.

Early in the year, in accordance with arrangements made by the Commissioners and the Hon. the Minister of Education, the Ontario exhibit of minerals which had been prepared for the Cincinnati Exposition, was brought over and placed in the upper front room of museum building. The display has been very much appreciated and admired by the numerous visitors who took advantage of the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the mineral products of the Province. In this connection it may be stated that notwithstanding the large printed notices that the exhibit was free of charge, some of

the visitors expressed a fear that there might be a charge made on exit, if none on entry, a strange commentary on the character of Niagara Falls.

Many of our visitors who don the oiled suits to go "under the falls" are anxious to secure a photograph when so equipped, with the falls as a background to the picture. As in each case when this was desired it became necessary to send out of the park for a photographer, it was decided to grant a lease of the privilege, under suitable restrictions, and to a proper person, for a short term of years. This has been done, and visitors are not now required to wait while an artist is being sought for. The franchise is for three years, terminable at any shorter time by the Commissioners on certain conditions. Accommodation is provided for the lessee in Table Rock house, and photos only are allowed to be sold.

Before granting a lease of the privilege to sell refreshments within the park, it was considered advisable to continue for another year the tentative arrangement referred to in my last report. Our experience has demonstrated that the convenience of visitors requires accommodation of this kind, as many, especially of the class known as excursionists, are wearied by exertion before reaching the grounds, and cannot with reason be expected to walk long distances, often accompanied by little children, in search of food.

It was found essential to the proper protection of the premises, and conducive to the efficient working of the park, to establish a local telephone service connecting the various gates with the superintendent's office. This has proved to be a great convenience; as it is entirely the property of the park there will not be any charge for rentals, and the cost of maintenance will be very slight.

The omnibus service which was established late in the season of 1888 to provide a cheap means of conveyance from one extremity of the park to another, and which was found to meet the requirements of the travelling public fairly well, was not put into operation during the past season for various reasons. Some such means of transport is certainly desirable, and it is hoped arrangements can be made by which the service may be resumed in 1890.

The issue of the pretty and useful little *Folder* to which reference was made in last year's report, became exhausted in July. It was of great service in making known the physical features of the park and its surroundings, afforded a great deal of useful information to visitors, and secured them in a measure from misrepresentations of ill-disposed persons. It was certainly very much appreciated, and constant enquiries are being made for copies. In fact so highly was it valued that the commissioners of New York State Reservation determined to issue a similar one, but conveying more fully the special features of their side of the river. This work I am informed is well under way and will shortly be scattered abroad.

An instrumental survey of the chain reserve on the top of the bank of the Niagara River, as far down as Queenstown, was made in order to show the exact location of this property, which has been vested in the commissioners by the Government.

A careful location survey was also made in order to ascertain the physical obstacles to be overcome in the building of an electric street railway from the park to navigable waters at Queenston.

Owing to the rapid lowering of the level of the river along the shore line near the margin of the fall, the supply of water for the town, which has heretofore been pumped from the little building on Table Rock, was found to be wholly inadequate, and a new and greatly augmented supply urgently needed.

Application was made on behalf of the town authorities for permission to replace the existing works by a new and efficient system that would yield an abundant supply for many years to come. An agreement was therefore entered into by which, in consideration of the privileges accorded, the town are to remove all the present unsightly structures which have so long defaced the shore above the cataract, and erect only such works as have received the approval of commissioners. The head race is to be under ground, and the only crib works to be erected will be at the foot of Cedar Island. The

town has also to provide facilities for supplying the park with water for street and other purposes without cost.

The works under this agreement are well under way, and it is expected they will be entirely completed before the summer travel begins.

During the past season very determined efforts were put forth by representatives of certain industries on the other side of the river to capture the large excursions which annually come by rail to the falls from points in Canada. Agents were invariably sent to meet these trains and persuade the excursionists to purchase coupon tickets covering admission to the various "points of interest" so called. In addition to this, substantial inducements were sometimes offered in order to entice the whole party over to the American side, the large profit made on sales to these excursionists enabling shopkeepers to subscribe liberally to a fund used for this purpose. As the scheme worked well during last year, doubtless even stronger efforts will be put forth the coming season, and we may expect to see those who should be our visitors, crowding the vantage points of the New York State reservation.

Notwithstanding the somewhat improved railway connections at Niagara-on-the-Lake, most of the large excursions from Toronto for the Falls still seek the American side.

The amount expended on the works and improvements this year, including cost of superintendence and maintenance, is \$19,030.88.

Appendices showing the number of visitors, receipts, expenditures, etc., for each month have been attached. The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.)

JAMES WILSON,
Superintendent.

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

STATEMENT showing the number of visitors and the moneys received for the year 1889.

Month, 1889.	NUMBER OF VISITORS.			RECEIPTS FROM VISITORS.				SUNDRY RECEIPTS.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.	
	Number of Carriages entering the Park.	In Carriages	Pedestrians.	Total.	Elevator.	Islands.		Average per Visitor.	Rents, sales, etc.	Interest on bank deposits.	From all sources.
						\$	c.				
January.....	1,056	2,897	3,765	6,662	64 25	11 95		1.14		143 95	220 15
do 1888.....					44 25				639 80		684 05
February.....	1,462	4,909	2,498	7,107	56 75	15 35		1.01			72 10
do 1888.....					65 25				38 00		103 25
March.....	1,345	3,795	3,051	6,846	78 50	16 10		1.38			94 60
do 1888.....					43 00				13 00		56 00
April.....	1,494	4,247	4,008	8,255	110 25	39 55		1.70	85 50		235 30
do 1888.....					123 50				15 00		138 50
May.....	3,009	9,349	7,197	16,546	301 50	120 40		2.55	85 50		507 40
do 1888, 24 to 31.....	509	1,702	2,883	4,535	93 75	54 60		3.20			
June.....	4,610	16,083	10,473	26,556	435 75	273 20		2.67	86 00	707 48	1,502 43
do 1888.....	4,413	16,199	13,881	32,080	349 60	228 20		1.80	54 95		632 75
July.....	6,306	23,781	18,793	44,574	697 75	394 25		2.45	160 50		1,252 50
do 1888.....	8,828	31,287	17,996	49,283	567 25	393 80		1.95	40 00		1,001 05
August.....	9,095	37,073	26,105	63,178	1,132 00	563 40		2.67	110 50		1,805 90
do 1888.....		34,766	22,470	57,236	778 50	494 00		2.22	149 00		1,421 50
September.....	5,833	21,418	13,117	34,555	474 75	258 10		2.12	185 50		918 35
do 1888.....	6,720	24,351	12,264	36,615	469 25	340 59		2.18	3 00		802 84
October.....	3,943	13,169	5,846	19,015	266 00	118 70		2.02	90 00		474 70
do 1888.....	3,077	10,217	6,725	16,942	199 50	123 88		1.91	3 25		326 63
November.....	2,111	6,339	4,180	10,519	131 50	27 35		1.51	85 50	520 05	761 40
do 1888.....	1,766	5,254	4,659	9,913	95 75	46 10		1.43	181 50		323 35
December.....	1,541	4,385	4,201	8,586	100 25	17 75		1.37	85 50		203 50
do 1888.....	1,276	3,478	3,792	7,270	71 75	16 90		1.22	6 00	1,269 35	1,364 00
Totals for 1889.....	42,405	149,145	103,234	252,379	3,849 25	1,856 10		2.26	974 50	1,371 48	8,051 33
Totals for 1888.....	35,127	127,254	86,560	213,874	3,029 35	1,698 07		2.01	1,143 50	4,090 39	9,961 31

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the year 1889.

MONTH, 1889.	MAINTENANCE CHARGES.				GENERAL CHARGES.			
	Salaries.	Labor.	Materials, etc.	Special contract.	Legal.	Commissioner's expenses.	Interest on bonds.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January.....	604 16	221 81	359 46		36 00			1,221 43
February.....	604 17	313 16	148 02		57 36	40 00		1,162 71
March.....	575 67	159 00	194 71	219 40				1,148 78
April.....	604 17	242 13	316 20	890 00	10 00	17 00		2,079 50
May.....	594 67	391 75	120 12	1,512 00		40 00		2,458 54
June.....	604 17	584 14	314 73	182 25		25 00	10,500 00	12,210 29
July.....	594 67	609 32	157 62	172 80		59 00		1,593 41
August.....	604 17	599 05	382 58	506 78		7 50		2,100 08
September.....	604 16	392 45	168 08		123 18	25 00		1,312 87
October.....	594 66	347 01	317 07					1,258 74
November.....	604 16	676 57	249 48					1,530 21
December.....	594 66	498 92	155 20			5 35	10,500 00	11,754 32
Totals..	7,183 49	5,035 31	2,883 46	*3,483 23	226 54	218 85	21,000 00	40,030 88

*This item embraces new tunnel (\$2,220), surveys for electric railway and telephone service, balance on Fensom's contract for elevator.

FLORA OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

BY PROF. J. HOYES PANTON, M.A., F.G.S., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In order that the subject of this paper may be more readily understood, the writer purposes making some general remarks before entering upon a detailed list of the plants obtained by him during several visits to this rich botanical hunting ground within the past two years; these visits varying from a few days to three weeks at a time, and made in the months of May, July, August and September.

The park being situate almost midway between Lakes Erie and Ontario, occupies a most favourable position in reference to climatic influences. It begins at the Clifton House and extends along the left bank of the Niagara River for two miles and a half, commanding a magnificent view of both the American and the Canadian Falls. The area of land included is 154 acres, in the form of a narrow strip of land about two miles along the river bank.

Walking along this bank a magnificent scene passes in review before the observer; raging cataracts pouring into fathomless depths below; seething water seeming perplexed to find a course as it comes to the surface in innumerable eddies; precipitous rocks marking the boundaries of the river, and lofty columns of mist rising from the maddened waters below.

Passing onward above the Falls on the Canadian side, other scenes lie before the visitor; rapids for miles stretch before him, the waters of which seem to rush with maddening force to make a final leap into the great chasm; continuing the walk for about a mile a cluster of islands is reached, around and through which are tortuous paths, every step marked by views that leave a lasting impression upon the mind.

While the park is such a beautiful spot, surrounded by so many inviting scenes to any visitor, it becomes especially attractive to the student of plant life. To the botanist conditions are at once apparent that indicate a varied flora. Passing from the waters edge for considerable distance up the bank, you have the soil that has been made up largely from the rocks above—the fragments of which falling year after year finally accumulate so as to form a bed suitable for certain plants; beyond this is the perpendicular bank or wall of dolomite, decked here and there with many varieties of mosses and ferns, in every shade of green, and other plants that can thrive in such conditions. The bank reached and he sees the beautiful sward stretching out before him, to where it is bounded by a steep bank about 40 feet high and 200 yards from the cliff. You have thus four distinct areas:—

1. Talus derived from the disintegration of the dolomite that forms the bank.
2. The perpendicular wall of dolomite.
3. A level plain.
4. A hillside.

On all of which you find characteristic plants; but when you consider the soil of the park, as found in the portion extending from the edge of the precipice back you discover no less than thirteen distinct areas to which we will refer subsequently.

Another condition is found here, that has a marked influence in modifying plant life, viz.: the continual presence of large quantities of moisture from the clouds of mist generated at the Falls. The moisture and the comparatively high mean temperature of the place supply two very important factors in producing a very luxuriant plant growth. We have thus a strong combination of soil, temperature, moisture, and position well suited to produce a marked variety in plant life.

It would be difficult to find a place more favourably situated for the study of botany. Few, if any, scientific visitors have ever visited this place but have been surprised at such a varied flora within so limited a district. The following areas have been mapped out by Mr. Cameron, the gardener of the park, and the writer; each space possessing characters peculiar to itself, and consequently in some respects a flora of its own.

1. Extends from the entrance gate to the artificial ponds, embracing an area of about 16 acres. This is chiefly made up soil, and in several places quite shallow with underlying rock.

2. Embraces from the ponds to a line extending from the "Jolly Cut" to the river bank, and consists largely of a sandy loam, shallow in some parts.

3. Continues from "Jolly Cut" to Murray Street ravine. Its southern boundary passing along the north side of the garden near the restaurant. Part of this is somewhat swampy while the remainder has a sandy soil. In the damp parts the "grass-of-Parnassus" (*Parnassia Caroliniana*) flourishes in abundance.

4. Consists of the space extending from the garden to Table Rock. The soil in this is loam with some spots of quicksand, and in places light sand. In several places along the hill side it is quite springy. It is in this area we find excellent specimens of *Apios tuberosa* (ground-nut) both on the cliff and upon the hillside about half way up.

5. The face of the ridge skirting district 4, and along 6. The soil is a rich loam underlaid by quicksand, and in some places springy, holding considerable water. It is rich in plants, representatives of spring types and the asters of autumn.

6. A small patch of low lying wet soil, extending from Table Rock to Cedar Island. This is one of the richest areas in the whole park. It abounds with flowers of many varieties. It is largely swampy but shallow. Here can be found forms peculiar to dry areas where such exist and all the varieties found in wet places. There are three *Loosestrifes* here, and the attractive *lobelia* *Kalmia*. On one occasion we gathered twenty species of purple flowers in this comparatively small area which may be well considered an "Eldorado" for botanists.

7. Embraces Cedar Island, largely of gravelly soil, enriched by leaves and silt washed from the river. The Legumes are well represented here. Some beautiful shrubs, and towards autumn, the asters and golden rods decorate the attractive island. Several varieties of *St. John's Wort* and masses of wild *Bergamot* cover many spots.

8. A strip skirting the river below the terraces in front of Falls View. The area is of a swampy nature with considerable quicksand. Some plants such as *Typha Sparganium* and allied forms are readily found, but the district does not offer many attractions.

9. Extends from the bridge connecting Cedar Island with the main land to Dufferin Islands, exclusive of the strip immediately at the bank behind. It is gravelly with a light warm soil, and forms one of the largest areas, extending nearly a mile with a width of about one-eighth of a mile. It is not very varied in its flora, considerable *Dogbane* occurs in one part, and many plants all of a more or less common character. The gardener's residence is located in this area.

10. Immediately behind No. 9 is an area largely bog and rich in plant life. Here the types characteristic of the district grow in great abundance and luxuriance. The *Archangelica* grows to twelve feet in height. On the hillside, skirting this locality, the *Maiden Hair* fern grows in great profusion. This district is also one of the richest in the whole park.

11. Is a small island in front of the gardener's residence. It is well covered with *Sumach*, and hence receives the name "Sumach Island." The soil is sandy loam and does not produce other than ordinary types.

12. Embraces the Dufferin Islands, consisting of rich soil largely derived from the silt of the river, and the accumulated remains of plants that have flourished upon their surface during the past. This is also a rich locality and will amply repay a botanist for his trouble in wandering over every foot of the ground. There the peculiar "Lizard's Tail," the "Water-Willow," "Poison Sumach," "Button Bush," "Mesereum," "Ground Hemlock," several members of the *Heath* family, and innumerable other plants of more than ordinary interest.

13. Is the bank which skirts the river flowing around the islands. It extends from the bridge at River Side Ramble to Observation Point, consisting largely of clay loam

which produces a flora in some respects different from that of the districts already referred to.

Such is an outline of what may be termed the botanical districts into which Victoria Park may readily be divided. Areas that supply all the conditions required to furnish elements suitable to provide a varied flora. It is exceptional, even after many visits to this place, to return without acquiring some new form of plant life not seen on former trips. In the collection given here the writer has restricted himself to the plants of the Park proper; had he taken in results obtained about the river to Queenston Heights, the number would be largely increased. He has thought it expedient to confine the essay to the present park and at some future time, add results that shall include the remainder of the ground which is really also a part of the Provincial Park.

The list contains only the plants observed during the writer's various visits. It is far from embracing all the plants. Several types were but little examined, especially those growing in the wet places and low lying parts and the flowers of the garden have also been omitted. There is no doubt but a thousand species of plants may be found here, if a regular systematic course of collecting is followed, and if the search is continued along to Queenston Heights the number would be largely augmented. In the following list the genera in each order are alphabetically arranged and as far as possible common names have been given as well as scientific.

RANUNCULACEÆ (CROWFOOT FAMILY).

- Actæa alba*, Bigel—White Cohosh (Bane berry.) Very common along the bank that skirts the park.
Actæa Spicata, L, Var *arguta* Torr—Red Cohosh. Readily found on Dufferin Islands.
Anemone cylindrica, Gray—Wind Flower. Seen on Cedar Island.
Anemone dicholtoma, L—Wind Flower.
Anemone acutiloba, L—(*Hepiticea acutiloba*, Liver leaf.)
Anemone nemorosa, L—Wind Flower.
Aquilegia Canadensis, L—Wild Columbine.
Caltha Palustris, L—Marsh Marigold.
Cimicifuga racemosa, Nutt—Black Snake Root.
Clematis Virginiana, L—Virgin's Bower.
Ranunculus acris, L—Common Buttercup.
Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus, L—Bristly Crowfoot.
Ranunculus repens—Creeping Buttercup.
Ranunculus aquatilis, L—White Water Crowfoot.
Ranunculus sceleratus, L—Cursed Crowfoot.
Thalictrum dioicum, L—Early Meadow Rue.
Thalictrum cornuti, L—Tall Meadow Rue.
Thalictrum purpurascens, L—Purplish Meadow Rue.

MAGNOLIACEÆ (MAGNOLIA F.)

- Liviodendron Tulipifera*, L—Tulip Tree.
Magnolia acuminata, L—Magnolia.

The above trees are in the garden at the old museum.

BERBERIDACEÆ (BARBERRY F.)

- Berberis vulgaris*, L—Barberry. Common on Dufferin Islands.
Caulophyllum thalictroides, Michx.—Blue Cohosh.
Podophyllum peltatum, L—May Apple or Mandrake.

PAPAVERACEÆ (POPPY F.)

- Chelidonium majus*, L—Celandine.
Sanguinaria Canadensis—Bloodroot.

FUMARIACEÆ (FUMITORY F.)

- Dicentra Canadensis*, D.C.—Squirrel Corn.
Dicentra Cucullaria, D.C.—Dutchman's Breeches or Deer Fly.

CRUCIFERÆ (MUSTARD.)

- Arabis Canadensis*, L.—Sickle Pod.
Arabis perfoliata—Tower Mustard.
Barbarea vulgaris, R. Br.—Winter Cress.
Brassica Sinipastrum, Boiss.—Wild Mustard.
Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Moench.—Shepherd's Purse.
Dentaria diphylla, Michx.—Toothwort or Crinkle Root.
Erysimum cheiranthoides, L.—Worm-seed Mustard.
Lunaria biennis—Honesty.
Lepidium campestre, R. Br.—Field Peppergrass.
Lepidium Virginicum, L.—Wild Peppergrass.
Nasturtium officinale, R. Br.—Water Cress.
Sisymbrium officinale, Scop.—Hedge Mustard.

VIOLACEÆ (VIOLET F.)

- Viola blanda*, Willd.—White Violet.
Viola Canadensis, L.—Canada Violet.
Viola Canina, Gray—Dog Violet.
Viola Palmata, L.—Hand-leaved Violet.
Viola pubescens, Ait.—Downy Yellow Violet.
Viola rostrata, Muhl.—Long Spurred Violet.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (PINK F.)

- Arenaria serpyllifolia*, L.—Thyme leaved Sand Wort.
Cerastium viscosum, L.—Clammy Mouse-ear Chickweed.
Cerastium vulgatum, L.—Common Mouse-ear Chickweed.
Dianthus armeria, L.—Deptford Pink. A beautiful little pink flower north of old museum.
Lychnis Githago, Larn.—Purple Cockle.
Lychnis vespertina—White Cockle.
Saponaria officinalis, L.—Soap Wort or Bouncing Bet.
Silene inflata, L.—Bladder Campion.
Stellaria longifolia (Mich.)—Stitchwort. Damp places.
Stellaria media, Sm.—Common Chickweed.

PORTULACACEÆ (PORTULACA F.)

- Claytonia Caroliniana* (Mich.)—Broad leaved Spring Beauty.
Claytonia Virginica, L.—Narrow leaved Spring Beauty.
Portulaca oleracea, L.—Purslane.

HYPERICACEÆ.

- Hypericum Kalmianum*, L., Kalmis—St. John's Wort. On Cedar Island, in the vicinity of the bridge crossing to the mainland on the way to Dufferin Islands.
Hypericum Maculatum, Walt.—Spotted St. John's Wort.
Hypericum Mutilum, L.—Small St. John's Wort.
Hypericum perforatum, L.—Common St. John's Wort.

MABRACEÆ (MALLOW F.)

- Althaea rosea*—Hollyhock.
Malva moschata, L.—Musk Mallow.
Malva rotundifolia, L.—Common Round leaved Mallow.

TILIACEÆ.

- Tilia Americana*, L.—Basswood.

GERANIACEÆ (GERANIUM F.)

- Geranium maculatum*, L.—Wild Geranium.
Geranium Robertianum, L.—Herb Robert.
Impatiens fulva, Nutt.—Orange Wild Balsam.
Impatiens pallida, Nutt.—Pale Wild Balsam.

This variety is comparatively common along the road leading to the "Maid of Mists" landing place. The common variety occurs at almost all damp spots.

- Oxalis corniculata*, var *Stricta*—Yellow Sorrel.

CELASTRACEÆ (STAFFTREE F.)

- Calastrus scandens*, L.—Climbing Bittersweet. Forming beautiful festoons on trees along the banks of the river and near many of the pathways through different parts of the park. It is one of the most common climbers on the grounds.
Enonymus Americanus, L.—Strawberry Bush.

VITACEÆ (VINE F.)

- Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Michx.—Virginia Creeper.
Vitis aestivalis, Michx.—Summer Grape.
Vitis cordifolia, Lam.—Frost Grape.

SAPINDACEÆ (SOAP-BERRY F.)

- Acer dasycarpum*, Erhart—White Maple.
Acer rubrum, L.—Swamp or Red Maple.
Acer saccharinum, Wang—Sugar Maple.
Acer spicatum, Lam.—Mountain Maple.
Negundo aceroides, Moench—Ash-leaved Maple.

ANACARDIACEÆ (CASHEW F.)

- Rhus Toxicodendron*, L, Var *radicans* Torr—Poison Ivy. Too common.
Rhus typhina, L—Stag-Horn Sumach.
Rhus venenata, D.C.—Poison Sumach. On Dufferin Islands, one at the south side of the second bridge.

LEGUMINOSÆ (BEAN F.)

- Amphicarpæa monoica*, Ell.—Hog Peanut.
Apios tuberosa, Moench—Ground Nut. On the cliff near Table-rock house, and also on the bank a little south of the old museum.
Astragalus Canadensis, L—Milk Vetch.
Desmodium acuminatum, D.C.—Tick Trefoil.
Desmodium Canadense, D.C.—Tick Trefoil.
Desmodium pauciflorum, D.C.—Tick Trefoil.
Gleditsia triacanthos, L—Honey Locust.

Lathyrus palustris, L.—Marsh Pea.
Medicago lupulina, L.—Black Medick.
Melilotus alba, Lam.—Sweet Clover.
Melilotus officinalis, Willd.—Yellow Melilot.
Onobrychis sativa, Lam.—Sainfoin.
Robinia pseudacacia, L.—Common Locust.
Trifolium Arvense, L.—Rabbit's Foot Clover.
Trifolium hybridum, L.—Alsike Clover.
Trifolium pratense, L.—Common Red Clover.
Trifolium repens, L.—White Clover.
Trifolium procumbens, L.—Hop Clover.
Vicia Americana, Muhl.—Vetch.
Vicia Cracca, L.—Wild Tare.
Vicia sativa, L.—Tare.

There are no doubt many other species of legumes which have escaped the writer's notice as yet. The Bean family is well represented in many parts, but especially in Cedar Island, where its representatives line the beautiful pathways through this sylvan spot.

ROSACEÆ (ROSE F.)

Agrimonia Eupatoria, L.—Agrimony.
Amelanchier Canadensis, T. & G.—June Berry.
Cratægus coccinea, L.—Thorn.
Fragaria vesca, L.—Common Strawberry.
Fragaria Virginiana—Wild Strawberry.
Geum album, Gmelin—Avens.
Geum rivale, L.—Water or Purple Avens.
Pyrus aucuparia, L.—Mountain Ash.
Pyrus malus, L.—Apple.
Pyrus communis, L.—Pear.
Potentilla anserina, L.—Silver Weed.
Potentilla argentea, L.—Silvery Cinquefoil.
Potentilla pilosa, Willd.
Prunus Americana, Marsh—Wild Plum.
Prunus serotina, L.—Black Cherry.
Prunus Virginiana, L.—Choke Cherry.
Rosa blanda, L.—Early Wild Rose.
Rosa Carolina, L.—Swamp Rose.
Rosa rubiginosa, L.—Sweet Brier.
Rubus occidentalis, L.—Thimbleberry or Black Raspberry.
Rubus odoratus, L.—Purple Flowered Scotch Cap.
Rubus strigosus, Michx.—Wild Red Raspberry.
Rubus triflorus, Richard—Dwarf Raspberry.
Rubus villosus, Ait.—High Blackberry.
Spiræa opulifolia, L.—Nine-Bark. Common on way to Maid of Mist.
Spiræa salisifolia—Meadow Sweet.
Waldsteinia fragarioides, Tratt—Barren Strawberry.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ (SAXIFRAGE F.)

Chrysosplenium Americanum, Schu.—Golden Saxifrage.
Mitella diphylla, L.—Bishop's Cap or Mitre Wort.
Parnassia Caroliniana, Michx.—Grass of Parnassus.
Ribes cynosbati, L.—Wild Gooseberry.
Ribes floridum, L, Her.—Wild Black Currant.
Ribes oxycanthoides, L.—Swamp Gooseberry.
Tiarella cordifolia, L.—False Mitre Wort.

CRASSULACEÆ (ORPINE F.)

Penthorum sedoides, L.—Ditch Stone-crop.

Sedum acre, L.—Stone crop.

Sedum Telephium, L.—Live-for-ever.

HALORAGÆ (WATER-MILFOIL F.)

Myriophyllum heterophyllum, Michx.—Water Milfoil.

Myriophyllum spicatum, L.—Milfoil.

ONAGRACEÆ (EVENING PRIMROSE F.)

Circæa Alpina, L.—Small Enchanter's Night-shade.

Circæa Lutetiana, L.—Enchanter's Night-shade.

Epilobium coleratum, Muhl.—Willow Herb.

Epilobium molle, Torr.—do. do.

Epilobium palustre, L.—do. do.

Epilobium angustifolium, L.—Great Willow Herb.

Oenothera biennis—Evening Primrose.

Oenothera pumila—Dwarf Evening Primrose.

CUCURBITACEÆ (GOURD F.)

Echinocystis lobata, Torr & Gray—Wild Cucumber.

UMBELLIFERÆ (PARSLEY F.)

Archangelica atropurpurea, Hoffm.—Great Angelica. Immense specimens of this grow in the rich swampy district near the gardener's house, some 10 to 16 feet high.

Carum carui, L.—Caraway.

Cicuta bulbifera, L.—Water Hemlock.

Cryptotaenia Canadensis, D. C.—Hone Wort.

Heracleum lanatum, Mich.—Downy Cow Parsnip.

Hydrocotyle Americana, L.—Water Penny Wort.

Osmorrhiza brevistylis, D. C.—Hairy Sweet Cicely.

Peucedaneum sativum, Benth & Hook—Parsnip.

Sium cicutifolium, Gmel—Water Parsnip.

Thaspium aureum, Meth—Meadow Parsnips.

ARALIACEÆ (ARABIC F.)

Aralia nudicaulis, L.—Wild Sarsaparilla.

Aralia quinquefolia, D. C. & Planch—Ginseng.

Aralia trifolia, D. C. & Planch—Dwarf Ginseng.

CORNACEÆ (DOGWOOD F.)

Cornus alternifolia, L.—Alternate leaved Dogwood.

Cornus florida, L.—Flowering Dogwood.

Cornus sericea, L.—Silky Dogwood.

Cornus paniculata, L. Her.—Panicled Dogwood.

Cornus stolonifera, Michx.—Red Osier Dogwood.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ (HONEYSUCKLE F.)

Diervilla trifida, Moench—Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera ciliata, Muhl.—Fly Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Tartarica, L—Tartarian Honeysuckle.
Sambucus Canadensis, L—Black Berried Elder.
Sambucus racemosa, L—Red Berried Elder.
Symphoricarpus racemosus, Michx—Snowberry.
Viburnum acerifolium, L—Maple leaved Arrow Wood.
Viburnum Lentago, L—Sheep Berry.
Viburnum pubescens, Bursh—Downy Arrow Wood.

RUBIACEÆ (MADDER F.)

Galium asprellum, Michx—Rough Bedstraw.
Galium Boreale, L—Northern Bedstraw.
Galium aparine, L—Cleavers or Goose Grass.
Galium trifidum, L—Small Bedgrass.

COMPOSITÆ (COMPOSITE F.)

Achillæa millefolium, L—Yarrow.
Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, L—Rag Weed.
Antennaria plantagenifolia, Hook—Everlasting.
Anthemis Cotula, L, *Maruta Cotula*, D. C.—Mayweed.
Lappa Major, L—Burdock.
Aster azureus, Lindl.—Aster.
Aster Cordifolius, L—Heart leaved Asters.
Aster diffusus, Ait—Bushy Aster.
Aster multiflorus, Aid—Many flowered Aster.
Aster paniculatus, Lam.—Red stemmed Aster.
Aster prenanthoides, Muhl.
Aster undulatus, Mill—Wave leaved Aster.
Asters agittifolius Willd.
Aster viminens, Lam.
Bellis perennis, L—Daisy.
Bedens cernua, L—Bur Marigold.
Bidens chrysanthemoides, Michx—Larger Bur Marigold.
Bidens frondosa—Beggar's tricks.
Leucanthemum, L—Ox-eye Daisy.
Cichorium Intybus vulgare, Lam.—Chicory.
Cirsium Altissimum, Spreng—Tall Thistle.
Cirsium lanceolatum soop—Bull Thistle.
Erechthites hieracifolia, Raf.—Fireweed.
Erigeron annuus, Pers.—Fleabane.
Erigeron Canadensis—Horseweed.
Erigeron strigosus, Muhl.—Fleabane.
Eupatorium ageratoides, L—White Snake Root.
Eupatorium perfoliatum, L—Boneset.
Eupatorium purpureum, L—Purple Thorough Wort.
Gnaphalium polycephalum, L, Michx—Everlasting.
Gnaphalium uliginosum, L—Low Cudweed.
Helianthus annuus, L—Sunflower.
Helenium autumnale, L—Sneeze-weed.
Helianthus decapetalus, L.
Helianthus strumosus, L.
Hieracium aurantiacum, L—Hawkweed.
Hieracium Gronovii, L.
Inula Helenium, L—Elecampane.
Lactuca Canadensis, L—Wild Lettuce.
Lactuca integrifolia, Bigel.
Lastuca leucophœa, Gray—Blue Lettuce.

Polymnia Canadensis, L, on Ferry Road—Leaf Cup.
Prenanthes alba, L (*habalus alba*)—White Lettuce.
Rudbeckia laciniata, L—Cone Flower.
Senecio vulgaris, L—Groundsell.
Solidago latifolia.
Solidago nemoralis, Ait.
Sonchus arvensis, L—Field Sow Thistle.
Sonchus oleraceus, L—Sow Thistle.
Tanacetum vulgare, L—Tansy.
Taraxacum officinale, Weber—Dandelion.

LOBELIACEÆ (LOBELIA F.)

Lobelia inflata, L—Blue Lobelia.
Lobelia Kalmii, L—Kalms Lobelia.
Lobelia syphilitica—Indian Tobacco.

CAMPANULACEÆ (BELL F.)

Campanula Americana, L, Tall—Bell Flower. Verry common at the bend on road to Ferry.
Campanula aparinoides, Push—Marsh Bell Flower, At the edge of Dufferin Islands.

ERICACEÆ (HEATH F.)

Granoltheria procumbens, L—Winter Green.
Vaccinium corymbosum, L—Swamp Blue-berry.

PRIMULACEÆ (PRIMROSE F.)

Lysimachia nummulari, L—Money Wort.
Lysimachia stricta, Ait.
Lysimachia thyrsoiflora, L.
Lysimachia ciliata, L.
Lysimachia longifolia, Pursh.

OLEACEÆ (OLIVE F.)

Fraxinus Americana, L—White Ash.
Fraxinus sambucifolia, Lam—Black Ash.
Ligustrum vulgare, L, Privet.
Syringa vulgaris, L—Lilac.

APOCYNACEÆ (DOGBANE.)

Apocynum androseamifolium, L—Dogbane.
Apocynum cannabinum, L—Indian Hemp.
Vinca minor, L—Periwinkle.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ (MILKWEED F.)

Asclepias tuberosa, L—Butterfly Weed.
Asclepias incarnata, L—Swamp Milkweed.
Asclepias Cornuti—Common Milkweed.
Asclepias phytolaccoides, Pursh—Wood Milkweed.

GENTIANACEÆ (GENTIAN F.)

Gentiana Andrewsii, Grisch—Closed Gentian.
Gentiana crinita, Fwel—Fringed Gentian.

POLEMONIACEÆ (Phlox F.)

Phlox divaricata, L—Wood Phlox.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ (WATER LEAF F.)

Hydrophyllum Virginicum, L—Water Leaf.

Hydrophyllum Canadense, L—Water Leaf.

BORRAGINACEÆ (BORAGE F.)

Cynoglossum officinale, L—Hound's Tongue.

Echinosperrum Luppula, Lehm—Stickseed.

Echinosperrum Virginicum, Lehm.

Echium vulgare, L—Blueweed.

Lithosperrum arvense—Redroot.

Lithosperrum, latifolium, Mechx.

Lithosperrum, officinale, L—Cromwell.

Myosotis laxa, Lehm—Forget-me-not.

Symphytum officinale—Camfrey.

CONVOLVULACEÆ (CONVONVULUA, F.)

Convolvulus arvensis, L—Bindweed.

Ipomœa, purpurea, Lam.—Morning Glory.

SOLANACEÆ (NIGHTSHADE, F.)

Lycium vulgare, Dunal—Matrimony Vine.

Physalus Virginiana, Mill—Ground Cherry.

Solanum Dulcamara, L—Bittersweet.

Solanum nigrum, L—Nightshade.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ (FIGWOOD F.)

Verbascum Thapsus, L—Mullein.

Verbascum Blattaria, L—Moth Mullein.

Linaria vulgaris, L—Toad-Flax.

Scrophularia nodosa, L—Figwort.

Chelone Glabra, L—Turtle Head.

Gerardia purpurea, L—Purple Gerardia.

Gratiola Virginiana, L—Hedge Hyssop.

Mimulus ringens, L—Monkey Flower.

Pedicularis Canadensis—Wood Betony.

Pedicularis Lanceolata, Michx

Penstemon pubescens—Penstemon.

Veronica Anagallis, L—Water Speedwell.

Veronica arvensis, L—Field Speedwell.

Veronica scutellata, L—March Speedwell.

Veronica peregrina, L—Neckweed.

Veronica serpyllifolia, L—Thyme-leaved Speedwell.

ACANTHACEÆ (ACANTHUS F.)

Dianthera Americana—Water Willow. Very common on edge of some of Dufferin Islands—grows in the water at the edge of river.

VEBENACEÆ (VERVIAN F.)

Phryma Leptostachya, L—Lop Seed.
Verbena hastata, L—Common Vervain,
Verbena urticaefolia—White Vervain.

LABIATÆ (MINT F.)

Brunella vulgaris, L—Self-heal.
Calamintha Nutallii, Gray.
Hedeoma pulegioides, Pers.—False Penny Royal.
Leonurus Cardiaca, L—Motherwort.
Mentha Canadensis, L—Spearmint.
Mentha Viridis, L—Wild Mint.
Monarda fistulosa, L—Bergamot. Very common on Cedar Island, wild.
Nepeta Cataria, L—Catnip.
Pycnanthemum lanceolatum, Pursh—Mountain Mint.
Scutellaria lateriflora—Skull-cap.
Stachys aspera, Mchx—Hedge Nettle.

PLANTAGIACEÆ (PLAINTAIN F.)

Plantago lanceolata, L—Rib Grass.
Plantago major, L—Common Plantain.
Plantago media, L.

AMARANTACEÆ (AMARANTH F.)

Amarantus retroflexus, L—Pig weed.

CHENOPODIACEÆ (GOOSEFOOT F.)

Chenopodium album L—Lamb's Quarters.
Chenopodium, glaucum L.
Chenopodium, hybridum L.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ (POKEWEED F.)

Phytolacca decandra L—Pokeweed.

POLYGONACEÆ (BUCKWHEAT F.)

Polygonum amphibium, L.
Polygonum aviculare, L—Door-weed.
Polygonum convolvulus, L—Black Bindweed.
Polygonum Hydropiper, L—Smartweed.
Polygonum hydropiperoides, Michx.
Polygonum incarnatum, Ell.
Rumex Acetosella, L—Sorrel.
Rumex crispus, L—Dock.
Rumex obtusifolius, L—Bitter Dock.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ (BIRTH WORT F.)

Asarum Canadense, L—Wild Ginger.

SAURURACEÆ (LIZARD'S TAIL F.)

Saururus cernuus L.—Lizard's Tail. Very common near walk at water's edge on the way to "Lover's Retreat."

LAURACEÆ (LAUREL F.)

Sassafras officinale, Nees.—Sassafras.

THYMELEACEÆ (MEZEREUM F.)

Daphne mezereum, L.—Mezereum.

Dirca palustris, L.—Leather wood.

ELEAGNACEÆ (OLEASTER F.)

Shepherdia Canadensis, (Nutt)—Shepherdia. Very common along the paths on the islands, especially Cedar Island.

SANTALACEÆ (SANDALWOOD F.)

Cemandra umbellata, Nutt.—Bastard Toad Flax.

EUPHORBIACEÆ (SPURGE F.)

Euphorbia cyparissias, L.—Cyprus spurge.

Euphorbia hypericifolia, L.—Spurge.

Euphorbia maculata, L.—Spotted spurge.

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ (HORNWORT F.)

Ceratophyllum demersum L.—Hornwort.

URTICACEÆ (NETTLE F.)

Laportea Canadensis, Gam.—Wood Nettle.

Ulmus Americana, L.—Elm.

Ulmus fulva, Michx.—Slippery Elm.

Urtica gracilis, Ait.—Fall Nettle.

Morus rubra, L.—Red Mulberry.

PLANTANACEÆ (PLANE TREE F.)

Plantanus occidentalis, L.—Button Wood.

JUGLANDACEÆ (WALNUT F.)

Carya alba, Nutt.—Shell-bark Hickory.

Juglans cinerea—Butternut.

Juglans nigra—Black Walnut.

BETULACEÆ (BIRCH F.)

Alnus incana, Willd.—Alder.

Betula lenta, L.—Black Birch.

Betulea lutea, Michx.—Yellow Birch.

Betulea papyracea, Michx.—Paper Birch.

CUPULIFERÆ (OAK F.)

Carpinus Caroliniana, Walt—Blue Beech.
Castanea Americana, Michx—Chestnut.
Corylus rostrata, Ait—Hazlenut.
Fagus ferruginea, Ait—Beech.
Ostrya Virginica, Willd—Ironwood.
Quercus alba, L—White Oak.
Quercus coccinea, Willd—Sharlet Oak.
Quercus palustris, Du Roi—Pin Oak.
Quercus rubra, L—Red Oak.

SALICACEÆ (WILLOW F.)

Salix alba L.
Salix lucida, Muhl—Shining Willow.
Salix nigra, Marsh.
Salix rostrata, Rich.
Populus tremuloides—American Aspen.
Populus monilifera—Cotton Wood.
Populus balsamifera—Balm of Gilead.

CONIFERÆ (PINE F.)

Juniperus communis, L—Juniper.
Juniperus Virginiana, L—Red Cedar.
Taxus baccata, L-var *Canadensis*—Ground Hemlock.
Pinus Strobus, L—White Pine.
Abies Canadensis, Carr.—Hemlock.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ (FROG'S BIT F.)

Elodea Canadensis, Michx—Water Snake Weed.
Vallisneria spiralis, L—Eel Grass.

ORCHIDACEÆ (ORCHIS F.)

Spiranthes latifolia, Torr—Ladies' Tresses.
Spiranthes cernua.
Habenaria Hookeri, Torr.
Oypripedium pubescens, Willd.

IRIDACEÆ (IRIS F.)

Iris versicolor, L—Blue Flag.
Sisyrinchium anceps, L—Blue-eyed grass.

LILIACEÆ (LILY F.)¹

Allium tricoccum, Ait—Wild Leek.
Asparagus officinalis, L—Asparagus.
Erythronium Americanum, Smitt—Adder's Tongue.
Lilium Philadelphicum, L—Lily.
Polygonatum biflorum, L—Solomon's Seal.
Smilacina bifolia, Desf.
Smilacina bifolia, Kerr.

Smilax herbaceæ, L.—Carrion Flower.
Streptopus roseus, Michx.—*Streptopus*.
Trillium erectum, L.—Purple Trillium.
Trillium grandiflorum, Salisb.—White Trillium.
Uvularia grandiflora, Smith—Bell wort.

TYPHACEÆ (CAT TAIL F.)

Sparganium eurycarpum, Engleman—Burr Reed.
Sparganium simplex, Hads.
Typha augustifolia, L.—Cat Tail Flag.
Typha latifolia, L.

ARACEÆ (ARUM F.)

Arisaema triphyllum, Torr.—Indian Turnip.
Symplocarpus fœtidus, Salisb.—Skunk Cabbage.

ALISMACEÆ (WATER PLANTAIN F.)

Alisma Plantago, L.—Water Plantain.
Sagittaria variabilis, Eng.—Arrow-head.

CYPERACEÆ (SEDGE F.)

Cyperus strigosus, L.—
Carex polytrichoides, Muhl.
Carex Steudellii, Kunth.
Carex bromoides, Schkr.
Carex sterilis, Willd.
Carex scoparia, Schkr.
Carex tribuloides, Wahl.
Carex torta, Boott.
Carex crinita, Lam.
Carex aurea, Nutt.
Carex granularis, Muhl.
Carex varia, Muhl.
Carex prasina, Wahl.
Carex debilis, Michx.
Carex trichocarpa, Muhl.
Carex comosa, Boott.
Carex intumescens, Rudge.
Carex lupulina, Muhl.
Carex rostrata, With.
Dulichium spathaceum, Pers.
Eleocharis tenuis, Schult.—Spike Reed.
Scirpus pungens, Vahh.
Scirpus lacustris, L.
Scirpus fluviatilis, Gray.
Scirpus atrovirens, Muhl.

GRAMINEÆ (GRASS F.)

Agropyrum repens, L.—Couch Grass.
Agrostis vulgaris, With.—Redtop.
Alopecurus pratensis—Meadow Fox tail.
Andropogon provincialis, Lam.—Beard Grass.

Avena fatua, L—Wild Oats.
Bromus Secalinus, L—Chess.
Cinna arundinacea, L.
Dactylus glomerata, L—Orachard Grass.
Elymus Virginicus, L—Lyne Grass.
Festuca elatior, L—Meadow Fescur.
Festuca ovina, L—Sheep's Fescur.
Glyceria nervata, Trivo.
Glyceria arundinacea, Kunth.
Leersia oryzoides, Swartz.
Panicum capillare, L—Witch Grass.
Panicum Crus-Galli, L—Barnyard Grass.
Panicum glabrum, Gand—Panic Grass.
Panicum virgatum, L.
Phalaris arundinacea.
Phleum pratense, L—Timothy.
Poa compressa, L.
Poa pratensis, L—Kentucky Blue Grass.
Poa Serotina, Ehrh.
Setaria glauca, Beaur—Common Fox-tail.

A perusal of this list, comprising 71 orders, 261 genera and 458 specie, will convince students of Botany that no place can surpass this in affording facilities for practical work.

When the gardener has time to sow the flower seeds other than those now growing, he will be able to develop one of the finest botanical collections for the purpose of instruction that the most enthusiastic teacher of Botany could desire. At an early date a path ("Botanists' Ramble") will be laid out from the bridge leaving Cedar Island to the hill-side, skirt the bank in the richest spots and end at the Dufferin Islands. This will lead persons desirous to collect plants over a very rich locality, and will no doubt be one of the most attractive rambles to those who delight in the study of flowers.

To any reader of this paper it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that every member of a class in Practical Botany that botanized in Victoria Park in the summer of 1889 should have been charmed with a vacation, spent within the ceaseless sound of the great cataract, where pleasure and instruction went hand in hand to enlighten the mind and invigorate the body.

(Signed)

J. HOYES PANTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

Relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the
Dominion of Canada.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
TORONTO, 20TH MARCH, 1890.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, 11th January, 1889.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of 2nd instant.

The total collections on account of Common School lands made by the Department of Crown Lands, were from July 1st 1867, to December 31st, 1888, amount to \$925,625,63, which amount I am authorized to ask you to transfer from the amount held by the Dominion at credit of the Province of Ontario, to the credit of the Common School Fund, held in trust by the Dominion in terms of the award of settlement between Ontario and Quebec.

I notice in the last recast of the account received from you, made up upon an assumed basis of five per cent. simple interest, that you shew by the method adopted by you therein, in the correctness of which Ontario decidedly declines to concur, that there is at the credit of Ontario on 30th June last, accumulated interest held by the Dominion to the amount of \$792,750.82, which by your plan of calculation does not bear interest to the Province. If you still adhere to that mode of dealing with the interest, then I ask that in the meantime that so much of the above amount to be transferred as will be covered by the interest at the credit of the Province be charged against the interest at credit, and the balance charged to principal.

Will you kindly make this transfer as of date 1st January instant, so that the interest to the Common School Fund may run from the beginning of the year.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

TORONTO, 17th April, 1889.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR Sir,—On the 11th January last I wrote to you asking that a transfer should be made of the sum of \$925,625,63, from the amount at the credit of the Province of Ontario to the credit of the Common School Fund, I am to-day in receipt of a letter from the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, saying that he has received a letter from you under date of 5th instant, in which you say you have heard nothing of this transfer. I presume in the hurry of sessional matters my letter of 11th January last has been overlooked.

You will recollect that at the conference in October last, it was arranged that this transfer should be made so soon as matters in dispute between Quebec and Ontario were settled. As negotiations for that settlement had fallen through for the time being, I considered it better to make the transfer at once. My letter asked that you should make the transfer as from date of 1st of January. I suppose there will be no difficulty in this being done, as you had formerly frequently pressed that this credit should be made to the Common School Fund.

Please advise me if the transfer is made.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, April 18th, 1889.

DEAR MR. ROSS,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, respecting the transfer of the sum of \$925,625.23 to the credit of the Common School Fund. The matter has been overlooked through pressure of sessional work, but at once the session is over, I will look into it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

HON. A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, May 14th, 1889.

Honourable A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—At Confederation the Province of Ontario held as an investment for the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, certain City of Hamilton debentures, to the amount of \$50,000. The Province of Quebec held City of Hamilton debentures to the amount of \$10,000 as an investment for the Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.

Would you kindly inform me if the City of Hamilton has paid the debentures held by Ontario, and the interest thereon?

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Treasurer, P.Q.

TORONTO, 16th May, 1889.

H. T. MACHIN, ESQ.,
Assistant Treasurer,
Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of 14th instant, \$80,000 of Hamilton debentures were held by the Dominion as investments for the Province of Ontario. On the settlement of our Municipal Loan Fund matters by the Act of 1873, these debentures were cancelled, and were returned to the City of Hamilton with coupons attached, so that the Province of Ontario has not collected anything from Hamilton in connection with these debentures.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

— — —

TORONTO, May 29th, 1889.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—Referring to my letter of 11th January last and yours of 18th April, may I ask if you have made the transfer from the Ontario General Account to the Common School Fund as requested in my letter? You will recollect that at the conference that was held in October last it was arranged that when the amount to be transferred was settled between Ontario and Quebec, this transfer was to be made. I shall be glad to be advised that the transfer has been made, and in the manner requested in my letter of before-mentioned date.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

— — —

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 5th June, 1889.

(Re Protestant Burial Ground.)

DEAR SIR,—You will remember that at the recent conference at Ottawa, Mr. Machin, the Assistant Treasurer of Quebec, undertook to see Mr. Tessier with reference to the capital on which the amount of rent is founded. I am in receipt of your letters from him in which he states that he had seen Mr. Tessier, who expressed a willingness to capitalize the amount at 5 per cent., and Mr. Machin writes me that he finds that the original deeds computed the rents at

the rate of 5 per cent on the capital. The yearly rent paid to Mr. Tessier is \$55.80, and to Mr. de la Ronde, \$37.13, or \$92.93 in all, which represents, at 5 per cent. a capital of \$1,898.60. As I said before, Mr. Tessier has expressed his willingness to capitalize his share at five per cent. and as Mr. de la Ronde, or his representatives, would be willing to do the same, or in any case, Mr. Machin suggests that the amounts could be paid into the Judicial Deposits held by the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the provisions of the Quebec Act, 35 Victoria, Cap. 5, section 8. I shall be very glad if you will take this matter into consideration, and if you approve of the idea of capitalizing the amounts, kindly have an order put through to that effect, and we will take proceedings in that direction. I have also written to the Assistant Treasurer of Quebec, on the subject.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, 18th June, 1889.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa,

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours of 15th instant, regarding the commutation of rent charges *re* Protestant Burial Ground.

I approve of the proposed capitalization on a basis of five per cent. and am authorized by Council to advise you that it may be done, charging the amount of the capitalization to the account of the old Province of Canada.

I have not yet been advised of the transfer, *re* Common School Fund having been made. Please advise me on this subject.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. M. ROSS.
Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1889.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ontario.

(*Re Common School Fund.*)

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of 11th January last with respect to the transfer to the credit of the Common School Fund of the sum of \$925,625.63 collections made by the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, on account of Common School lands from the 1st July, 1867, to the 31st December 1888. I am

directed to say that the transfer will be made as requested from the 11th of January last, that being the date of the letter conveying to the Dominion of Canada, the first intimation of those collections and being the earliest date at which the Dominion Government could be called upon to recognize the moneys as being in their hands or under their control, with reference to the interest thereon, I am directed to say that the Government of Canada can only pay the same rate on these funds as they pay to their other creditors, their only obligation being to invest the funds that come into their possession in the manner specified in Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and in all probability it will be necessary at an early date to revise the rate which has been allowed on the funds previously in our hands. As the Common School Fund is solely for the benefit of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Dominion simply acts as trustee in the matter, to invest the moneys and pay over to the Provinces the interest derived from such investments, it appears to the Dominion Government that it would be in the interest of all parties if a tripartite arrangement were entered into and ratified by the necessary legislation, whereby the fund and the property connected therewith, should be completely transferred from the Dominion to the Provinces, and I am directed to ask your consideration of this suggestion. I shall be very glad if you will kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience on the subject.

I shall also be very much obliged if you will be good enough to send me a statement in detail shewing how the \$925,625.63, is made up, and the dates when the collections were made. I ask this as by the award the moneys should have been paid over to us from time to time as they were received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1889.

Hon. A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

Hon. JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer of the Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.O.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter of the 31st December last, in reply to my official communication to each of you of the 27th October last, in which I informed you that the Dominion Government, after full consideration of all circumstances and memoranda in connection with the accounts between the Dominion and the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, could allow only simple interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on all debits and credits therein.

I have to ask your pardon for not having replied to your joint letter at an earlier date, but it was received but a short time prior to the opening of the recent session, and the pressure of work consequent upon the preparation for and during the meeting of Parliament has hitherto prevented the Government from giving to your communication the careful attention which its importance demanded. I have now submitted it to my colleagues, and after very full consideration thereof I have been instructed to say that the Government of Canada do not see any reasons for departing from their previous decision in the matter conveyed to you in my letters above referred to.

The Dominion Government hold that this decision is not in any way contrary to, or a violation of, any agreement made between the Finance Department or the Government of Canada, and the Treasurers of the Provinces in November, 1882, whereby compound interest was to be allowed and charged on these accounts for they contend that no such agreement was entered into in November, 1882, or at any other time, and consequently that none could have been acted upon and acquiesced in by the Dominion Government during the last six years. It is hardly to be expected that an objection should be made to the payment of compound interest, which is only claimable by express agreement, until at least a demand of that nature had been made by the Provinces and as will hereafter be shown, no such demand was made until the meeting in October last. The only document in which any reference is made to the subject of compound interest on these accounts, is the "memorandum without prejudice" of the 23rd November, 1882, which is set out in your joint letter and which apparently forms the basis of the claim. A reference to this memorandum will disclose the fact that it is signed by the Treasurers of the two Provinces only, and not by any one on behalf of the Dominion Government, and there is no record of any kind to show that this Government then or at any time afterwards adopted this memorandum or agreed to be bound in any way by its terms. The only action on the part of the Dominion Government was to make out the accounts asked for in the manner requested in the memorandum and that action did not in any way indicate the assent of the Government to the memorandum, or to any principle contained therein.

The Government in adhering to their previous decision, have had under their consideration all the circumstances connected with the drawing up of the memorandum and all action on their part in any way connected therewith or with these accounts, and they are of opinion that they are not under any obligation, either legal or moral, to allow compound interest, and that in refusing so to do they are not guilty in the slightest degree of any breach of good faith.

In order to appreciate more fully the position of the Dominion Government in the matter, it would be well to recall not only what took place at the time the memorandum was drawn up, but in addition the circumstances under which these accounts then remained unsettled.

It will be remembered that at confederation there came into the possession of the Dominion certain assets of the old Province of Canada, which were declared by the British North America Act to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, and which were referred for division to arbitrators appointed as therein provided.

It will also be remembered that for a few years after confederation, whilst the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were being organized, the Dominion acted as paymaster for them.

These accounts represent on the one hand the assets which were assigned to each Province by the arbitrators, as well as all other moneys received by the Dominion on their behalf, or owing by the Dominion to them, and on the other all payments made by the Dominion for or to them.

It will, therefore, be seen that the position of the Dominion Government in reference to these accounts was, and is, that of a trustee, and that they had no interest in these moneys and assets save to see that they were properly disposed of.

As the Province of Quebec refused to be governed by the award, the question was submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and no settlement could take place until their decision was given in 1878. From various causes no meeting of the Treasurers of the Provinces was held for the purpose of settlement until November, 1882, when a meeting took place at Ottawa between Mr. Wood, then Treasurer of Ontario, and Mr. Wurtele, then Treasurer of Quebec.

These gentlemen found no accounts prepared, and all that they did was to draw up the memorandum of the 23rd November and handed it to the Dominion Government through Mr. Courtney, the Deputy Minister of Finance.

There was no discussion of any kind with the Dominion Minister of Finance. Everything that was done was embodied in that memorandum.

Mr. Wood, at the conference in October last, stated that his recollection of what took place at the meeting in November 1882, was that he and Mr. Wurtele first discussed between themselves the several questions, among them this question of interest; that, after that they saw Mr. Courtney and discussed their views with him and that they understood that he thought their proposition a reasonable one; that they thereupon drew up the memorandum and gave it to Mr. Courtney; that they did not see Sir Leonard Tilley until after the memorandum was drawn up, when all the reference he made to the matter was that he was glad that they had come to an arrangement or words to that effect.

There are one or two points in the account of Mr. Woods' evidence as stated in your joint letter to which I wish to call attention. From the wording of your letter it does not clearly appear who made the suggestion with reference to the compound interest, the Treasurers or Mr. Courtney, and it would seem that the suggestion was made during a discussion by all three.

As I understood Mr. Wood, this method of computation was determined upon by the Treasurers themselves at their private meeting, and I am assured by Mr. Courtney that he did not make any suggestions in the matter except that any proposals they had to make should be reduced to writing.

Again in your joint letter it is stated that Mr. Courtney took the memorandum to the Finance Minister in the adjoining room and that on returning he informed the Treasurers that the Finance Minister thought it a reasonable arrangement or words to that effect. I did not so understand Mr. Wood.

All I understood him to say was that he was of opinion that Sir Leonard Tilley assented to it as he was at the time in his office and could have been consulted about it, and this seems the more correct in view of Mr. Wood's admission, later on in the interview, that he did not think that Mr. Courtney committed the Government to the proposition, although he (Mr. Courtney) thought it a fair way of settling the matter.

Mr. Courtney's recollection of the meeting is that the two treasurers came to Ottawa, and began to discuss matters in his presence, but as they did not appear to have a definite idea of the course to be pursued he suggested that they should retire and consult with each other, and after they had determined on their line

of action they should reduce their proposals to writing. They accordingly did so and when he next saw them they handed him the "memorandum without prejudice" in exactly the shape it now is, and after reading it he may have expressed his opinion that it was a fair proposition, but if he did, it was only his own private opinion, and he denies that he ever told them that Sir Leonard Tilley agreed to it, and he denies that he committed the Government to it in any way, but asserts that on the contrary he was very guarded in his language so as not to do so, and in these assertions which he made at the conference, he is, as I said before, corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Wood.

Of course, it is to be expected that in matters of memory of events that took place six years' ago, there might be differences between the statements of Mr. Wood and Mr. Courtney, but in this case the differences are immaterial as both agree on the main points, viz.—That there was no discussion of any kind between the Treasurers and Sir Leonard Tilley, and that nothing was said or done that in any way committed the Government to the principles laid down in the memorandum, or indicated that they expressly agreed to pay or allow to the Provinces, compound interest upon their respective accounts with the Dominion.

And the statements made by Mr. Wood and Mr. Courtney, are consistent with the view taken by Sir Leonard Tilley who, as I informed you at the conference, in an interview I had with him on the subject, distinctly and positively affirmed that there was no engagement or thought of an engagement on the part of the Dominion Government to allow compound interest, but that, on the contrary, he regarded the memorandum as being exactly what it purported to be, a memorandum without prejudice.

It cannot therefore be claimed that the memorandum was assented to by the Dominion Government, and the question at once arises whether by acting upon it and preparing the accounts in the manner indicated in it, the Government became bound to allow compound interest on these accounts.

To this, we submit, the answer must be in the negative. The memorandum in question is as follows:—

Memorandum without Prejudice.

The Treasurers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec having met to discuss the subject of a settlement of accounts between the two Provinces and the Dominion, are of opinion, that before proceeding thereto, it is expedient that a statement of accounts between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces should be prepared, showing for each year, on the debit side, the various amounts paid, giving date, or average date, and the various amounts chargeable to each Province; and on the credit side, the amount of subsidy, of interest on school funds, on widows pensions, and uncommuted stipends Upper Canada and Lower Canada, on the amount coming to each Province under the award for the library and on common school lands and Crown Lands improvement funds and other services.

They are further of opinion that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such a balance, interest should be allowed or charged half-yearly, and that the amounts determined by the award be taken as the basis so far as it applies to the statements in question.

The Treasurers therefore beg to request that such a statement be prepared

and furnished them at an early date, and that all special funds be carried to the credit of the Province to which they respectfully appertain as on the 1st July, 1867.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer of Ontario.

J. WURTELE,
Treasurer of Quebec.

Ottawa, 23rd November, 1882.

If the document be examined carefully, it will be seen that it is a statement by the Treasurers, that having met to discuss the subject of a settlement of accounts between the two Provinces and the Dominion, they were of opinion that before proceeding thereto, it was expedient that a statement of accounts should be prepared, and interest calculated in a particular way, and requesting that such a statement should be so prepared and furnished them at an early date. Even had the words "without prejudice" been omitted, the Dominion Government would have done all they were called upon to do when they had prepared and furnished the accounts, for that was all they were asked to do. It is true that the treasurers expressed their opinion that the accounts should be prepared and interest calculated in a particular way, but there is no suggestion that they intended thereby to bind themselves to be governed by the accounts so prepared. On the contrary, they expressly stated that they wished them made out and furnished them—*before they proceeded to discuss them*—a most natural desire on their part in view of the fact that they had no statement of the accounts as they then stood, and consequently they did not know the exact position in which each Province was. The language of the memorandum would imply that they proposed to reserve all discussion thereof, and by inference, all questions and objections thereto, until they met for settlement, and that all they then wanted was to have the accounts prepared, so that they could examine them before meeting for discussion, and they suggested their idea of the manner in which they should be made out. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact that they did not have, or ask to have, at that first meeting, any discussion thereon with the Dominion Minister of Finance. The Dominion Government contend that there is no reason, from anything that occurred at the meeting or otherwise, that the words of the memorandum should be interpreted to mean, anything more than they profess, viz: To be a statement of opinion, on the part of the Treasurers, that it was expedient that before they proceed to discuss a settlement of accounts, a statement whereof had not been made out, that such statement should be made out; a suggestion as to the way in which they desired such statement to be prepared; and a request to the Government of Canada, who alone could prepare it, to do so in the way suggested. Under these circumstances the Dominion Government contend that even had the words "without prejudice" been omitted, they would not have been called upon under the memorandum, to do anything more than make out the accounts in the manner suggested, and furnish them to the Provinces, and that by such action they would not have been debarred, when the time came for settlement, from taking objection to any portion thereof, or to the mode of calculation, or rate of interest thereon, to as full an extent as they could have done, prior to the drawing up of the memorandum of the 23rd November, 1882.

But be that as it may, the Treasurers of their own volition, and without consultation with the Dominion Government, or any person on behalf of that Government, inserted the words "without prejudice," and thereby declared the memorandum to be "without prejudice." The question then arises as to the meaning of these words. In the ordinary sense, when a document is stated to be "without prejudice," it is intended as an intimation to all the world, that whatever is done under it is done without prejudice to the rights of the parties to it, who are to remain in exactly the same position as if the document had not come into existence and no action been taken thereunder. This, it is submitted, is the ordinary and legal interpretation of these words, and applying it to the document in question, the treasurers must be taken to have meant that although the accounts were made out in the manner suggested, and at compound interest, all rights of all parties thereunder were to be reserved, and they were to be in exactly the same position as if they had then proceeded to settle and adjust the accounts without any such memorandum and statement having been prepared. The Treasurers in effect said:—"It is our opinion "that the accounts should be made up in a certain way, but we put forward this opinion without prejudice to our right to change it in whole "or in part, if we so choose when we come to settle them; and we wish "the accounts prepared in this particular way, but we reserve the right to refuse "to be bound by them in whole or in part if we so choose when we come to settle "them"; and the Dominion Government, in complying with their request, cannot be taken to have committed themselves to any greater extent than the Treasurers did, especially in view of the fact that as before shown, the Dominion Government neither assigned nor assented to the memorandum. This certainly was the view taken by Sir Leonard Tilley, as I have shown before, and there is nothing in Mr. Wood's evidence, or otherwise, to show that anything occurred to lead Sir Leonard or the Government to take any other view in the matter. It is true that Mr. Wood in his evidence stated that he understood the words to mean that as the Treasurers had not the powers to bind their Governments, the memorandum would not be binding upon them until they agreed to it, and I notice that in your joint letters the same view is put forward. This is not, we claim, the ordinary meaning of the words "without prejudice," and if it had been intended that the words were to bear such special interpretation, the Treasurers should either have clearly mentioned it in the memorandum itself, or at least have brought it to the attention of the Deputy Minister of Finance, when they handed the memorandum to him for the Dominion Government. It was not then brought to his notice, nor has it since, in any written correspondence on the subject been intimated in any way that the words were to be construed in any but their ordinary sense. It is alleged, it is true, that verbal communications were made of the concurrence of the Province of Ontario, but when, and to whom, is not shown, and it is admitted that no Order in Council was drawn up by the Government of Ontario. It is also alleged that a formal order was drawn up by the Quebec Government approving the memorandum. The Order in Council to which reference is made is, I presume, the Order in Council of the 5th December, 1882, which is printed on page 5 of return (No. 45, of 1885), to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and which reads as follows:—

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 2nd, December, 1882, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th December, 1882.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province, dated the twenty-eighth of November

last (1882), concerning the adjustment and final settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the Province, and submit the same for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

Certified.

(Signed)

JOSEPH A DEFOY,
C. E. C.

The undersigned Treasurer of the Province of Quebec has the honor to set forth:—

That he met by appointment at Ottawa on the 23rd day of November, instant, the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of conferring with him on the subject of the adjustment and settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada on the one part, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the other, and also between the two Provinces. That after having fully discussed the matter the Honourable Treasurer of Ontario and the undersigned prepared a joint memorandum, asking for a statement of account between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces, and indicating the manner in which they desired such statement to be prepared.

That the memorandum read as follows:—

“Memorandum without prejudice,” etc., etc.

(NOTE.—The memorandum here follows in full.)

That the memorandum was left with the Honourable Minister of Finance of Canada, and that the undersigned and the Honourable Treasurer of Ontario then separated with the understanding that they would meet again at Ottawa as soon as possible after the receipt of the statement asked for.

That by Section 112 of the British North American Act, 1867, it was provided that: “Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union \$62,500,000, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.”

That by an Act of Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 23rd May, 1873, and intituled “An Act to readjust the amount payable to and chargeable against the several Provinces of Canada by the Dominion Government, so far as they depend on the debt with which they respectively entered the Union.” (136 Vict., Chap 30), it is enacted as follows:—

1. “In the accounts between the several Provinces of Canada and the Dominion, the amounts payable to and chargeable against the said Provinces respectively, in so far as they depend on the amount of debt with which each Province entered the Union, shall be calculated and allowed as if the sum fixed by the 112th Section of the British North American Act, 1867, were increased from \$62,500,000 to the sum of \$73,006,088.84, and as if the amounts fixed as aforesaid as respects the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the British North American Act, 1867, and as respects the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba by the terms and conditions on which they were admitted into the Dominion, were increased in the same proportion.”

2. “The subsidies to the several Provinces in July, 1873, shall be paid in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act.”

That it has been contended that under the above provisions of the Act of the Parliament of the Dominion, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, should be conjointly charged with the interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 30th of June, 1873, on the sum of \$10,506,088.84, by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeded the sum of \$62,500,000; but that the undersigned and the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario are of opinion and maintain that in the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, the Provinces should be charged with interest only on such fraction of debt of the Province of Canada as may be found to have exceeded the sum of \$73,006,088.84, and that the accounts should be adjusted and settled on this basis.

The undersigned submits his view of the manner in which the account between the Dominion and the Province of Quebec should be adjusted and settled, under and in pursuance of the Act above mentioned, 36 Vic., Cap. 30, to the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and in the event of his views being approved and adopted, he recommends that the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec be instructed and directed to demand and claim that in the adjustment and final settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the Province, the amounts payable to the Province and chargeable against it, be calculated and allowed from the 1st of July, 1867, on the basis of the debt of the Province of Canada, assumed by the Government of the Dominion, having been \$73,006,088.84, instead of the sum of \$62,500,000, mentioned in the 112th Section of the British North American Act, 1867.

(Signed)

J. WURTELE,

Treasury Department,

Provincial Treasurer.

Quebec, 28th November, 1882.

This Order it is submitted, so far from proving that Mr. Wood's idea of the meaning of the words "without prejudice" is the correct one, proves, if anything, the contrary. It will be observed that Mr. Wurtele in his report states that he met by appointment at Ottawa on the 23rd November, 1882, the Treasurer of Ontario, for the purpose of conferring with him on the subject of the adjustment and settlement of the accounts between the Dominion on one part and the Province of Ontario and Quebec on the other, and also between the two Provinces, and that after having fully discussed the matter the two treasurers prepared a joint memorandum, which Mr. Wurtele describes as "a joint memorandum asking for a settlement of account between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces, and indicating the manner in which they desired such statement to be prepared." He then sets forth the memorandum in its exact terms, heading it "Memorandum without prejudice," and goes on to say that it was left with the Minister of Finance, and that he and Mr. Wood separated with the understanding that they would meet again at Ottawa as soon as possible after receipt of the statement asked for. It will be observed that Mr. Wurtele makes no mention of any discussion being had on the subject with the Dominion Government or Dominion Minister of Finance or any one on their behalf. On the contrary, the discussion, according to his report, was entirely between the two treasurers, who had met to confer with each other, and who, after full discussion of the matter, drew up the memorandum, which, as I have already pointed out he describes as "a joint memorandum, asking for a statement of account between the Dominion and each of the Provinces and indicating the manner in which

"they (the treasurers) desired such statement to be prepared." They left this memorandum with the Finance Minister and separated on the understanding that they would meet again at Ottawa as soon as possible after the receipt of the statement asked for. And I have to point out that this report corroborates the statement made by Mr. Courtney as to what took place at the meeting, that the memorandum was agreed upon by the treasurers themselves in private conference and that it was handed in to him just as it now is and without discussion. It will be observed also that Mr. Wurtele makes no mention of the Finance Minister having assented to it in any way, and if the Finance Minister had done so, or anyone had done so for him, it seems very probable that mention thereof would have been made in the report. In the same way if it had been intended that the words "without prejudice" should mean merely that the memorandum was not to be considered as binding until the assent of the Provincial Governments had been obtained, such intention would doubtless have been set forth in the report, but, on the contrary, the Order in Council approved of the memorandum exactly as it was a "Memorandum with prejudice."

The inference would seem to be irresistible that the Quebec Government and Mr. Wurtele viewed the memorandum as being simply what it purported to be—"without prejudice" to the rights of anybody. It will also be observed that in this Order a demand was made, that when the accounts were finally settled the debt account should be adjusted in a different manner from that in which it had up to that time been treated. At all events, whatever may have been the view of the Quebec Government, there was nothing in the Order in Council above quoted to give anyone an idea that the words "without prejudice" were intended to be construed in any but their ordinary meaning, and as there was no hint of such a contention or idea on the part of the Ontario Government, the Dominion Government claim that the only interpretation that can be put upon them is the ordinary one; that there is no document on record to prove any other intention on the part of either Provincial Government; and that there is nothing in the memorandum itself or in the circumstances connected therewith, either expressed or implied legal or moral, to show that either the Dominions or Provinces were to be bound thereby, but that on the contrary, it would appear to have been the desire of the treasurers that the rights of all parties should be carefully preserved.

The question then arises as to whether the Dominion Government have since November, 1882, in any way agreed, or led the provinces to believe that they had agreed to pay compound interest on these accounts. This question, it is submitted, must also be answered in the negative.

As, in the view of the memorandum taken by the Dominion Government, they had not agreed to accept or be bound by any principle as to computation in rate of interest or otherwise, there was no necessity on their part to inform the provinces that they would not allow what might never be claimed. There was no reason to refuse under the memorandum without prejudice to make out the accounts in the way suggested. If they had refused to do so, they would have laid themselves open to the charge of discourtesy, especially in view of the fact that it might and in all probability would have been pointed out that all that was being done was being done "without prejudice." It was time enough for the objection to be made when the claim was made, and no claim was made until the conference of last October and then the Dominion Government made known their views in the matter. It seems, therefore, that under these circumstances no argument can be deduced from the fact that no specific objection was ever

made by the Government to prove that thereby they agreed to pay the compound interest or that they acquiesced in the principle upon which the accounts were made up.

Again, it is claimed that such acquiescence is to be inferred from the fact that the accounts before being sent to the provinces were submitted to the Minister of Finance and to the Government for approval. It is alleged that more than a year elapsed from the date of the "memorandum without prejudice" and the day when the accounts were transmitted to the provinces, and that during this time the accounts were being prepared under the direct supervision of the Finance Minister, and the question is asked, why, if the action on the part of the Finance Department was merely a clerical work, for which the government had no responsibility, it was so necessary that the submission to and the approval of the Finance Minister and the Government should be had before the accounts were transmitted to the provinces. To prove this submission to and approval by the Government extracts from certain of Mr. Courtney's letters are quoted.

Taking up first, the quotations from Mr. Courtney's letters, it is true that in a letter to Mr. Wurtele, of the 27th June (not January), 1883, Mr. Courtney states that the accounts are still in preparation, only a part of them being at the printers, but that as soon as he could obtain the consent of the ministry to send him a copy he would send him one. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in this. The obtaining of such consent would be only in accordance with strict official usage and would not alter in the slightest degree the liability of the Government. The other letters quoted do not show that the accounts either were intended to be or were submitted to the Finance Minister or the Dominion Government for approval before being sent to the provinces. Their language, especially when taken in consideration with the letters to which they are replies, shows that what Mr. Courtney had in his mind was their submission to the Finance Minister and the Government, not with a view to their approval before being sent to the provinces, but to their consideration in anticipation of a meeting for settlement. As a matter of fact, the accounts were made up in the Finance Department on the lines laid down in the memorandum, not under the direct supervision of the Minister of Finance, but under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Finance, and on their completion they were handed by the latter to the Finance Minister with the memorandum hereinafter referred to; no formal order of approval or otherwise was made; the accounts were not changed in the slightest way and they were sent to the provinces exactly as prepared by the Deputy Minister of Finance. The Dominion Government do not see that they in any way changed their position in the matter, or that it can be inferred either that they approved of the accounts or any principle of calculation or otherwise. The utmost that can be said is that they transmitted to the provinces accounts made out in the way the treasurers requested.

And that the Government did not intend to change their position in the matter is shown from the memorandum from the Deputy Minister of Finance which accompanied the account and was sent with them to the provinces. In this memorandum, after setting forth the full history of the case, including among other documents the "memorandum without prejudice," Mr. Courtney proceeded to state that the accounts submitted were prepared in three ways, viz.: In schedule A, as they appeared in the Public Accounts of Canada; in schedule B, as made up by Mr. McLangton in 1877 in a somewhat different manner from that in which they appeared in the Public Accounts; and in schedule C in the form requested by the treasurers in their memorandum. With reference to this latter schedule, Mr. Courtney made the following statement:—

"It will be observed in the memorandum prepared by the treasurers of Quebec and Ontario in November, 1882, that they desired the accounts to be made up in a special form, starting from the date of Confederation, giving each province credit for the Trust Funds which belong to it and charging or crediting the interest half yearly. I have therefore, *in accordance with this request*, thoroughly revised the accounts from their commencement and calculated the interest in the manner suggested."

And he proceeded to state in detail how he had made them up. The Government, therefore, in transmitting these particular accounts (Schedule C) to the provinces, distinctly intimated the conditions under which they were acting.

Apart altogether from this, it will be observed that three different statements involving three different methods of dealing with these accounts are rendered at the same time. If, therefore, the contention of the provinces be true, that in rendering these accounts the Government are bound by the principle thereof, we have here three different and distinct principles upon which the Dominion Government is bound to settle these accounts, and in view of this the contention can hardly be maintained.

With reference to the Return to Parliament, to which allusion is made, I have to point out that an Address of the House of Commons had been passed on motion of Hon. Mr. Blake for "copies of the statement rendered to the authorities of Ontario and Quebec as to their account with Canada; and all Orders in Council and copies of correspondence in connection therewith," and it was in answer to this address that the documents asked for were brought down and laid before parliament. It is to be noted that these papers contained Mr. Courtney's memorandum, the "memorandum without prejudice," and schedules A and B, as well as schedule C, and if reference is made to the Hansard of 1884 (page 72) it will be seen that Sir Leonard Tilley, in answer to a question by Mr. Blake, before the papers were presented to parliament, drew attention to the motion for the address above referred to, of which notice had then been given, and stated that there would be no opposition offered to it and that the documents would be brought down showing exactly all the circumstances under which that statement was made. Again, after the documents were laid on the table of the House, Sir Leonard Tilley referred one of the members (Mr. Landry of Montmagny) to these papers as disclosing the best answers to certain enquiries made by that gentleman of the Government. It will, therefore, be seen that the attention of parliament was pointedly drawn by the Minister of Finance to this Return as showing the position in which the accounts then stood and as a reference thereto would show that the compound interest was calculated under the "memorandum without prejudice," and "in accordance with the request of the treasurers" the Dominion Government cannot concur in the truth of the assertion that the accounts were presented to parliament without one word to indicate that the interest therein was open to review or unsettled.

It does not appear to the Dominion Government that there is anything either in connection with the correspondence relative to these accounts before quoted or in the rendering of these accounts to the provinces or in their submission to parliament, to justify the provinces in their contention that the accounts had the deliberate and formal approval of the Dominion Finance Minister and the Government or that there was full acquiescence on the part of the Dominion Finance Minister or Government in and adoption of any principle in connection therewith. The Dominion Government also contend that there is nothing in the correspondence between the Finance Department and the treasurers during the year 1884, after the accounts had been rendered, to show such acquiescence

and adoption, and that it cannot be inferred therefrom that these accounts were accepted by all parties as the foundation upon which settlement was to be made. It may be true that in no part of it was any question of doubt raised or hinted at as to the rate of interest or mode of calculation thereof, but the Dominion Government submit that it cannot therefore be inferred that the principle of compound interest had been agreed to, and they deny that there was a secret settled purpose on their part or on the part of their officers to deceive or blind the provinces in any way. There was no doubt that there was an earnest desire on the part of Mr. Courtney to clear as far as possible the way to an early final settlement, and in pursuance of this desire he endeavored as far as possible to ascertain all facts in connection with the various items in the accounts—items which appeared in schedule A as well as in schedule C—with a view to having the facts and evidence connected therewith in such a shape that when the treasurers met for the purpose of settlement there would be as little delay as possible. But it must be remembered that it was not a part of his duty to deal with the principles upon which the settlement was to take place. They were matters to be determined by the Dominion Government and the treasurers when they met to discuss a settlement. There was, therefore, no reason why Mr. Courtney should write to the treasurers with regard to the principle on which the settlement of interest was to be made. The items of the accounts would have to be dealt with no matter what principle was adopted with regard to the interest, whether simple, compound, or none at all; and while he showed a laudable desire, in which he was assisted by the treasurers, to clear away as far as he could any difficulties in the way of settlement, the Government contend that his action in this direction forms no ground for the assertion that “this late idea of raising this question of interest had certainly not been thought of,” the more especially as early in 1884 an Act was passed dealing with a portion of the unsettled accounts (the debt account) in which the calculations were made at simple interest.

With regard to the meeting in 1884, it is true that the Treasurers then met Sir Leonard Tilley, at Ottawa, to endeavor to effect a settlement of the accounts and that Mr. Courtney and other officials of the finance department were present, as also were the Assistant Treasurer of Quebec and the Provincial Auditor of Ontario. It is true that the Finance Minister then furnished all the gentlemen present with copies of the blue book containing the accounts, as made up by the Dominion, and it was only natural that he should do so in view of the fact that these books contained not only the accounts prepared as required by the memorandum, but as set out in the Public Accounts as well; and therefore, formed the most convenient possible basis for examination and discussion. It is denied, however, that this was “if not even then too late,” the fitting opportunity for the Finance Minister to raise the question of interest, and it is denied that anything had occurred in any way to justify a belief that before this meeting the Dominion Government were fully committed to the principle of the computation of compound interest, and the correctness of the inference made is disputed, that is, that by allowing a conference of two days to pass without mentioning their objection to the interest credited in the accounts, the Dominion Government must be held to a definite acceptance of the interest computed in accounts rendered in pursuance of a request from the Provinces. If reference be had to the memorandum of the proceedings at that conference, it will be seen that though the Treasurers were in Ottawa two days, the only conference that took place with Sir Leonard Tilley was on the first day when the Indian claims were discussed at length. There does not appear to have been, and in fact there was not, any discussion as to the principle of these accounts with the Provinces, and it does not appear that they were even mentioned. Certainly no demand for compound

interest was made. It is true that advantage was taken by Mr. Courtney of the presence of the Treasurers at Ottawa to examine into the items of the accounts, but it does not appear that a single item was settled—allowed or disallowed—and all that was done was to find out what items the Treasurers took exception to, with the view of procuring all information that would bear thereon. At this examination of items Sir Leonard Tilley was not present. Admitting the correctness of the conversation which you detail to show that there was a direct reference to the compound interest charged and credited, it is submitted that it does not prove that a demand was made on the part of the Provinces to be allowed compound interest or even that an intimation was given that the Provinces proposed to claim compound interest. All that was pointed out was that compound interest was charged in the accounts, a fact of which all parties were aware, and that the provisions of the Act of 1884, which it was contended should have reimbursed the Provinces for the interest charged, did not do so as the Act did not apparently allow compound interest. It was in effect the same contention with reference to the debt account which was amicably settled at the recent conference by the allowance on both sides of a simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and as the account in question had to be recast under the Act and in consequence the accounts with the Provinces would be changed somewhat, Sir Leonard did all that could be asked of him when he promised that the matter would be looked into. It does not seem to the Dominion Government that it was the opportunity or at all incumbent upon him, on this supposed point of difference between the debt account as made out in the accounts and the provisions of the Act, being called to his attention, to intimate that the Dominion Government would not allow compound interest on another and entirely different account which had not been even mentioned, and with reference to which no demand of any kind had been made, the more especially, as even with regard to the account particularly referred to (the debt account), it does not appear that compound interest was then demanded, while it cannot be denied that that account has since been settled at simple and not at compound interest. It is submitted therefore that nothing has been adduced to prove that the question came up for discussion in 1884, or to show that the silence of the Dominion Government on the subject at that time could in any way be construed to be inconsistent with their contention that compound interest has not up to the present time been acquiesced in or agreed to by them.

The Dominion Government further contend that the fact that the accounts were recast and transmitted to the Provinces in 1886, calculated at compound interest, does not in any way change the position of matters, as the new accounts were a continuation and revision of the previous accounts made at the request of the Treasurers, and are, therefore, to be taken as prepared on the basis of the "Memorandum without prejudice." It is also pointed out that the statement of the accounts as they appear in the Public Accounts was continued in the recast and transmitted to the Treasurers, with the statements made in the manner required by the memorandum, and it is submitted that it is very unreasonable to infer that the Dominion Government, by recasting the accounts in the way they did, became thereby irrevocably committed to the computation of the interest as therein laid down.

The Dominion Government further submit that there is nothing in any of the transactions connected with the accounts which would lead a disinterested person to believe that the Minister of Finance intended in any way to mislead or deceive the Provinces or to impute to him disingenuousness, lack of candor, or lack of business capacity.

The sentence you quote from Mr. Courtney's letter of the 11th of June, 1886, is not taken from his official letter transmitting the accounts, but from a communication in the nature of a non-official letter. There is nothing, however, in his remark that "that matters are now narrowed down to but few points" to indicate that the Government had concurred in the principle of compound interest. Mr. Courtney must be taken to have reference to the items of the accounts in which he was interested and not to principles of settlement, which, as I before pointed out, would be matters for consideration, not by him, but by the Treasurers and the Minister of Finance when they met in conference for the purposes of settlement.

Mr. Courtney's report to the Hon. Mr. McLellan on the subject of the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures does not, it is contended, conclusively, or in any way, show that compound interest was fully understood and agreed to, and that the Dominion had full intention to charge it on sums due to them. The intention of the Dominion had not then been declared. Mr. Courtney had been instructed to meet the wishes of the Treasurers and make up the accounts in a certain way; and apart altogether from the question whether Quebec is or is not liable to pay compound interest on this balance, Mr. Courtney would only be doing what it was natural he should do, and what indeed it was his duty to do until otherwise instructed, viz., to follow the same course and make his calculations of interest on this account at compound interest.

It must in all these discussions be borne in mind that compound interest, unless established by Statute, is only claimable by agreement, express or implied; there is no statute, and of such agreement on the part of the Dominion Government there is not, it is contended, the slightest proof.

With regard to the eleven instances which it is affirmed an examination of the Dominion Public Accounts enables you to cite as cases in which the Dominion has both charged and allowed compound interest, I have to observe that so far as seven of these accounts are concerned, whatever may have been done by the old Provinces of Canada, the Dominion Government have not paid or allowed compound interest. The account with the Law Society of Upper Canada, and the Municipalities Fund, Canada East, were declared by the award to be assets of Ontario and Quebec respectively, and have been accordingly transferred to those Provinces. The interest on the Upper Canada Building Fund, the Special Account with the Common School Lands, the Grammar School Fund, and the Superior Education Fund, Lower Canada, has been paid each half year to the Provinces at the same time as their allowances for government, etc., under the B. N. A. Act. In the same way the interest on the Seigniorial Indemnity Accounts, which was fixed at six per cent. in consequence of arrangements entered into not by the Dominion, but by the old Province of Canada, is paid over as it becomes due to the parties entitled thereto, and if for any reason the interest cannot then be paid over, compound interest is not allowed, but the payment when made is at simple interest only.

The Clergy Reserve Fund Accounts were a legacy to the Dominion at Confederation, and the Dominion had no option to treat these accounts in any other way than as they received them, as they were the result of legislation of the old Province of Canada, by which the Government of that Province were required to retain sufficient funds to pay all stipends and allowances chargeable in respect of the old Clergy Reserves.

In like manner the Indian Trust represents the capitalization of annuities made by the Province of Canada many years prior to confederation, as well as annuities capitalized at confederation, and in dealing with these

funds the Dominion have been obliged to allow compound interest at 6 per cent. and 5 per cent., and though they have followed the same principle on moneys which have come into their hands since confederation they have reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent., and as money falls in value it is probable a further reduction will be made.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the foregoing cases the Dominion have either had nothing whatever to do with the accounts cited, or else have been obliged to allow compound interest thereon in order to fulfil obligations which devolved upon them at Confederation. If the Seigniorial lords of Lower Canada and the wandering Indian tribes have been liberally treated, it has been through the acts not of the Dominion, but of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec when they formed the old Province of Canada; and, while under the peculiar circumstances through which these funds came into existence, that Province may have had, and no doubt did have, good grounds and a valuable consideration for allowing compound interest, such action cannot with any degree of justness or fairness be cited as a precedent to bind another government a quarter of a century afterwards in their dealings with moneys in which they have no interest save in distributing them as directed, and the distribution of which is prevented by no act of their own, but by the refusal in the first place of one of the parties entitled thereto to accept the award of the arbitrators, and now in consequence of the refusal by both parties to accept a very fair and liberal offer of settlement.

It is true that the Dominion Government allows compound interest to the depositors in their savings bank (at 4 per cent., compounded yearly, not half yearly), but this is done in consequence of special legislation—legislation no doubt had with the view of encouraging thrift among the poorer classes in the community by giving them a means of safe deposit for their small earnings. The amount received from each depositor is but small, and he may at any time prevent compounding by withdrawing what is credited to him as interest. It is in the power of the Government at any time to reduce the limit of deposits, as was done lately, or the rate of interest, and it is submitted that in view of the peculiar nature of these payments, and the fact that they are made under special legislation, they are not at all analogous to these particular accounts, nor do they form a precedent for the allowance of compound interest thereon.

Again, the Government do not think that the payments to the other Provinces on the balances at the credit of their debt accounts—payments made as a part of the debt upon which these other provinces entered the Union—can be taken as forming a precedent or reason for the payment to Ontario and Quebec of compound interest on these accounts.

The Dominion Government, for the reasons hereinbefore mentioned, submit that there is nothing to show that there has been any agreement or obligation on their part, either legal or moral, to allow compound interest on these accounts, and they are of opinion that considering the manner in which the moneys have come into their hands, and that it is through no fault on their part that distribution thereof was not made long ago, and considering also that to other creditors they are paying but 3, 3½ or 4 per cent., they are acting in a very liberal spirit when they offer to settle these accounts at 5 per cent. simple interest. In paying this interest it must be remembered that they are expending money in which the other Provinces have an interest, and that, therefore, they have to consider the rights of those other Provinces. They cannot for a moment entertain the proposition that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are entitled to 6 per cent. simple interest. All they are entitled to by law in the way of interest is the rate a court would assess as damages for the detention of the moneys, and looking at the rates paid by the Dominion to

their creditors since the moneys have been in their hands, it seems a matter of doubt whether a court would adjudge so high a rate as 5 per cent. Be that as it may, the Government of themselves could not agree to allow any higher rate of interest.

The Government regret very much that these differences have arisen to prevent a final and satisfactory settlement and I am to state that it is their intention, if the Provinces cannot see their way to accept the offer contained in my letters of the 27th October last, to have the Indian and other claims investigated and the amount thereof ascertained so that the accounts may be closed up and a balance struck on the 1st January next, and as from that time all payments of interest will cease, I shall be very glad if you will each kindly take the matter into early serious consideration and, if you think best, send an officer to Ottawa to look into the accounts so that all possible items may be agreed upon and adjusted.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Finance of Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, July 5th, 1889.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER OF ONTARIO,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that an Order in Council has been passed by the Government of this Province authorizing, in concert with the Government of the Province of Ontario, the payment of \$1,440.85 to the widow of the late A. J. Russell by the Dominion Government, the amount to be charged to the debt of the late Province of Canada as recommended by the letter of the Hon. O. Mowat, Attorney-General, of the 8th May, 1888.

An Order in Council has also been passed authorizing, on the part of the Government of this Province, in concert with the Province of Ontario, the payment of the capital of the rents on the Protestant Burial Ground in the City of Quebec, amounting to \$1,856, the same to be charged against the account of the old Province of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, September 6th, 1889.

The HONOURABLE A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer of Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—The Honourable the Treasurer would like to know if you propose to take any action with reference to the letter of the Honourable the Minister of Finance of the 28th June last, addressed to the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec jointly, especially as regards the last paragraph of the letter.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

TORONTO, 20th Dec., 1889.

H. T. MACHIN, ESQ.,
Assistant Treasurer,
Quebec.

MY DEAR MACHIN,—I enclose you the propositions in the terms in which I would propose to submit them to the Dominion.

I presume by this time you have tested the result so far as it regards your Province of our first proposition, and I am satisfied that you will find it one that may be accepted by Quebec if the Dominion will agree to it.

If that is the conclusion of the Quebec Government, I would suggest that these propositions be sent simultaneously by Ontario and Quebec, say on 26th instant, I accompanying the proposition on behalf of Ontario with some remarks and illustrations from the Ontario standpoint and Ontario accounts in support of the propositions that we make, you sending forward the same proposition at the same date with such remarks in support thereof as you may consider necessary to make from the Quebec standpoint.

The more I look into the equity of our claim for having the interest on these special and trust funds passed to our credit half yearly, and these credits bearing interest, the more I am satisfied that we are both legally and equitably entitled to it, and if not conceded by the Dominion, would be awarded us by the arbitrators.

I intend pointing out to the Dominion the fact, that these were trust funds held as trusts by the old Province of Canada, on which compound interest was being allowed regularly and that the Dominion, under the Confederation arrangement, took over these trusts and in assuming them assumed the same manner of treatment as regards interest as the old Province of Canada, until they chose to notify the Provinces that that treatment of interest would be changed. They have never done so, and as Trustee, they were bound to make the best disposition of the moneys they could for the trust.

At the date when they passed into their hands, they could have purchased Dominion or Province of Canada six per cent. bonds below par. The Province of Ontario bought them in 1868 at 98. If the Dominion had done so the Provinces would have been in receipt of compound interest. You will know how to illustrate this point from the position of your own trust funds, and I think in that way that separate representations will be better than a joint letter, which letter would involve in the settlement of its terms perhaps more delay than by the other course.

Please telegraph me if the form of the proposition is accepted by Quebec, and I will then transmit that proposition with my accompanying letter to the Finance Minister on the 26th instant, you doing the same on behalf of Quebec.

I am, my dear Sir,
yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT CANADA.
OTTAWA, 21st Dec., 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Mr de la Ronde has made application for the payment of two-fifths of the rent due on the Protestant Burial Grounds, Quebec, from March 1882, until March 1889. Before taking any action in the matter, I shall be obliged by your letting me know if you have any objection to the payment of the rent being made. I find nothing has been paid since October 1881.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. M. COURTNEY
D. M. F.

D. CAMERON, ESQ.,
Assistant Treasurer,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 26th December, 1889.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER, D.C.L.,
Finance Minister of the Dominion, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of 28th June last, addressed to the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec in reply to their remonstrance of 31st December, in regard to the decision of the Government of the Dominion to allow only five per cent. simple interest on all debits and credits in the accounts, in which you say that you have submitted the letter of the Treasurers to your colleagues, and after very full consideration thereof, you have been instructed to say that the Government of Canada do not see any reasons for departing from their previous decision in the matter as conveyed in your letters above referred to.

After the explicit declaration which is repeated in this letter, that only simple interest will be allowed by the Dominion, it is perhaps useless to offer any further arguments in favor of our view that compound interest was agreed to by the memorandum of 1882, than those advanced in our former communication; but there are one or two points in your letter which call for remark. You say, "It is hardly to be expected that an objection should be made to the payment of compound interest, which is only claimable by express agreement, until at least a demand of that nature has been made by the Provinces, and as will hereafter be shewn, no such demand was made until the meeting in October last."

It is inconceivable how such can be said in the face of the memorandum of 1882, which, whatever the terms used in it, must be understood to be a demand on the part of the Provinces that compound interest should be allowed. This memorandum was drawn up after, and as the result of, discussion of this interest question with the Deputy Finance Minister; the official who has generally and more fully represented the Dominion Government in all the discussions that have taken place in regard to these unsettled accounts, in which discussions the Treasurers claimed that the Provinces ought to be allowed compound interest, and as to which the Deputy Finance Minister expressed himself that the proposition was a reasonable one. The memorandum put the request of the Treasurers in writing, and asked that the accounts should be made out with compound interest. This memorandum was not, as you interpret it, a mere request to make out the accounts. You say, "These gentlemen found no accounts prepared, and all that they did was to draw up the memorandum of 23rd November, and hand it to the Dominion Government through Mr. Courtney, the Deputy Finance Minister." It was not the accounts simply that were wanted, because the accounts, the debits and credits, could be found with just as much detail in the Public Accounts of the Dominion published yearly as in these rendered accounts. What was wanted was, the accounts made out on some principle, showing the balances at the credit or debit from year to year, and the interest which had accrued upon them, upon which a settlement could be made. Mr. Wood, who as Treasurer discussed this question and signed the memorandum, in his evidence at Ottawa said that this memorandum, after being signed by the Treasurers, was taken by Mr. Courtney to Sir Leonard in the next room, and Mr. Courtney returned and gave them to understand that he assented to it, and in their parting interview Sir Leonard said that he was glad they had come to an arrangement. Can it with any degree of reason be said that Sir Leonard would have expressed his gratification that the accounts were merely to be made out, if that was all that had been agreed to, as contended in your letter? The essence of the arrangement was that an agreement had been come to as to the principle upon which the accounts should be made out; that is, how the interest should be computed; and it was clearly in reference to that principle of computation agreed upon that Sir Leonard expressed his gratification. If not, then the whole proceeding was a farce. If therefore it was the interest to be allowed that was the vital principle of the agreement, as it was the object and purport of the meeting and discussion, how can it be said that there was no demand at this time for compound interest.

In a subsequent part of your letter you also say, "There was no necessity on their (Dominion's) part to inform the Provinces that they would not allow what might never be claimed." . . . "It was time enough for the objection to be made when the claim was made, and no claim was made until the conference of last October (1888), and then the Dominion Government made known their views in the matter." This is a repetition in different words of a similar statement made by you in your letter of 27th November, 1888, and in reply to which

the Treasurers pointed out to you in their joint letter of 31st December, certain circumstances and discussions that occurred in the meeting of October, 1884, of which when you formerly wrote, you had not personal knowledge, but which I and the other representatives of the Provinces knew to be correct, viz., that the question of compound interest did come up, and was discussed at the meeting of 1884; not, it is true, in a definite or formal demand or question put, as to whether compound or simple interest was to be allowed on these accounts, because all parties must, at that time, from all the circumstances, and the special references then made, be presumed to have accepted as a settled thing that the accounts were to be on the basis of compound interest, as shown in the accounts submitted by the Dominion. I may be permitted, in consequence of this repetition of the statement that no claim was made until 1888, and that there was no necessity on the part of the Dominion to inform the Provinces that they would not allow what might never be claimed, to again draw your attention to what took place in 1884. At the meeting in that year, presided over by the Finance Minister, when discussing various items of the account, I raised the question that the Act of 1884, which the Provinces considered was intended to reimburse them for the interest charged them on the surplus debt between 1867, and 1873, did not do so in full, as while the Provinces were charged compound interest on this surplus debt by the Dominion in the accounts then before us, the amount named in the Act did not give us compound interest. Sir Leonard Tilley was present, and took part in the conversation that ensued, saying that he did not know how the calculation had been made in the Act, that it had been made by an officer of the department, but he would have the calculation looked into. Now, here was a direct intimation, equivalent to a demand, if demand were necessary, that the Provinces expected and were under the impression that it was a settled thing that compound interest was to be allowed and charged. Was it not incumbent on the Finance Minister, if that was not his understanding, to have raised the objection at once, and to have said that the compound interest was not agreed to? The Provinces did not at the late meeting in 1888 raise the question of compound interest on the Province accounts, but did, just as they did in 1884, raise the question of the interest on the surplus debt of the old Province and in the Act of 1884, and the Dominion then said they would only allow simple interest, which was the first intimation that the Provinces had that the mode of computing the interest laid down in the agreement of 1882 was not binding. My language in raising the question of the interest under the Act of 1884, in October last, was identical with that used in 1884, and taking expressly the same ground that an injustice was done the Provinces by the Act of 1884 in allowing us only simple interest, while the accounts submitted by the Dominion were made up with compound interest, which was apparently accepted by all parties as the settled principle, and my argument clearly showed that the Provinces were under the impression that compound interest was settled as the basis, and it is plain and obvious that the obligation rested just as strongly on the Finance Minister to intimate in 1884 that such was not the settled basis as it did on yourself in 1888, when the question was raised in the same manner. Looking at the terms of the memorandum and the circumstances attending its presentation, I think it impossible to deny that the request of the Treasurers was a distinct demand for compound interest, and the Provinces claim, and, if opportunity is given, think they will be able to prove, that the demand was approved of and agreed to on the part of the responsible representatives of the Dominion, both directly and also by acquiescence and adoption.

You seem to attach much importance to the fact that the memorandum of 1882 was not signed by the Dominion. Permit me, however, to direct your

attention to the admission of Sir John Thompson, on page 13 of the minutes of the conference, in which he says, addressing Mr. Wood, "I agree with you that in all probability Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Courtney must be taken to have concurred, independent of what you have stated, as they made out the account as requested, and therefore assented to the memorandum as fully as if they had signed it."

Your interpretation of the words "without prejudice" is also, it appears to me, altogether too large. It is not, as you lay down, "an intimation to all the world that whatever is done under it is done without prejudice to the rights of the parties to it, who are to remain in exactly the same position as if the document had not come into existence and no action being taken thereunder," nor do I understand that such is the ordinary and legal interpretation of these words. I understand the legal effect of the words "without prejudice," when used by a party making a proposition or offer, to be that if the proposition is not accepted the parties making it are not bound by it, but if the proposition is accepted or acted upon, all parties, both the proposer and acceptor, are bound. In this case, the Treasurers made a proposition or demand that the accounts be made out on the principle of compounding the interest half-yearly at five per cent. They made the proposition "without prejudice." If the Dominion had refused and said, "no, we won't allow compound interest, and therefore cannot make the accounts out on that principle," then, under the words "without prejudice," the Treasurers were not bound by their offer of five per cent., but would have been free to demand that six per cent. or any higher rate must be allowed; but when the Dominion accepted the proposition of the Treasurers, and proceeded to make out, and did make out and render the accounts on the principle proposed by the Treasurers, without one word of objection to the compound interest, then all parties, both the Provinces and the Dominion, were bound by the terms of the proposal, and the words "without prejudice" had then no further effect.

In your argument that the Dominion are neither morally nor legally bound for this interest, after pointing out that "at Confederation there came into possession of the Dominion, certain assets of the old Province of Canada, which were declared by the British North America Act to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec," you say "It will therefore be seen that the position of the Dominion Government in reference to these accounts was and is that of a Trustee, and that they had no interest in these moneys and assets, save to see that they were properly disposed of." Permit me to reply that the demand of the Province for compound interest would only put them in the position in which they would be to-day, had the Dominion properly fulfilled its duty as trustee to the trust, by investing its moneys and assets in interest-bearing securities, the interest on which, either yearly or half-yearly, as it accrued, would have been either paid to the Provinces, in which case they would have had the use of the money, or re-invested again by the trustee, so as to yield interest. Instead of this, the Dominion applied these moneys and assets to their own use, and have so held and used them to this date, and they ought clearly, therefore, in all fairness and equity, to give the Provinces such interest as would have accrued to them had the moneys been properly invested. In the last accounts submitted by the Dominion, they admit that at the date of Confederation they held trust and special funds belonging to Ontario, to the amount of \$2,264,006, which amount, besides nearly two millions of other moneys belonging to Ontario, which have since come into their hands, they hold to this day, and some of which—the Land Improvement Fund—although paid to the municipalities to whom it belongs by Ontario years ago, on the faith of getting it from the Dominion, the Dominion has declined to pay

over, although repeatedly applied for. Is it fair and right that these two millions of Trust Funds should be retained and used by the Dominion for its own uses for twenty-two years, instead of investing them as they should have done, and that the Provinces should now be asked to be content with the bare simple interest at 5 per cent., although six per cent., was the current rate of interest at the time the funds came into their hands, and for many years after, and is the legal rate to-day, and at that rate the funds could then have been invested in first-class interest-bearing securities, which would have given the Provinces more than the compound interest at five per cent., which they are now asking? The Province of Ontario, in the earlier years of Confederation, invested some of its own surplus funds in Dominion bonds bearing six per cent interest, which were bought at a discount of two per cent. A portion of these bonds the Province is still holding, and have regularly received the interest, amounting to over six per cent. on the investment, to the present time. Had the Dominion, in the exercise of a careful administration of the Trust, invested the funds in its hands in the same way, the Province would be in receipt of a larger sum for interest than they are now asking. The obligation on the part of the Dominion to credit the Provinces half-yearly with the interests on these funds, and allowing that credit to bear interest, is the more reasonable and equitable from the fact that the greater portion of these funds had been long-standing trusts, held and administered by the old province of Canada, which had, in the prudent and proper exercise of that trust, invested part of them in interest-bearing securities, crediting the trust with the interest half-yearly as received, and on the balance not so invested, had credited the trusts quarterly with the interest, and compounded it. The Dominion, under the Confederation Act, took over these funds, and assumed the due administration of the trusts. If they desired to relieve themselves from the trusts, or change the conditions as to interest under which they had been administered by the old Province of Canada, they should have notified the Provinces of their intention so to do. No such notice has ever been given, but the Dominion has continued to hold and use for its own purposes these trust funds, and the securities in which part of the fund was invested. Ontario is therefore entitled to ask that at least she should be credited half-yearly with interest at five per cent. on these funds, and that such credits should bear interest.

Let me illustrate the injustice of the position taken by the Dominion as to the interest allowed, and the manner in which you have computed it in the last accounts submitted by you. You allow interest only on the balance of items of principal, which you place in one column, but no interest on the large balances of accrued interest which at the same time you held, as shown in the other column. For instance, take the balance shown by you to be due to the Province of Ontario on July 1st, 1884. You there admit that you hold at the credit of the Province of Ontario, a balance of \$2,583,416 of principal, and a balance of accrued interest of \$1,228,595. In all, you admit that you held at that date moneys due to the Province amounting to \$3,812,011, and the interest which you allow and carry to the credit of Ontario for twelve months on this sum is but \$129,170.85, or only three and one third per cent., while assuming or pretending to allow five per cent. You can hardly expect the Province quietly to acquiesce in such an unjust method of computation.

It is unnecessary to go over again all the accumulative evidence of the Dominion's acquiescence in the arrangement of 1882, during the six years intervening between the submission of the proposition for compound interest, and October, 1888, when the Provinces learned for the first time that the Dominion did not consider themselves bound by that memorandum. These are presented in our

former letter, and have not, I think, been satisfactorily answered. In the opinion of the Provinces, many of them are, singly, in themselves, sufficient to bind the Dominion in equity and good faith to abide by that memorandum, but when taken collectively, are, the Provinces believe, conclusive as to the acceptance by the Dominion of the basis then proposed, and I regret that such is not the view taken by the Dominion Government.

With a view to a reasonable compromise or an authoritative decision as to what the Provinces are entitled to, and in order that the long-standing dispute between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the Provincial accounts may be brought to a speedy termination, the Provinces would make the following propositions for the consideration of your Government.

1st. That the Dominion Government place to the credit of the Provinces half-yearly, interest at five per cent. per annum on the special and trust funds shown by the account rendered in January, 1889, to be held on first July, 1867, by the Dominion on account of the Provinces, viz., for the Province of Ontario, \$2,264,006.62, and for the Province of Quebec, \$613,906.98; and that simple interest at five per cent., should be allowed on these half-yearly credits in the same way as has been done in the same accounts with the interest on the Common School Funds; and that the recognized principle relating to interest-bearing accounts between parties should be applied, viz., applying payments first in liquidation of accrued interest, before application on account of principal.

2nd. In the event of the Dominion not accepting this first proposition, that the question of the interest to be allowed on these accounts, and its mode of computation, be referred to arbitration, the Provinces appointing one arbitrator and the Dominion one arbitrator also, and these arbitrators, if they fail to agree, to appoint a third arbitrator; these arbitrators having all the powers possessed by arbitrators under the general laws of Ontario and Quebec; and that it be referred to these arbitrators to find and award;—

1st. Whether the Dominion is legally or equitably bound by the agreement of 23rd November, 1882, providing for five per cent. interest, compounding half-yearly, either by having accepted or agreed to the terms thereof, or in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, by acquiescence therein.

2nd. If the arbitrators find that the Dominion is not bound by the said agreement, then they shall determine whether the Dominion should not in equity credit the Provinces half-yearly with simple interest at five per cent., on the Special and Trust Funds, as submitted by our first proposition.

3rd. Whether the account rendered by the Dominion in January, 1889, to the two Provinces, shewing liability for principal and interest admitted by the Dominion Government, should not be re-cast, by

(a) Allowing interest at the rate of six per cent. instead of five per cent.; and

(b) Applying all payments made by the Dominion from time to time, primarily in payment or reduction of accrued interest, before application thereof on account of principal.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Telegram.)

From QUEBEC.

December, 26th 1889.

To Hon. A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

The form of proposition is acceptable. Letter will go to Finance Minister to-morrow.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 26th December, 1889.

The Hon. A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 20th instant only reached the Department on the 24th, and as the Honourable Mr. Shehyn has arrived, I deferred answering it until I could submit the matter to him. He was unable to look into the question on Tuesday, but this morning he has approved of the form of the proposition transmitted with your letter, and will write to the Honourable the Minister of Finance to-morrow, submitting the proposition on the part of the Province of Quebec.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,

(Signed)

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Treasurer, P.Q.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
OTTAWA, December 28th, 1889.

MY DEAR TREASURER,—I have just had handed to me your letter of the 26th, and I notice that it is not signed by Mr. Shehyn. Might I suggest that you telegraph Mr. Shehyn to communicate with us at once. I can then inform the Auditor-General that although no settlement has been arrived at yet, we are under correspondence which can be shown. And in that way, in all probability we may be able to remit as usual on the 2nd January, but I am pretty certain that Mr. Dougall will not consent to payments being made unless he can be satisfied that some progress has been made.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

J. M. COURTNEY.

Hon. A. M. ROSS,
Toronto.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1889.

SIR,—I am directed by Hon. Mr. Foster to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in regard to the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario and Quebec, and to inform you that the letters from you and the Treasurer of Quebec on the same subject have been received so late and so close to the session of the Dominion Parliament that it is found to be impossible to take proposals of such serious magnitude into consideration just now, but I am also directed to inform you that as soon as the House rises, and even before, if it can be found practicable, due consideration will be given to the matter, with a view to an early settlement of all accounts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ontario.

RETURN.

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 28th February, 1890, for a Return shewing the number of Counties in the Province of Ontario, in which the *Temperance Act of 1878* was in force on the first day of May, 1885. The number of County Councils to which it was submitted, prior to the first of May 1887, a resolution affirming the expediency of the appointment of a salaried Police Magistrate, in compliance with 48 Vic., Cap. 17, Sec. 1. The names of the Counties in which such resolution was carried. The names of the Counties in which such resolution was lost. Also, names of Counties in which Police Magistrates were appointed under 50 Vic., Cap. 111, Sec. 1.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 20th, 1890.

(*Mr. McLaughlin.*)

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February, 1890, shewing the number of Counties in which the *Temperance Act of 1878* was in force on 1st May, 1885; the County Councils to which prior to 1st May, 1887, a resolution was submitted and action taken with reference to the appointment of a salaried Police Magistrate, under 48 V. c. 17, s. 1, and the Counties in which Police Magistrates were appointed under 50 V. c. 111, s. 1.

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“ councils to which appointment of salaried Police Magistrate was submitted.....	5
“ in which Police Magistrates were appointed under 50 V., c. 111, s. 1.....	6

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly for the number of Counties in which *The Canadian Temperance Act, 1878*, was in force on the 1st day of May, 1885.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	Bruce.	5	Norfolk.
2	Dufferin.	6	Renfrew.
3	Halton.	7	Simcoe.
4	Huron.	8	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of the number of County Councils to which was submitted, prior to first of May, 1887, a resolution affirming the expediency of the appointment of a salaried Police Magistrate in compliance with 48 Vic., Cap. 17, Sec. 1, and how the same was disposed of.

No.	Names of Counties.	Carried.	Lost.	REMARKS.
1	Frontenac.		L.	Council limited salary to two hundred dollars, being four hundred below the amount fixed by Statute.
2	Kent.	.....	L.	
3	Lambton.	C.	.....	
4	Oxford.	C.	.....	
5	Peterborough.	C.	.....	

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly for the names of the Counties in which Police Magistrates were appointed by authority of 50 Vic., Cap. 11, Sec. 1.

Counties.	REMARKS.	Counties.	REMARKS.
Brant.		Renfrew.	
Bruce.		Simcoe.	
Carleton.		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	
Dufferin.		Victoria.	
Durham & North- umberland.		Wellington.	
Frontenac.		Peterborough.	
Huron.		Halton.....	Appointment first made in 1882 by authority of 41 Vic., Chap. 4, Sec. 9, and on the 18th October, 1887, was again made under 50 Vic., Cap. 11, Sec. 1.
Kent.			
Lanark.			
Leeds & Grenville.			
Lennox & Adding- ton.			
Lincoln.			
Middlesex.			
Norfolk.			
Ontario	Council recommended appointment with- out salary.		
		Total, 24.	

RETURN

To a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 19th February, 1890, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of all cases in which fines or penalties imposed by any court have been remitted, or proceedings for the recovery of them have been stayed by the action of the Executive Government or any member thereof, and of all cases in which persons liable upon recognizances of Bail have been released from liability or the proceedings against them have been stayed by the like action with the reasons for the action taken in each case, and also for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the said matters. Such Return to include the year 1873 and to continue down to the present time.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 24th March, 1890.

(Mr. French.)

RETURN of all cases in which fines or penalties imposed by any Court have been remitted or proceedings for the recovery thereof stayed, and of all cases in which persons have been released from liability upon recognizance of bail, with the reason for the action in each case, and also for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the said matters, including the year 1873 and continuing down to the present time.

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REPORT OF THE MASTER OF TITLES.

For the City of Toronto and County of York, under the Lands Titles Act
during 1889.

Presented by Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 25th, 1890.

TO HIS HONOR

THE HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Toronto, 12th February, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following statement with reference to the business done under the Land Titles Act during 1889:

In the Toronto office forty-eight applications for first registration were filed and forty-one were granted. Some of those granted had been filed during the previous year. These new registrations covered thirty-eight properties with an aggregate value of \$887,761. Of this the value of vacant property which was being sub-divided into building lots with a view of immediate sale was \$759,421. The property built upon was valued at \$127,940. Of farming land only one small parcel valued at \$400 was brought under the Act during the year.

The annexed table shows the value of each parcel, and the fees paid in this office for bringing these lands under the Act. As will be perceived the amount of these fees varies from \$6.50 to \$98.90. This is occasioned by the charges made being in proportion to the complexity of the titles, a small fee being charged in respect of each instrument examined. Where oral evidence is requisite, as is generally the case where possession has to be depended on, an additional charge is made in accordance with the length of time occupied. It is manifestly unjust that a person with a simple and clear title, which can be examined without difficulty, should be charged as large a sum as one who has a long and complicated title. As a matter of fact the fees charged for examining the titles of properties brought under the Act do not compensate for the time actually required. In a considerable number of the applications made during this year there were substantial difficulties in the titles, and the effect of the registration in these cases is to change into good marketable titles what were before simply holding titles.

Of course as the quantity of land under the Act is augmented the aggregate number of subsequent registrations increases. The number of these registrations in Toronto during 1889 was 4,679, as against 2,261 in 1888, and the receipts of the office during 1889 were \$10,119.78 as against \$5,855.70 in 1888.

The expenses of the office during 1889 were \$7,215.85. These expenses were, however, smaller than they ought to have been as the staff was unduly worked, partly from unwillingness to ask for permanent additions until it should be clear that such additions were absolutely necessary and partly from other causes. During the year three certificates with possessory titles were granted, but these were in respect of lands enjoyed in connection with other lands which had been previously or were then being placed under the Act, and these certificates were taken for exceptional reasons.

In consequence of the large increase in the Toronto business, I have found it necessary to divide Toronto into thirteen sections, and have opened a separate register for each section. I had previously had only three registers for Toronto, south, north-east and north-west. Separate registers have also been opened for the east and west parts of the Township of York, as well as one for the Township of Etobicoke. This was found necessary in order to facilitate both the examination of entries of ownerships and the registering of transactions. It was found, where a considerable territory was embraced in one register, that frequently the books forming this register would be required by several persons simultaneously. By the system now adopted this difficulty will be very largely avoided.

The value of the property brought under the Act in this office, as valued at the time it was first registered, was up to the 31st December last \$3,691,249 I have no doubt but the present value of this property, owing to buildings and other improvements, exceeds \$10,000,000.

During the summer I inspected the local offices in the districts and gave such instructions and explanations as I found requisite.

The following table exhibits the work done at these offices :—

	Parry Sound.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Brace- bridge.	Port Arthur.	South Bay
Patents received from Crown Lands Department..	153	101	73	80	29
Entered in register	135	101	69	80	29
In course of entry	31	0	4	0	0
Certificates delivered to patentees.....	112	67	40	77	25
Certificates on hand awaiting delivery when called for.....	90	24	29	24	4
Applications received for first registration of lands patented prior to Act being in force.....	1	0	1	1	0
Applications in such cases granted	0	1	1	0	0
“ “ refused.....	0	0	0	0	0
“ “ pending.....	1	0	0	1	0
Number of transfers, charges and other instru- ments registered ...	47	59	38	39	46
Fees payable upon registrations, certificates, copies and searches	\$103 40	\$153 10	\$96 40	\$113 40	\$28 80
Fees payable upon other matters.....	\$6 40	\$21 35	\$14 60		0 00

No business has yet been done in Manitoulin.

The Master at Port Arthur, has been instructed to keep a separate Register for Rainy River District, so that if it should hereafter be deemed advisable to open an office for this district, it can be done with considerable less expense than if the entries had to be duplicated.

The Assurance Fund, established under the Act, is intended for the indemnity of persons who may happen to be deprived of land, or some interest therein, owing to any misdescription, omission or mistake in the Land Titles Office, either when the land is being first brought under the Act, or subsequently. To create this fund a charge of one fourth of one per cent., upon the value of the land, is made at the time it is first brought under the Act. For this small charge, what is substantially a Government guarantee, is given to all persons who at any subsequent period may be registered as owners.

In Manitoulin, the same charge of one fourth of one per cent., is made at the time land is bought under The Act, and a similar charge is again made, whenever any land is received, under a will or by inheritance, or under a marriage, or other settlement.

In Victoria, and I believe in the Australian Colonies generally, the charge is a half penny in the pound, being rather more than one-fifth of one per cent on the value, and a similar charge is again made whenever any land is transmitted under a will or settlement. In Ontario, no payment is required to be made after the land has been once brought under the Act.

The amount at the credit of the Ontario Assurance Fund, on the 31st December, 1889, was \$10,233.12 ; of this \$9,760.39, was on account of applications in this office, and \$472.73, in respect of lands in the Districts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. SCOTT.

Table shewing the value of each parcel first registered under the Land Titles Act at Toronto during 1889, and the costs of the Land Titles Office on first registration.

No.		Value.	Costs.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
182	Toronto Land and Investment Corporation.....	13,720 00	6 50
165	Mrs. Jane H. Doel	2,500 00	16 80
175	Thos. W. Horn	2,000 00	34 50
179	E. H. Duggan and C. E. Ryerson	50,000 00	18 60.
173	Angus McKay	1,420 00	23 80.
170	James Mitchell	16,500 00	29 20.
178	John Poucher.....	16,800 00	20 60
166	Mark Coe.....	11,100 00	19 40.
154	John Poucher.....	5,000 00	32 00.
180	Trustees Euclid Avenue Methodist Church (two distinct titles).	30,000 00	52 50
171	J. Kerr Fiskén.....	44,000 00	63 80
191	Simeon H. Janes	46,000 00	39 10
196	"		
172	Lillian Mills	12,000 00	11 40.
190	Robert Jenkins	21,040 00	39 80.
174	Alice Woolfrey	80,000 00	98 90.
152	Robert J. Fleming.....	18,000 00	28 70.
193	R. A. Pyne and A. R. Pyne	12,000 00	34 20.
183	Bathia Atkinson	400 00	17 50.
197	Margaet Lennox	1,000 00	16 60.
194	Land Security Company.....	23,000 00	34 05.
186	C. D. Warren.....	100,000 00	50 65.

Table shewing the value of each parcel first registered under the Land Titles Act at Toronto during 1889, etc.—*Continued.*

No.		Value.	Costs.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
187	N. Garland	20,000 00	45 00
164	William Elliot	21,000 00	34 30
195	P. G. Close and R. Y. Ellis (trustees).....	40,000 00	37 05
176	} Henry B. Gordon	4,100 00	27 60
218			
207	Caroline E. McManus.....	50,000 00	55 90
204	William C. Adams	5,500 00	15 30
205	James F. Metcalfe	6,500 00	15 00
156	Joseph Simpson	61,441 00	44 10
212	B. Morton	3,000 00	4 90
199	John B. McLachlan	30,000 00	13 80
181	Isabella Dickson	2,720 00	13 15
169	John Fogarty	12,000 00	51 60
203	Joseph Davidson, <i>et al.</i>	73,000 00	48 00
202	Joseph Hickson (three distinct titles).....	34,000 00	78 30
185	Toronto Land and Loan Company	10,000 00	22 90
209	L. O. P. Genereux	6,000 00	36 20
210	Catharine Boland	2,020 00	16 80
Total		887,761 00	

(No. 70.)

Return to an Order of the House of the 11th day of February, 1890, shewing the dates in each year from 1884 to 1889, both inclusive, on which the Legislative Assembly of Ontario was convened and prorogued respectively. The dates during each Session of the Legislative Assembly on which all the several reports printed by order of the Legislative Assembly were presented during the same years. Presented to the Legislative Assembly 26th March, 1890.
Mr. Clancy. (Not printed.)

(No. 71.)

Return to an Address to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-first day of March, 1890, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of any correspondence between the Ontario and Dominion Governments, or between the former and any Corporation or person, relating to the ownership, sale or lease of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, together with copies of any papers in the possession of the Government relating thereto, subsequent to that already brought down in the year 1886. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1890. *Mr. McMahon.* (*Not printed.*)

